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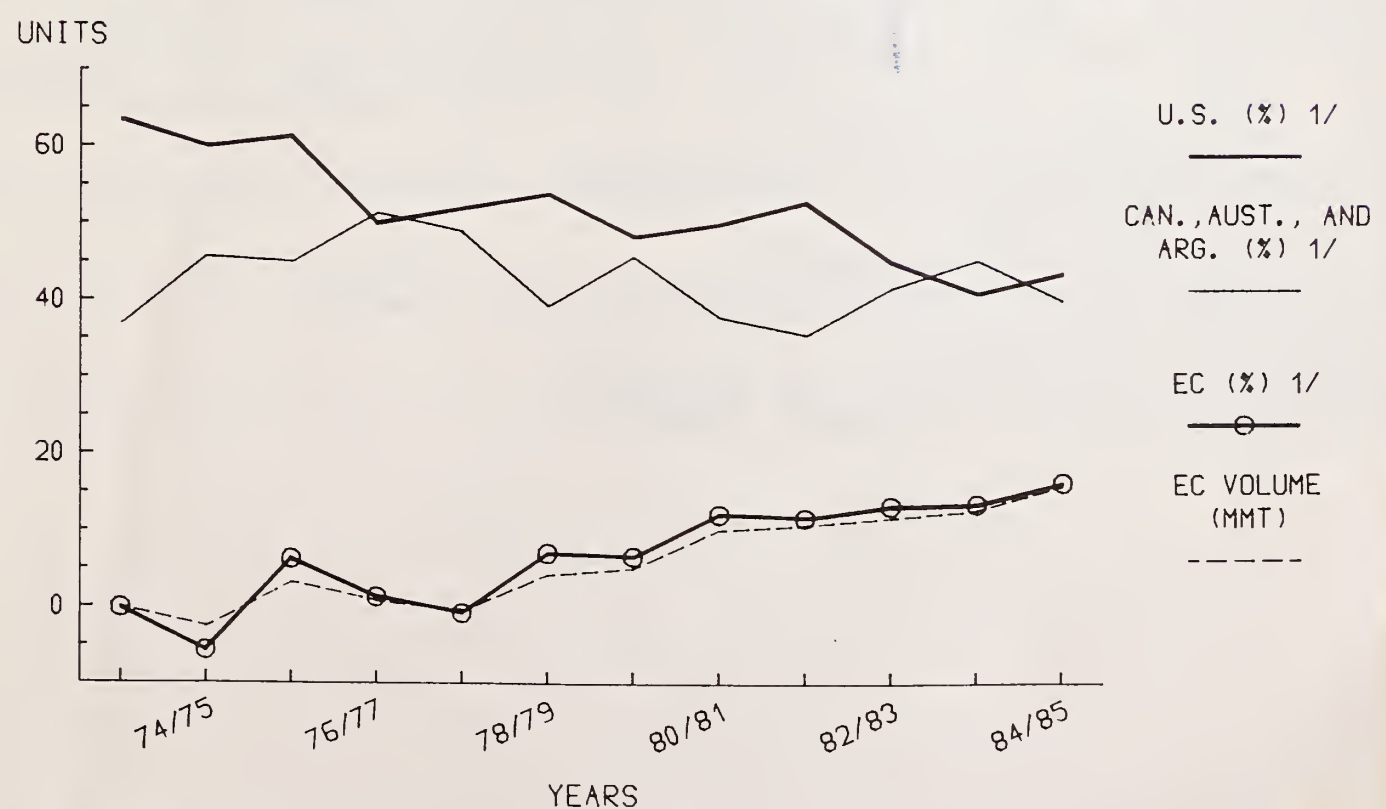
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WORLD GRAIN SITUATION/OUTLOOK

A particularly interesting feature of the 1984/85 world grain situation has been the increased exportable supply of grain in the European Community, and recent indications that the EC may decide to increase its wheat export volume this year. Increased wheat exports could mark a change from the policy of the past two years, when the EC claimed to be restraining its wheat exports, apparently out of consideration of the possible effects upon other wheat trading countries.

This month's cover graph illustrates the long-term pattern of change in EC net trade volume for wheat, and how that change has related to the traditional major wheat exporting countries—Canada, Australia, Argentina, and the United States. The graph also shows how the situation may develop in 1984/85, if current export forecasts for the five countries hold. Although the combined export volumes of Canada, Australia, and Argentina have clearly increased over the past decade, the proportion of the five-country total accounted for by these three has not appreciably changed. The most notable feature, however, is that as the EC proportion has risen, the U.S. proportion has declined.

WHEAT TRADE: CHANGING PROPORTIONS
ACCOUNTED FOR BY EC AND MAJOR EXPORTERS
(1973/74 THROUGH 1984/85 AS CURRENTLY FORECAST)



1/ PROPORTION OF THE TOTAL OF EXPORTS BY THE US
CANADA, AUSTRALIA, ARGENTINA, AND NET EXPORTS
BY THE EC.

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WORLD GRAIN SITUATION/OUTLOOK
October 15, 1984

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****WORLD GRAIN SITUATION/OUTLOOK****

The forecast level of wheat and coarse grain trade is up about 4 million tons from last month's report, mainly due to increases in projected imports by the USSR. Export forecasts are higher for several countries, but the European Community (EC) and the United States are expected to supply the bulk of the increased requirement. Despite these changes, neither the global supply overhang nor the near-term market prospects may be significantly affected because of increased production forecasts in the EC and substantial increases in forecast U.S. exportable supply due to apparent lower feed use in 1983/84 and 1984/85.

Meanwhile, the world rice situation for 1984/85 has tightened somewhat since mid-September because of a sharp reduction in the forecast for exportable supply outside the United States. As a result, the general level of world rice prices could strengthen.

Significant developments affecting the world supply and demand situation over the past month include:

- A sustained heavy USSR buying program and further deterioration of the Soviet crop, pushing up the import forecast.
- Increased export forecasts for the United States and the EC.
- Upward revisions in EC wheat and coarse grain production.
- A significant reduction in the 1985 rice export forecast for Thailand due to a projected sharp decline in the 1984/85 rice crop.
- A decrease in the Chinese wheat and corn import forecasts due to lagging purchases and large domestic supplies.
- Increased Brazilian wheat import requirements, due to an expected reduction in wheat production.
- The likelihood that China will export a million tons of corn in 1984/85.

****WHEAT****

World wheat trade for 1984/85 is projected at 105 million tons, up 2 million from a month ago. Increased demand from Brazil and the USSR is expected to more than offset the sagging demand prospects in other markets. The potential for increased Canadian and Argentine exports remains constrained by the availability of exportable supplies; Australian shipping capabilities probably preclude any large increases in that country's export forecast. This leaves the continued growth in world demand to be filled primarily by the EC and the United States. Although world wheat production is essentially unchanged from last month, the forecast for wheat output in Europe continued to rise while the outlook for Soviet production deteriorated.

MAJOR IMPORTERS

Continuation of the USSR wheat importing schedule for the first half of the July-June year and the further decline in Soviet production prospects are expected to push up import needs. Soviet wheat imports for July-June 1984/85 are now forecast at 26 million tons, up 2 million from last month. The Brazilian wheat import forecast has been increased 600,000 tons to reflect the poor production prospects for this year's crop following a late-August freeze.

The improved demand prospects for the USSR and Brazil will be partially offset, however, by lower import needs in a number of other countries. Purchasing activity by China has not met earlier expectations, prompting a one-million-ton drop in the 1984/85 import forecast. Indonesian imports are expected to drop slightly following an increase in flour prices and a resulting decline in consumer demand. Favorable production results in Eastern Europe will mean lower wheat import needs and increased exports.

MAJOR EXPORTERS

Argentina, Australia, and Canada

Total Argentine, Australian and Canadian wheat exports in July-June 1984/85 remain relatively unchanged, forecast at about 38 million tons. Over the month Australian crop prospects improved and the Canadian wheat crop was revised upward. However, neither adjustment affected forecast trade levels. Australian wheat exports are still expected to reach a record 15 million tons and additional Canadian wheat supplies are expected to keep stocks at more traditional levels.

MAJOR WHEAT EXPORTERS TRADE:
RELATIVE PROPORTION AND NET EC WHEAT EXPORTS

	NET EC Exports		U.S. Exports	Competitor ^{1/} Exports
	MMT	Percent	Percent	Percent
1973/74	-0.1	-0.2	63.4	36.8
1974/75	-2.7	-5.7	60.0	45.7
1975/76	+3.2	5.5	54.5	40.0
1976/77	+0.7	1.3	50.5	48.2
1977/78	-0.5	-0.8	52.0	48.8
1978/79	+4.2	7.0	53.8	39.2
1979/80	+5.1	6.6	48.3	45.1
1980/81	+10.2	12.2	50.0	37.8
1981/82	+10.2	11.7	52.8	35.5
1982/83	+11.8	13.3	45.0	41.7
1983/84	+12.9	13.6	41.0	45.4
1984/85 (forecast)	+16.0	16.4	43.6	40.0

^{1/} Canada, Australia and Argentina

European Community

Estimated EC wheat production has been raised another 2 million tons since last month, further intensifying export pressures. Increased barley production, which will compete with wheat in feed rations, will dampen domestic wheat utilization plans and add additional internal pressure to export more of the unused surplus wheat. Although the EC rejected all wheat export requests at the past 3 weekly tenders, export authorizations of 3.9 million tons are still well ahead of the record pace at this time last year when 3.4 million tons were authorized for export at this time last year. Forecast EC wheat exports have been raised by a million tons to 18.5 million tons to reflect the likelihood of expanded soft wheat exports, as well as durum exports from a record harvest.

U.S. Trade Prospects

Forecast U.S. exports were raised by 1.4 million tons to 42.9 million tons in 1984/85, as a result of expected expansion in global import demand. U.S. export prospects, however, continue to be somewhat constrained by increased EC exports and the still-expanding EC exportable surplus overhanging the world wheat market.

****COARSE GRAINS****

The world coarse grain situation continues to be dominated by expanding Soviet import needs, particularly for corn, and increasing exportable supplies of barley throughout West Europe. World coarse grain trade is now expected to go over 100 million tons, up 2 million tons from last month. Strong import demand for corn could be partially mitigated by ample supplies of other coarse grains and wheat, which is expected to continue to displace coarse grains in European and Asian markets.

MAJOR IMPORTERS

Forecast Soviet imports of coarse grains now total 23 million tons, an increase of 2 million tons over last month. Crop prospects have again been reduced and the Soviets continue to purchase coarse grains from a variety of sources, particularly U.S. corn. Soviet imports for 1983/84 were reduced by 1.2 million tons as shipments of Argentine corn and sorghum were lower than expected. Higher Venezuelan imports are attributable to poorer corn crop prospects. Increased sorghum production, however, is expected to partially offset the need for larger corn imports. White corn from South Africa continues to be replaced by U.S. yellow corn and flint corn from Argentina.

With a second successive bumper harvest, China's import demand is now expected to approximate last year's low level. The import forecast for Korea has been reduced because of increased use of domestic barley, less demand for corn in sweetener processing, and expanded wheat imports for feed.

MAJOR EXPORTERS

Argentina, Australia, Canada, South Africa, and Thailand

The October-September 1984/85 export forecast for these countries was increased by just under a million tons, compared to last month. Australian 1984 barley prospects have improved and, combined with expected higher early-season shipments, have resulted in a half million ton increase in 1984/85 exports. Argentine 1983/84 corn and sorghum exports estimates were reduced as the shipping pace has slackened in recent months. However, with additional, larger quantities now expected to move in coming months, the 1984/85 Argentine forecast was raised by about 300,000 tons.

European Community

The EC barley export forecast for 1984/85 remains at a record 5.5 million tons. However, higher production estimates now indicate a record barely harvest that will not only exacerbate competition with surplus domestic wheat in feeding plans, but will also intensify pressure to export additional surplus barley. The EC is continuing its aggressive export program for barley with authorizations now up to 2.7 million tons compared to only 400,000 tons at this time last year.

U.S. Trade Prospects

U.S. trade prospects continue to improve with strong demand for U.S. corn from the Soviet Union. October-September 1984/85 exports are now forecast at 62.6 million tons, up 0.7 million tons from a month ago. The improved outlook, however, is partially diminished by expectations of increased competition from Chinese and Thai corn exports to key Asian markets, notably Korea, Taiwan, and Japan. Estimated 1983/84 U.S. coarse grain exports were raised by 1.5 million tons to reflect a faster-than-expected corn and sorghum shipment pace over the next month of the Oct/Sept marketing year.

****RICE****

World rice production in 1983/84 is estimated at 450.0 million tons. World production in 1984/85 is currently forecast to increase marginally to 451.7 million tons. The 1984/85 forecast has been reduced by 200,000 tons since last month due to a projected sharp production decline in Thailand where late rains in the north and northeast delayed wet season planting and reduced the area planted by 10-20 percent. Yields are also expected to decline unless current light rains improve significantly. As a result, production is projected to fall to 17.3 million tons, 1.7 million tons below the record 1983/84 crop. The fall in the Thai forecast more than offset a 1.0 million ton increase in the production forecasts for the United States, South Korea, and Indonesia. Nearly ideal growing conditions and the greater use of new high-yield varieties are expected to boost U.S. production to 6.4 million tons. In Korea, despite flooding in early September which caused some minor damage to the rice crop production in 1984/85 should match last year's 7.6 million ton outturn. Indonesia also continues to experience good weather and 1984/85 production is now forecast at 36.5 million tons.

The forecast for world trade in 1984 remains unchanged from last month at 12.4 million tons, although there were significant offsetting changes on the import and export sides. World trade in 1985 is now forecast to fall to only 11.6 million tons, nearly 300,000 tons below last month's forecast, due to the projected decline in Thai export availability. World ending stocks are beginning to show some improvement with 1983/84 stocks estimated up slightly from the 1982/83 level of 16.8 million tons. Ending stocks in 1984/85 are now forecast to climb due to stock building in Indonesia, India, and the United States. Ending stocks for all other countries are expected to continue to fall from 9.7 million tons in 1982/83 to only 8.0 million tons in 1984/85.

MAJOR IMPORTERS

The 1984 import forecasts for Mexico, the Philippines, and Vietnam were raised this month based on continued heavy buying activity to date. Poor rice crops in 1983/84 forced these countries to make significant purchases this year, and with prospects for only a slight improvement in the Philippine crop and further declines for Mexico and Vietnam, the 1985 import projections were also raised. On the downside, Nigeria's continued problems in arranging shipment of previously contracted rice, and delays in unloading delivered supplies has led to a reduction in the 1984 import forecast to 650,000 tons. With little prospect for any improvement next year, the 1985 forecast also has been lowered to 700,000 tons. The 1985 forecast for Indonesia has been reduced sharply based on current record stock levels and prospects for a record 1984/85 crop. Imports next year should be no higher than the 500,000 tons projected for 1984, and could fall below this level.

MAJOR EXPORTERS

Based on the pace of exports to date, Pakistan's 1984 export projection has been lowered to 1.2 million tons, while significant trade outside of its traditional markets suggests that China's 1984 exports could reach 700,000 tons, with exports in 1985 also expected to equal that level. With the prospect of a smaller crop in 1984/85, Thailand's 1985 export forecast has been lowered sharply to 3.7 million tons, down nearly 600,000 tons from the record level expected in 1984.

U.S. Trade Prospects

The U.S. export forecast for calendar year 1984 remains unchanged from last month at 2.2 million tons. The projection for U.S. exports in 1985 also remains unchanged at 2.2 million tons, although prospects could improve given the expected tight world supply/demand situation next year. With the projected decline in Thai export availability, world prices could strengthen during the coming year and additional U.S. sales might be possible.

TOTAL WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
TRADE YEARS* 1980/81 - 1984/85
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 SEPT14	1984/85 OCT15
EXPORTS 1)						
SELECTED EXPORTERS 2)	59.9	62.0	51.1	67.1	51.0	62.0
WEST EUROPE	23.5	21.3	23.3	22.1	27.6	29.6
USSR	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0
OTHERS	7.5	8.5	10.7	8.4	7.7	8.5
TOTAL NON-US	91.4	92.6	95.3	98.5	98.0	100.2
U.S. 3)	111.5	107.2	93.9	94.8	103.4	105.5
WORLD TOTAL	202.9	199.8	189.5	193.3	201.4	205.6
IMPORTS						
WEST EUROPE	28.2	28.5	22.0	18.3	15.9	15.8
USSR	39.5	39.9	31.2	32.5	45.0	49.0
JAPAN	24.5	23.4	24.5	26.5	26.9	25.9
EAST EUROPE	16.1	12.5	9.4	7.5	8.2	7.9
CHINA	14.0	14.7	15.5	9.9	12.1	10.3
OTHERS	79.9	80.9	86.8	93.3	93.3	95.3
WORLD TOTAL	202.9	199.9	189.5	193.3	201.4	205.6
PRODUCTION 4) 5)						
SELECTED EXPORTERS 2)	105.1	113.9	107.2	118.2	109.7	111.2
WEST EUROPE	159.6	143.7	151.2	154.1	180.3	166.5
USSR 6)	173.7	152.0	172.0	183.0	164.0	159.0
EAST EUROPE	95.0	95.2	106.5	102.6	105.0	105.4
CHINA	139.4	140.4	151.9	173.1	176.3	175.3
OTHERS	232.9	244.5	232.2	243.0	246.4	244.4
TOTAL NON-US	911.6	894.3	931.6	974.5	931.7	952.8
U.S.	263.1	322.4	325.0	200.5	303.4	301.7
WORLD TOTAL	1174.7	1217.2	1257.6	1177.3	1255.1	1254.5
UTILIZATION 4) 7)						
WEST EUROPE	160.8	158.9	157.1	157.7	151.3	162.9
USSR 6)	214.2	200.5	204.0	209.5	210.0	209.0
CHINA	154.0	154.8	167.5	183.3	188.0	185.7
OTHERS	489.4	489.4	499.0	513.9	524.7	526.4
TOTAL NON-US	1018.5	1003.5	1027.7	1064.5	1033.9	1084.0
U.S.	168.4	177.8	192.6	175.5	189.0	186.5
WORLD TOTAL	1186.9	1181.3	1220.2	1239.9	1272.9	1270.4
END STOCKS 4) 8)						
TOTAL FOREIGN 9)	100.2	97.9	96.4	100.7	102.1	104.4
USSR: STKS CHG	-2.0	-4.0	-1.0	5.0	-2.0	-2.0
U.S.	51.6	99.5	138.7	71.7	81.4	52.2
WORLD TOTAL	151.5	197.7	235.1	172.5	183.5	156.6

*: COMBINATION OF JULY/JUNE TRADE YEARS FOR WHEAT AND OCTOBER/SEPTEMBER TRADE YEARS FOR COARSE GRAINS.

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 1 THROUGH 9 APPEAR ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

WORLD WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR S3D TABLE
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1980/81 - 1984/85
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 SEPT14	1984/85 OCT15
EXPORTS 1)						
CANADA	17.0	17.6	21.2	21.1	17.2	17.2
AUSTRALIA	10.6	11.0	3.1	11.5	15.0	15.0
ARGENTINA	3.9	4.3	7.5	9.6	6.0	5.7
SUBTOTAL	31.5	32.9	36.9	42.3	38.2	37.9
EC-10	14.7	15.5	15.5	16.0	17.5	18.5
USSR	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0
OTHERS	5.5	3.6	5.5	4.7	4.3	4.9
TOTAL NON-US	52.2	52.5	53.4	53.5	51.5	52.3
U.S. 3)	41.9	48.8	39.9	38.9	41.5	42.9
WORLD TOTAL	94.1	101.3	93.3	102.4	103.0	105.2
IMPORTS						
EC-10	4.5	4.7	3.8	3.6	2.7	2.7
USSR	16.0	19.5	20.2	20.5	24.0	26.0
JAPAN	5.8	5.6	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.7
EAST EUROPE	5.4	6.3	4.6	4.1	3.8	3.4
CHINA	13.3	13.2	13.0	9.5	11.0	10.0
OTHERS	48.1	52.0	50.9	58.7	55.9	57.4
WORLD TOTAL	94.1	101.3	93.3	102.4	103.0	105.2
PRODUCTION 5)						
CANADA	19.2	24.8	26.3	25.6	20.5	21.0
AUSTRALIA	10.9	16.4	6.9	21.9	16.5	17.3
ARGENTINA	7.8	6.3	14.5	12.0	9.7	9.7
EC-10	55.1	54.4	59.3	59.3	72.3	74.2
USSR 6)	98.2	80.0	86.0	78.0	76.0	75.0
EAST EUROPE	34.6	30.6	34.7	35.4	37.6	38.0
CHINA	55.2	59.6	63.4	31.4	34.0	34.0
INDIA	31.3	36.3	37.5	42.5	44.6	44.5
OTHERS	65.3	62.3	66.3	65.9	66.5	66.5
TOTAL NON-US	377.9	372.8	403.4	423.0	429.7	430.4
U.S.	64.8	75.3	75.3	65.9	70.0	70.0
WORLD TOTAL	442.7	448.6	478.6	488.9	499.6	500.4
UTILIZATION 7)						
U.S.	21.3	23.1	24.7	30.3	29.0	29.0
USSR 6)	114.7	102.0	105.7	95.0	101.0	100.0
CHINA	69.0	72.8	81.4	91.0	95.0	94.0
OTHERS	240.3	243.8	255.3	267.6	273.7	276.9
TOTAL NON-US	424.0	418.6	442.4	453.6	469.7	470.9
WORLD TOTAL	445.3	441.7	467.1	483.9	498.7	499.9
END STOCKS 8)						
TOTAL FOREIGN 9)	51.5	53.8	55.7	63.9	64.6	66.2
USSR: STKS CHG	-1.0	-3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
U.S.	25.9	31.5	41.2	37.9	37.5	36.1
WORLD TOTAL	76.5	82.3	96.9	104.8	102.1	102.3

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 1 THROUGH 9 APPEAR ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

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COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

WORLD COARSE GRAINS S&D TABLE
OCTOBER/SEPTEMBER YEARS 1980/81 - 1984/85
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 SEPT14	1984/85 OCT15
EXPORTS						
CANADA	5.5	7.2	7.0	5.8	4.3	4.3
AUSTRALIA	2.3	3.4	0.9	4.9	4.3	4.3
ARGENTINA	14.2	10.3	11.5	10.9	11.2	11.5
SOUTH AFRICA	4.1	4.7	2.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
THAILAND	2.4	3.5	2.4	3.1	3.4	3.4
SUBTOTAL	28.4	29.1	24.3	24.8	23.4	24.1
WEST EUROPE	7.0	4.8	6.2	4.6	8.1	8.3
USSR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OTHERS	3.9	5.2	7.1	5.7	4.9	5.5
TOTAL NON-U.S.	39.3	40.1	37.5	35.1	36.5	37.9
U.S. 3)	69.5	58.4	54.0	55.9	61.9	62.5
WORLD TOTAL	108.8	98.5	91.5	91.0	98.4	100.5
IMPORTS						
WEST EUROPE	21.4	21.5	16.5	13.3	11.8	11.5
USSR	23.5	20.4	11.0	12.0	21.0	23.0
JAPAN	13.6	17.9	13.7	20.5	21.2	21.7
EAST EUROPE	10.2	6.1	4.9	3.4	4.4	4.4
CHINA	0.8	1.5	2.5	0.3	1.1	0.3
OTHERS	34.2	31.1	37.9	41.6	38.9	40.0
WORLD TOTAL	103.8	98.5	91.5	91.0	98.4	100.5
PRODUCTION 5)						
CANADA	22.1	26.0	26.7	21.0	21.9	21.9
AUSTRALIA	5.2	6.5	3.9	9.3	7.8	8.0
ARGENTINA	21.0	13.4	16.2	17.9	18.5	18.5
SOUTH AFRICA	15.3	8.8	4.5	5.2	9.8	9.8
THAILAND	3.5	4.7	3.3	4.3	4.9	4.9
WEST EUROPE	25.0	87.9	93.6	36.1	97.8	101.6
USSR 6)	60.5	72.0	86.0	105.0	86.0	84.0
EAST EUROPE	61.4	64.5	71.8	67.3	67.5	67.4
CHINA	64.2	30.8	63.5	92.4	92.3	92.3
OTHERS	145.3	152.3	136.3	143.3	145.5	144.0
TOTAL NON-U.S.	533.7	522.0	526.2	551.3	552.0	552.4
U.S.	193.3	246.6	250.7	136.7	233.4	231.3
WORLD TOTAL	732.0	768.7	773.9	688.5	785.4	784.2
UTILIZATION 7)						
U.S.	147.1	154.3	167.9	145.1	159.9	157.4
USSR 6)	99.5	98.5	98.3	114.5	109.0	109.0
CHINA	85.0	61.9	36.1	92.4	95.0	91.7
OTHERS	409.9	404.5	400.9	404.0	412.3	412.4
TOTAL NON-U.S.	594.5	584.9	565.3	610.9	614.2	613.1
WORLD TOTAL	741.6	739.7	753.2	756.0	774.2	770.5
END STOCKS 8)						
TOTAL FOREIGN 9)	43.5	44.1	40.7	36.8	37.3	38.2
USSR: STKS CHG	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	2.0	-2.0	-2.0
U.S.	34.7	68.2	97.5	33.8	44.0	46.1
WORLD TOTAL	83.3	112.3	138.1	70.7	81.3	84.3

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 1 THROUGH 9 APPEAR ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA.

WORLD RICE S&D TABLE
TRADE, PRODUCTION, UTILIZATION AND STOCKS 1)
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

	CAL YR 1981	CAL YR 1982	CAL YR 1983	CAL YR 1984	CAL 1985 SEPT14	CAL 1985 OCT15
EXPORTS 2)						
BURMA	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.9
CHINA	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.7
JAPAN	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
PAKISTAN	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1
THAILAND	3.0	3.6	3.7	4.3	4.0	3.7
OTHERS	3.9	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.0
TOTAL NON-US	10.1	9.1	9.5	10.3	9.7	9.4
U.S.	3.0	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2
WORLD TOTAL	13.1	11.6	11.8	12.4	11.9	11.6
IMPORTS 2)						
EC-10	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0
INDONESIA	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.5
IRAN	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
IRAQ	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
KOREA, REP.	2.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
NIGERIA	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.7
SAUDI ARABIA	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
OTHERS	7.0	7.9	7.0	9.5	7.5	7.5
WORLD TOTAL	13.1	11.6	11.8	12.4	11.9	11.6
PRODUCTION 3)						
	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1984/85
ARGENTINA	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4
AUSTRALIA	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
BANGLADESH	20.8	20.5	21.3	21.9	21.5	21.5
BRAZIL	3.5	9.2	7.5	9.0	9.5	9.5
BURMA	13.2	13.5	14.5	14.3	15.0	15.0
CHINA	139.9	144.0	161.2	153.9	159.0	169.0
EC-10	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
INDIA	50.5	50.0	59.7	59.5	55.0	54.0
INDONESIA	39.7	32.3	33.5	35.2	35.0	35.5
JAPAN	12.2	12.3	12.5	13.0	13.9	14.2
KOREA, REP.	6.0	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.3	7.5
PAKISTAN	4.7	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3
THAILAND	17.4	17.3	18.9	19.5	18.5	17.7
OTHERS	57.0	59.5	59.7	50.2	51.1	51.2
TOTAL NON-US	392.2	403.9	412.0	445.5	445.3	445.3
U.S.	5.5	3.3	7.0	4.5	5.2	5.4
WORLD TOTAL	398.3	412.2	419.0	450.1	451.5	451.7
UTILIZATION 7)						
BANGLADESH	13.5	14.1	14.6	15.0	14.9	14.9
CHINA	97.5	100.6	112.4	117.5	117.3	117.7
INDIA	53.3	54.1	43.4	56.9	57.3	57.3
INDONESIA	21.3	22.3	23.7	25.1	25.9	25.0
KOREA, REP.	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.3	5.4
OTHERS	79.1	82.6	83.3	84.0	84.4	84.0
TOTAL NON-US	270.1	279.0	287.7	304.2	305.7	304.4
U.S.	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.3	2.0	2.0
WORLD TOTAL	272.2	281.2	289.7	306.0	307.7	306.4
END STOCKS 4)						
BANGLADESH	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
INDIA	6.5	5.0	3.0	5.0	5.5	5.5
INDONESIA	1.8	2.3	1.7	1.5	0.9	1.9
KOREA, REP.	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.3
THAILAND	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.8
OTHERS	9.9	9.2	7.1	5.5	5.3	5.7
TOTAL FOREIGN	21.5	19.6	14.5	15.5	15.1	16.3
U.S.	0.5	1.5	2.3	1.5	1.4	1.9
WORLD TOTAL	22.1	21.2	16.8	17.1	16.5	18.2

- 1) PRODUCTION IS ON ROUGH BASIS; TRADE, UTILIZATION AND STOCKS ARE ON MILLED BASIS.
2) TRADE DATA ON CALENDAR YEAR BASIS.
3) THE WORLD RICE HARVEST STRETCHES OVER 5-8 MONTHS. THUS, 1978/79 PRODUCTION REPRESENTS THE CROP HARVESTED IN LATE 1978 AND EARLY 1979 IN THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE AND THE CROP HARVESTED IN EARLY 1979 IN THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.
4) STOCKS DATA ARE BASED ON AN AGGREGATE OF DIFFERENT LOCAL MARKETING YEARS AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS REPRESENTING WORLD STOCK LEVELS AT A FIXED POINT IN TIME. STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR ALL COUNTRIES AND EXCLUDE THOSE SUCH AS NORTH KOREA AND CHINA.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

WORLD CORN S&D TABLE
OCTOBER/SEPTEMBER YEARS 1980/81 - 1984/85
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 SEPT14	1984/85 OCT15
EXPORTS						
ARGENTINA	9.0	4.9	5.4	5.2	5.1	6.5
SOUTH AFRICA	3.9	4.7	2.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
THAILAND	2.1	3.3	2.2	2.8	3.1	3.1
OTHERS	3.6	5.0	5.8	3.8	4.2	4.8
TOTAL NON-U.S.	18.7	17.9	16.7	12.7	13.6	14.6
U.S. 3)	59.8	50.0	47.5	47.5	53.3	54.0
WORLD TOTAL	78.5	67.9	64.2	60.3	66.9	68.6
IMPORTS						
MEXICO	3.3	0.6	4.0	2.5	2.3	2.5
EC-10	10.3	7.5	5.2	4.7	4.5	4.5
USSR	15.1	13.4	6.5	9.5	15.4	16.9
JAPAN	13.2	13.3	14.5	14.6	14.3	14.8
EAST EUROPE	7.5	4.2	3.3	1.6	3.0	3.0
CHINA	0.3	1.2	2.4	0.2	1.0	0.3
TAIWAN	2.5	2.6	3.3	2.8	3.2	3.2
KOREA, REP.	2.3	2.3	3.9	3.3	3.6	3.3
SPAIN	5.1	5.5	4.0	2.9	2.8	2.8
PORTUGAL	2.9	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
OTHERS	14.1	13.2	14.8	15.0	14.0	15.2
WORLD TOTAL	78.5	67.9	64.2	60.3	66.9	68.6
PRODUCTION 5)						
BRAZIL	22.6	22.9	19.5	21.0	22.5	22.5
MEXICO	10.4	12.5	7.0	9.3	9.5	9.5
ARGENTINA	12.2	9.6	9.0	9.5	10.0	10.0
SOUTH AFRICA	14.6	8.4	4.1	4.4	9.0	9.0
THAILAND	3.2	4.3	3.4	4.0	4.5	4.5
EC-10	17.5	13.4	19.8	19.5	19.5	19.4
USSR 6)	9.5	8.0	13.5	15.5	13.3	12.1
EAST EUROPE	29.7	32.2	36.3	33.7	33.0	32.2
CHINA	62.6	59.2	60.3	63.2	67.7	67.7
OTHERS	55.2	57.2	55.2	57.1	58.3	58.2
TOTAL NON-U.S.	233.2	232.7	228.1	243.2	247.2	245.8
U.S.	168.6	206.2	209.2	195.8	191.8	190.5
WORLD TOTAL	401.8	438.9	437.3	349.1	439.0	436.3
UTILIZATION 7)						
WEST EUROPE	33.9	39.6	37.1	34.7	33.6	33.7
USSR 5)	21.3	25.3	19.8	24.2	29.7	30.0
JAPAN	13.7	13.6	14.2	14.6	14.4	14.4
CHINA	53.4	60.2	62.8	68.1	68.3	67.1
OTHERS	154.1	145.2	145.2	149.7	154.7	154.5
TOTAL NON-U.S.	291.4	265.5	280.2	291.3	300.7	299.7
U.S.	123.7	127.3	137.7	117.5	130.8	123.3
WORLD TOTAL	415.1	412.9	417.9	408.8	431.5	428.0
END STOCKS 3)						
TOTAL FOREIGN 9)	24.1	21.2	16.6	16.1	15.9	16.2
U.S.	26.3	55.2	79.3	20.0	25.8	28.2
WORLD TOTAL	50.3	76.4	95.8	36.1	41.7	44.4

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 1 THROUGH 9 APPEAR ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

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COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

WORLD SORGHUM S3D TABLE
OCTOBER/SEPTEMBER YEARS 1980/81 - 1984/85
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 SEPT14	1984/85 OCT15
EXPORTS						
AUSTRALIA	0.5	1.1	0.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
ARGENTINA	4.9	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.8
OTHERS	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.6
TOTAL NON-U.S.	6.5	7.3	6.2	6.5	6.7	6.6
U.S.	7.6	6.3	5.4	6.2	6.3	6.4
WORLD TOTAL	14.1	13.6	11.6	12.7	13.0	12.9
IMPORTS						
USSR	4.0	2.9	2.3	1.9	3.0	3.0
JAPAN	3.0	3.0	2.7	3.9	4.4	4.4
MEXICO	3.2	0.9	3.2	3.3	2.2	2.2
VENEZUELA	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
TAIWAN	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
KOREA, REP.	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
SPAIN	0.3	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
PORTUGAL	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
SAUDI ARABIA	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2
ISRAEL	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.4
OTHERS	0.9	1.7	0.5	0.3	1.7	1.4
WORLD TOTAL	14.1	13.6	11.6	12.7	13.0	12.9
PRODUCTION 5)						
AUSTRALIA	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.8	1.7	1.7
ARGENTINA	7.1	8.0	8.0	7.3	7.5	7.5
SOUTH AFRICA	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.6
THAILAND	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
MEXICO	3.8	4.0	2.8	4.0	4.1	4.1
INDIA	10.4	12.1	10.7	12.3	12.0	12.0
CHINA	6.8	6.6	7.0	7.6	7.6	7.6
NIGERIA	4.3	3.2	4.1	2.7	4.1	3.7
SUDAN	2.1	3.3	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.8
OTHERS	6.5	8.2	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.6
TOTAL NON-U.S.	45.1	47.3	43.7	46.1	47.5	46.9
U.S.	14.7	22.2	21.2	12.2	20.8	20.5
WORLD TOTAL	59.8	69.6	65.0	58.3	68.3	67.4
UTILIZATION 7)						
U.S.	8.1	11.2	13.1	9.3	11.7	11.7
USSR	2.3	3.4	2.9	2.0	3.0	3.0
CHINA	6.7	6.6	6.9	7.5	7.5	7.5
MEXICO	5.2	5.8	5.1	6.4	6.4	6.4
JAPAN	3.3	3.6	2.3	3.7	4.5	4.5
OTHERS	33.0	34.3	31.4	31.8	32.7	32.2
WORLD TOTAL	59.1	65.9	63.3	60.8	65.8	65.4
END STOCKS 8)						
TOTAL FOREIGN	5.4	4.3	3.4	4.3	4.0	3.9
U.S.	2.8	7.5	10.2	8.8	9.6	9.3
WORLD TOTAL	8.2	11.9	13.6	13.1	13.5	13.2

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 1 THROUGH 9 APPEAR ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

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COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

WORLD BARLEY S&D TABLE
OCTOBER/SEPTEMBER YEARS 1980/81 - 1984/85
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 SEPT14	1984/85 OCT15
EXPORTS						
CANADA	4.0	5.5	6.0	4.5	3.0	3.0
AUSTRALIA	1.5	2.1	0.6	3.1	2.5	3.0
EC-10	4.6	3.5	4.1	2.7	5.5	5.5
OTHERS	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.1	3.1	2.9
TOTAL NON-U.S.	12.4	13.2	12.9	12.6	14.1	14.4
U.S.	1.8	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.2	2.2
WORLD TOTAL	14.2	15.2	13.9	14.6	16.3	16.6
IMPORTS						
EC-10	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.5
USSR	4.0	3.6	2.2	0.6	2.6	2.6
JAPAN	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.6
EAST EUROPE	2.1	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3
SAUDI ARABIA	1.6	2.7	2.6	3.2	3.4	3.4
SPAIN	0.0	0.7	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0
OTHERS	4.4	4.4	3.5	6.4	5.3	7.1
WORLD TOTAL	14.2	15.2	13.8	14.6	16.3	16.6
PRODUCTION 5)						
CANADA	11.3	13.7	14.1	10.3	10.2	10.2
AUSTRALIA	2.7	3.4	1.9	4.9	4.4	4.3
EC-10	41.4	39.3	41.3	36.1	41.7	43.4
USSR	43.4	37.5	41.0	54.2	40.9	40.5
CHINA	7.6	7.5	6.0	6.0	6.4	6.4
EAST EUROPE	16.6	16.0	17.4	15.2	17.0	17.0
OTHERS	33.2	29.2	30.9	29.3	32.0	33.5
TOTAL NON-U.S.	156.1	146.7	154.7	158.5	154.5	157.8
U.S.	7.9	10.3	11.2	11.1	13.2	13.2
WORLD TOTAL	164.0	157.0	165.9	169.6	167.7	171.0
UTILIZATION 7)						
WEST EUROPE	52.0	43.3	49.6	43.6	50.1	50.3
USSR	47.5	42.8	44.0	55.0	44.5	44.1
EAST EUROPE	13.3	17.1	17.9	16.3	17.6	17.6
OTHERS	39.2	41.0	42.7	45.5	43.9	44.9
TOTAL NON-U.S.	152.0	144.2	154.2	154.4	156.1	156.9
U.S.	7.6	9.1	8.9	9.3	9.3	9.3
WORLD TOTAL	159.6	153.3	163.1	163.7	165.4	166.2
END STOCKS 8)						
TOTAL FOREIGN	14.3	13.8	15.1	9.3	11.0	11.9
U.S.	3.0	3.2	4.7	4.1	6.1	6.1
WORLD TOTAL	17.3	17.0	19.8	13.4	17.1	18.0

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 1 THROUGH 9 APPEAR ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

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COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA.

WORLD WHEAT AND FLOUR TRADE
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1980/81 - 1984/85
(IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS)

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 SEPT14	1984/85 OCT15
EXPORTS						
UNITED STATES	41936	48776	39939	33860	41500	42900
CANADA	17000	17618	21223	21100	17200	17200
ARGENTINA	3910	4305	7501	9650	6000	5700
AUSTRALIA	10605	10983	8131	11600	15000	15000
EC-10	14700	15484	15496	16000	17500	18500
O. W. EUROPE	1863	971	1736	1460	2015	1820
EAST EUROPE	2465	1950	2370	1395	2135	2435
USSR	500	500	500	500	1000	1000
TURKEY	530	337	573	600	200	200
OTHER COUNTRIES	606	364	356	700	488	465
WORLD TOTAL	94115	101288	98325	102365	103033	105220
IMPORTS						
EC-10	4480	4675	3822	3600	2700	2700
O. W. EUROPE	2248	2316	1501	1390	1435	1515
EAST EUROPE	5939	6305	4533	4035	3750	3450
JAPAN	5840	5577	5795	5857	5700	5700
CHINA	13739	13200	13000	9600	11000	10000
USSR	16000	19500	20200	20500	24000	26000
EGYPT	5600	5800	5350	6360	6800	6800
ALGERIA	2294	2294	2548	2340	2650	2650
MOROCCO	1960	2223	1331	2015	2550	2550
NIGERIA	1400	1550	1500	1500	1650	1650
TUNISIA	510	526	695	1100	900	900
LIBYA	485	529	449	500	500	500
SUDAN	392	557	428	450	450	450
MEXICO	1235	900	50	630	100	100
BRAZIL	3893	4470	3600	4500	4200	4200
CHILE	1092	950	1080	1050	750	750
PERU	853	961	1006	970	980	980
VENEZUELA	800	830	826	925	1000	975
ECUADOR	304	312	325	365	330	330
BOLIVIA	261	151	202	250	260	260
CUBA	1202	1300	1100	1130	1150	1150
COLOMBIA	341	555	574	620	500	500
ISRAEL	414	450	625	500	700	700
JORDAN	300	310	335	335	350	375
LEBANON	360	345	373	375	375	375
SAUDI ARABIA	777	652	700	200	75	75
SYRIA	511	294	430	300	1400	1400
YEMEN, AR	430	450	450	450	450	450
IRAN	1896	1377	1405	2500	3000	3000
IRAQ	1366	1600	1600	3000	3300	3300
MALAYSIA	431	544	541	550	600	600
VIETNAM	615	566	600	600	600	600
BANGLADESH	993	1111	1500	1875	1900	1900
INDONESIA	1295	1529	1435	1700	1700	1600
PAKISTAN	305	400	530	350	960	960
TURKEY	0	748	50	200	500	500
INDIA	50	2265	3700	2500	50	50
SRI LANKA	503	433	495	570	550	550
KOREA, REP.	2095	1863	1830	2351	2400	2430
PHILIPPINES	874	860	925	675	750	750
TAIWAN	571	673	737	720	730	730
KOREA, DPR	366	393	200	500	550	550
SINGAPORE	300	180	200	200	200	200
SUBTOTAL	95431	92874	88976	91718	94545	95855
OTHER COUNTRIES UNACCOUNTED 1)	5164	5423	5309	5938	6232	6252
	3470	2991	4040	4709	2261	3113
WORLD TOTAL	94115	101288	98325	102365	103033	105220

1) THIS REPRESENTS EXPORTS NOT ACCOUNTED FOR IN REPORTS FROM IMPORTING COUNTRIES. SINCE THIS IS RECURRING, IT IS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE ASSESSMENT OF THE YEAR AHEAD.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

WORLD COARSE GRAIN TRADE
OCTOBER/SEPTEMBER YEARS 1980/81 - 1984/85
(IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS)

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 SEPT14	1984/85 OCT15
EXPORTS						
UNITED STATES	69547	58441	53990	55900	61920	62600
CANADA	5510	7222	7048	5750	4300	4300
ARGENTINA	14159	10328	11552	10900	11200	11500
AUSTRALIA	2274	3355	920	4900	4350	4750
EC-10	5615	4100	5230	3500	6000	6000
O. W. EUROPE	1342	720	945	1135	2030	2260
EAST EUROPE	2058	2143	3266	2630	2320	2620
USSR	0	0	0	0	0	0
THAILAND	2363	3495	2445	3130	3400	3400
SOUTH AFRICA	4074	4701	2300	100	200	200
SUBTOTAL	106942	94510	87696	87945	96270	97630
OTHER COUNTRIES	1855	4015	3739	3086	2101	2350
WORLD TOTAL	108797	98525	91435	91031	98371	100480
IMPORTS						
EC-10	11099	8806	6476	5900	5000	5000
O. W. EUROPE	10351	12696	9992	7420	6790	6625
EAST EUROPE	10162	6148	4852	3380	4425	4425
JAPAN	18643	17366	12733	20430	21175	21175
CHINA	350	1463	2543	300	1100	300
USSR	23500	20400	11000	12000	21000	23000
EGYPT	1020	1350	1516	1700	1900	1900
ALGERIA	393	559	750	950	1000	1000
MOROCCO	260	427	140	200	500	500
TUNISIA	350	377	169	315	350	350
SOUTH AFRICA	44	130	767	2935	1400	1400
CANADA	1293	904	750	600	600	600
MEXICO	7080	1633	7232	6050	4700	4700
BRAZIL	1700	113	115	550	50	50
CHILE	363	343	340	135	80	80
PERU	437	555	446	240	375	375
VENEZUELA	1841	1653	1313	1625	1700	1850
JAMAICA	150	159	165	175	200	200
CUBA	475	475	500	300	500	500
COLOMBIA	179	302	304	230	360	360
ISRAEL	1190	1166	1166	1200	1300	1300
LEBANON	216	255	225	125	225	225
SAUDI ARABIA	2560	3980	3900	3915	4100	4100
SYRIA	310	275	225	500	450	450
IRAN	905	370	1649	1000	1300	1300
IRAQ	360	425	439	900	750	750
MALAYSIA	725	794	335	950	1050	1050
INDONESIA	34	2	195	50	50	50
KOREA, REP.	2351	3149	4146	3800	3800	3500
PHILIPPINES	359	301	556	300	250	250
TAIWAN	3662	3371	4264	3700	4150	4150
SINGAPORE	727	1956	902	1600	1500	1500
SUBTOTAL	103639	93415	86719	83525	92130	93015
OTHER COUNTRIES	4113	3945	4233	4211	5716	5631
UNACCOUNTED 1)	1045	1165	533	2695	525	1834
WORLD TOTAL	108797	98525	91435	91031	98371	100480

1) THIS REPRESENTS EXPORTS NOT ACCOUNTED FOR IN REPORTS FROM IMPORTING COUNTRIES. SINCE THIS IS RECURRING, IT IS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE ASSESSMENT OF THE YEAR AHEAD.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

WORLD RICE TRADE
CAL YEAR 1981 TO 1985
(IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS)

	CAL YR 1981	CAL YR 1982	CAL YR 1983	CAL YR 1984	CAL 1985 SEPT14	CAL 1985 OCT15
EXPORTS						
UNITED STATES	3008	2487	2330	2200	2200	2200
ARGENTINA	110	92	68	185	140	160
AUSTRALIA	335	530	251	400	500	500
BURMA	674	701	750	850	900	900
CHINA	583	460	550	700	600	700
TAIWAN	92	307	531	275	300	300
EC-10	312	625	800	769	742	742
EGYPT	134	22	21	50	70	70
GUYANA	78	35	45	40	35	35
INDIA	1143	633	165	150	100	100
JAPAN	795	313	321	100	0	0
KOREA, DPR	200	250	250	250	250	250
NEPAL	43	50	0	0	50	50
PAKISTAN	1127	794	1299	1200	1150	1150
PHILIPPINES	83	0	40	0	0	0
THAILAND	3049	3620	3700	4250	4000	3700
URUGUAY	215	227	139	225	180	180
VIETNAM	5	15	140	150	150	150
SUBTOTAL	12486	11165	11450	11794	11367	11137
OTHER COUNTRIES	642	443	375	628	527	442
WORLD TOTAL	13128	11614	11825	12422	11894	11629
IMPORTS						
BANGLADESH	34	295	32	600	400	400
BRAZIL	142	124	400	150	50	50
CANADA	99	103	115	115	125	120
CHINA	110	250	75	100	100	100
CUBA	199	200	200	150	200	200
EAST EUROPE	353	299	283	310	295	295
EC-10	1291	1030	1114	945	980	980
INDIA	70	10	310	300	500	500
INDONESIA	543	328	1175	500	500	500
IRAG	350	369	474	500	500	500
IRAN	583	527	650	700	700	700
IVORY COAST	335	363	434	350	350	350
KOREA, REP.	2292	225	216	10	150	100
KUWAIT	95	100	110	110	110	110
MALAGASY	191	357	250	200	250	250
MALAYSIA	317	403	352	450	400	400
MEXICO	66	16	0	170	70	150
NIGERIA	686	666	711	650	750	700
PERU	103	53	101	35	0	0
PORTUGAL	123	110	30	90	70	70
SAUDI ARABIA	427	471	500	500	550	550
SENEGAL	340	321	365	375	380	330
SOUTH AFRICA	134	146	158	165	170	170
SRI LANKA	168	217	157	75	130	130
SYRIA	72	102	120	120	125	125
U.A. EMIRATES	295	170	175	175	175	175
USSR	1283	359	400	450	400	400
VIETNAM	30	150	30	250	100	200
SUBTOTAL	10726	8383	9022	9045	8330	8605
OTHER COUNTRIES	2702	2806	2869	3319	2695	2835
UNACCOUNTED 1)	-300	420	-53	58	369	139
WORLD TOTAL	13128	11614	11826	12422	11894	11629

1) THIS REPRESENTS EXPORTS NOT ACCOUNTED FOR IN REPORTS FROM IMPORTING COUNTRIES. SINCE THIS IS RECURRING IT IS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE ASSESSMENT OF THE YEAR AHEAD.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY-10: GRAIN S & D
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
MARKET YEARS 1976/77 - 1984/85
MILLIONS OF HECTARES OR METRIC TONS

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD PRODUCTION	- - IMPORTS - -	- - EXPORTS - -	DOMESTIC FEED USE	UTILIZATION TOTAL	ENDING STOCKS
		MKT YR TRADE YR 1/	MKT YR TRADE YR 1/	MKT YR TRADE YR 1/			
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS							
1976/77	27.3	3.41	42.2	27.6	20.4	9.0	12.6
1977/78	27.3	3.90	37.5	20.3	26.0	10.5	11.9
1978/79	28.3	4.25	34.9	13.1	28.5	14.2	16.3
1979/80	28.3	4.17	33.5	18.5	30.8	15.4	14.5
1980/81	28.3	4.40	31.1	15.5	34.9	20.3	15.5
1981/82	28.1	4.34	31.0	13.5	35.5	19.7	13.8
1982/83	28.1	4.68	26.2	10.3	36.3	20.7	13.7
1983/84 2/	27.6	4.47	25.5	9.5	36.2	19.4	14.4
1984/85 3/	27.8	5.30	22.6	7.5	42.2	24.4	21.2
WHEAT							
1976/77	12.1	3.42	9.7	4.4	10.9	5.1	7.4
1977/78	11.0	3.66	12.5	5.5	12.6	5.0	6.2
1978/79	12.0	4.20	10.6	4.6	15.3	8.8	9.1
1979/80	12.0	4.03	10.9	5.3	17.5	10.4	8.0
1980/81	12.6	4.38	10.3	4.5	20.7	14.7	8.8
1981/82	12.6	4.30	11.2	4.7	22.1	15.5	7.7
1982/83	13.0	4.60	9.5	3.3	21.2	15.5	11.3
1983/84 2/	13.2	4.49	9.8	3.5	21.8	16.0	9.0
1984/85 3/	13.7	5.43	7.9	2.7	25.0	18.5	14.1
COARSE GRAINS 4/							
1976/77	15.7	3.40	32.6	23.2	9.5	4.0	5.2
1977/78	16.4	4.06	25.0	14.6	13.3	5.5	5.7
1978/79	16.3	4.29	24.3	13.5	13.2	5.5	7.1
1979/80	16.3	4.24	22.6	13.3	13.3	5.0	6.5
1980/81	15.8	4.42	20.8	11.1	14.3	5.5	6.7
1981/82	15.5	4.33	19.8	9.8	14.4	4.1	6.1
1982/83	15.1	4.74	16.8	6.5	15.0	5.2	7.4
1983/84 2/	14.4	4.45	16.0	5.9	14.4	3.5	5.4
1984/85 3/	14.1	5.19	14.7	4.9	17.1	6.0	7.1

1/ EXCLUDES INTRA-EC TRADE. WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS ARE ON A JULY/JUNE BASIS THROUGH 1978/79.
FROM 1979/80 ON, COARSE GRAINS ARE ON AN OCTOBER/SEPTEMBER BASIS.

2/ PRELIMINARY.

3/ FORECAST.

4/ RYE, BARLEY, OATS, CORN, SORGHUM, AND MIXED GRAINS.

SOURCES: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

GRAIN AND FEED DIVISION

EASTERN EUROPE: GRAIN S 3 D
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
TRADE YEARS* 1977/78 - 1984/85
MILLION METRIC TONS/HECTARES

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	NET IMPORTS	UTILIZATION TOTAL 1/	STOCKS CHANGE 2/
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS								
1977/78	29.6	3.17	93.9	13.3	4.1	9.2	103.4	-0.0
1978/79	29.2	3.30	96.4	15.0	3.4	11.6	109.6	-0.4
1979/80	29.0	3.14	91.1	17.6	2.9	14.7	104.4	-0.0
1980/81	28.9	3.32	96.0	19.1	4.5	11.6	110.2	-0.4
1981/82	28.3	3.31	95.2	12.5	4.1	8.4	105.1	-0.6
1982/83	28.8	3.70	106.5	9.4	5.6	3.8	108.7	0.7
1983/84 3/	28.9	3.56	102.6	7.5	4.5	2.9	105.5	0.5
1984/85 4/	28.9	3.55	105.4	7.9	5.1	2.5	106.5	1.2
WHEAT								
1977/78	10.1	3.42	34.6	5.0	2.3	2.7	37.2	0.1
1978/79	10.2	3.51	35.9	4.4	2.2	2.2	39.1	-0.5
1979/80	9.3	2.98	27.6	6.1	1.1	5.0	32.1	0.0
1980/81	9.7	3.55	34.6	5.9	2.5	3.5	38.5	0.1
1981/82	9.1	3.38	30.5	6.3	1.9	4.4	33.5	-0.4
1982/83	9.4	3.59	34.7	4.6	2.4	2.2	37.0	-0.2
1983/84 3/	9.8	3.62	35.4	4.1	1.9	2.2	37.3	0.2
1984/85 4/	9.9	3.85	38.0	3.4	2.4	1.0	38.7	0.4
COARSE GRAINS 5/								
1977/78	19.5	3.05	59.3	9.3	1.3	6.6	66.2	-0.1
1978/79	18.9	3.19	60.5	10.6	1.2	9.4	70.6	0.1
1979/80	19.3	3.21	63.4	11.5	1.3	9.7	72.3	-0.1
1980/81	19.2	3.19	61.4	10.2	2.1	6.1	71.7	-0.5
1981/82	19.7	3.27	64.5	9.1	2.1	4.0	69.4	-0.2
1982/83	19.4	3.71	71.8	4.9	3.3	1.6	71.7	0.9
1983/84 3/	19.1	3.52	67.3	3.4	2.6	0.6	68.2	0.4
1984/85 4/	19.0	3.55	67.4	4.4	2.6	1.3	67.9	0.3

*: WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS ARE ON A JULY/JUNE TRADE YEAR THROUGH 1978/79. FROM 1979/80 ON, COARSE GRAINS ARE ON AN OCTOBER/SEPTEMBER TRADE YEAR.

1/ REPRESENTS APPARENT UTILIZATION, I.E. INCLUDES ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS FOR THOSE COUNTRIES FOR WHICH NO STOCKS DATA ARE AVAILABLE.

2/ INCLUDES YEAR-TO-YEAR FLUCTUATIONS ONLY FOR THOSE COUNTRIES OR COMMODITIES FOR WHICH STOCK DATA ARE AVAILABLE.

3/ PRELIMINARY.

4/ PROJECTION.

5/ RYE, BARLEY, OATS, CORN, SORGHUM, AND MIXED GRAINS.

SOURCES: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

GRAIN AND FEED DIVISION

USSR AND CHINA: GRAIN S & D
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1977/78 - 1984/85
MILLION METRIC TONS/HECTARES

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	JUL/JUN IMPORTS	JUL/JUN EXPORTS	NET IMPORTS	UTILIZATION TOTAL 1/	STOCKS CHANGE 2/
USSR								
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS								
1977/78	122.7	1.51	184.7	18.4	2.0	16.4	215.1	-14.0
1978/79	120.9	1.37	225.2	15.1	2.5	12.5	219.7	19.0
1979/80	113.2	1.44	171.3	30.5	0.5	30.0	214.4	-13.0
1980/81	119.3	1.50	179.7	34.0	0.5	33.5	214.2	-2.0
1981/82	117.3	1.30	152.0	45.0	0.5	44.5	200.5	-4.0
1982/83	115.3	1.49	172.0	31.5	0.5	31.0	204.0	-1.0
1983/84 3/	112.1	1.53	183.0	32.0	0.5	31.5	209.5	5.0
1984/85 4/	109.1	1.45	159.0	49.0	1.0	48.0	209.0	-2.0
WHEAT								
1977/78	62.0	1.49	92.2	6.5	1.0	5.5	106.9	-9.0
1978/79	62.2	1.32	120.5	5.1	1.5	3.6	106.5	14.0
1979/80	57.7	1.55	90.2	12.1	0.5	11.6	114.3	-13.0
1980/81	61.5	1.50	93.2	16.0	0.5	15.5	114.7	-1.0
1981/82	59.2	1.35	80.0	19.5	0.5	19.0	102.0	-3.0
1982/83	57.3	1.50	86.0	20.2	0.5	19.7	105.7	0.0
1983/84 3/	50.0	1.55	78.0	20.5	0.5	20.0	95.0	5.0
1984/85 4/	51.5	1.45	75.0	26.0	1.0	25.0	100.0	0.0
COARSE GRAINS 5/								
1977/78	60.6	1.53	92.5	11.7	1.0	10.7	108.3	-5.0
1978/79	58.0	1.30	105.3	9.9	1.0	8.9	113.2	1.0
1979/80	61.2	1.33	81.1	15.4	0.0	15.4	99.5	0.0
1980/81	57.2	1.39	80.5	15.0	0.0	15.0	99.5	-1.0
1981/82	58.0	1.24	72.0	25.5	0.0	25.5	96.5	-1.0
1982/83	53.0	1.48	86.0	11.3	0.0	11.3	93.3	-1.0
1983/84 3/	62.1	1.59	105.0	11.5	0.0	11.5	114.5	2.0
1984/85 4/	57.5	1.45	84.0	23.0	0.0	23.0	109.0	-2.0
CHINA								
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS								
1977/78	62.0	1.80	111.3	0.7	0.1	0.5	120.3	0.0
1978/79	62.7	2.12	132.9	11.1	0.1	11.0	143.9	0.0
1979/80	63.1	2.31	145.3	10.9	0.1	10.8	156.5	0.0
1980/81	61.7	2.28	139.4	14.6	0.2	14.4	154.0	0.0
1981/82	59.4	2.35	140.4	14.5	0.1	14.7	154.0	0.0
1982/83	53.5	2.50	151.9	13.7	0.1	13.6	157.5	0.0
1983/84 3/	59.9	2.90	173.5	9.9	0.3	9.5	160.3	0.0
1984/85 4/	60.4	2.92	176.3	10.3	0.3	9.5	165.7	0.0
WHEAT								
1977/78	23.1	1.45	41.1	0.5	0.0	0.5	49.7	0.0
1978/79	29.2	1.34	53.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.9	0.0
1979/80	29.4	2.14	62.7	0.9	0.0	0.9	71.6	0.0
1980/81	29.2	1.39	55.2	13.3	0.0	13.3	69.0	0.0
1981/82	23.5	2.11	59.5	13.2	0.0	13.2	72.8	0.0
1982/83	27.9	2.45	68.4	13.0	0.0	13.0	61.4	0.0
1983/84 3/	29.0	2.30	66.4	8.6	0.0	8.6	71.0	0.0
1984/85 4/	29.3	2.35	64.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	94.0	0.0
COARSE GRAINS 5/								
1977/78	33.9	0.39	70.7	0.1	0.1	-0.1	70.7	0.0
1978/79	33.5	2.35	79.0	3.1	0.1	3.0	62.0	0.0
1979/80	33.7	2.45	83.1	2.0	0.1	1.9	85.0	0.0
1980/81	32.5	2.59	84.2	0.9	0.2	0.7	65.0	0.0
1981/82	31.1	2.50	80.3	1.3	0.2	1.1	81.2	0.0
1982/83	30.5	2.74	83.5	2.7	0.1	2.6	86.1	0.0
1983/84 3/	30.9	2.99	92.4	0.3	0.3	-0.1	92.4	0.0
1984/85 4/	31.0	2.97	92.3	0.3	0.3	-0.2	91.7	0.0

1/ FEED USE DATA ARE UNAVAILABLE FOR CHINA.

2/ FOR CHINA, UTILIZATION ESTIMATES REPRESENT "APPARENT" UTILIZATION, I.E. THEY INCLUDE ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS THOUGH NO STOCKS DATA ARE AVAILABLE.

3/ PRELIMINARY.

4/ PROJECTION.

5/ COARSE GRAINS INCLUDE BARLEY, RYE, OATS, CORN, SORGHUM, AND MILLET. EXCLUDED ARE MISCELLANEOUS GRAINS, PULSES AND RICE.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

GRAIN AND FEED DIVISION

WHEAT: SUPPLY AND DISAPPEARANCE
U.S. AND MAJOR COMPETITORS
1972/73 - 1984/85
MILLION METRIC TONS/HECTARES

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	DOMESTIC USE	- - EXPORTS 1/ - - JUL/JUN MKT YEAR	MKT YEAR 2/ END STOCKS
CANADA (MARKETING YEAR AUG/JUL)						
1972/73	3.5	1.84	14.5	4.9	19.5	15.7
1973/74	3.5	1.89	15.2	4.5	11.7	11.4
1974/75	3.9	1.49	13.5	4.6	11.2	10.7
1975/76	3.5	1.50	17.1	4.5	12.1	11.5
1976/77	11.3	2.10	23.6	5.0	12.9	13.4
1977/78	10.1	1.96	19.9	5.1	15.9	15.0
1978/79	10.5	2.00	21.1	5.3	13.5	13.1
1979/80	10.5	1.84	17.2	5.5	15.0	14.9
1980/81	11.1	1.73	19.2	5.0	17.0	16.3
1981/82	12.4	2.00	24.5	5.2	17.5	11.4
1982/83	12.5	2.13	26.5	5.1	21.2	21.4
1983/84 3/	13.7	1.94	25.6	5.9	21.1	21.8
1984/85 4/	13.0	1.62	21.0	5.5	17.2	17.5
AUSTRALIA (MARKETING YEAR DEC/NOV)						
1972/73	7.6	0.87	5.5	3.7	5.6	4.3
1973/74	8.9	1.34	12.0	3.5	5.4	7.0
1974/75	3.3	1.37	11.4	3.1	5.3	4.6
1975/76	3.5	1.40	12.0	2.3	7.9	5.7
1976/77	9.0	1.32	11.8	2.4	8.5	9.5
1977/78	10.0	0.94	9.4	2.5	11.1	.1
1978/79	10.2	1.77	15.1	2.5	6.7	11.7
1979/80	11.2	1.45	16.2	3.4	15.0	13.2
1980/81	11.3	0.95	10.9	3.5	10.5	7.5
1981/82	11.9	1.35	15.4	2.5	11.0	11.1
1982/83	11.5	0.77	9.9	4.1	8.1	7.3
1983/84 3/	12.9	1.70	21.9	3.5	11.6	13.5
1984/85 4/	12.3	1.41	17.7	3.4	15.0	15.0
ARGENTINA (MARKETING YEAR DEC/NOV)						
1972/73	5.0	1.39	5.9	4.3	3.4	3.2
1973/74	4.0	1.55	6.5	4.2	1.1	1.6
1974/75	4.2	1.41	5.0	4.5	2.2	1.8
1975/76	5.3	1.55	5.5	5.4	3.2	3.2
1976/77	5.4	1.71	11.0	4.2	5.5	5.9
1977/78	3.9	1.45	5.7	4.5	2.6	1.8
1978/79	4.7	1.73	8.1	4.1	3.3	4.1
1979/80	4.5	1.59	5.1	4.0	4.8	4.5
1980/81	5.0	1.55	7.5	3.9	3.9	3.5
1981/82	5.9	1.40	3.3	4.3	4.3	3.6
1982/83	7.3	1.94	14.5	4.4	7.5	9.9
1983/84 3/	5.9	1.74	12.0	4.5	9.5	7.8
1984/85 4/	5.0	1.69	9.7	4.5	5.7	5.2
TOTAL COMPETITORS						
1972/73	21.2	1.32	25.0	12.4	24.5	23.2
1973/74	22.5	1.34	34.7	12.4	13.3	20.0
1974/75	21.5	1.43	30.5	12.2	21.6	21.1
1975/76	23.3	1.61	37.5	12.3	23.2	24.1
1976/77	26.5	1.74	45.4	12.1	27.0	24.8
1977/78	24.0	1.45	34.9	12.0	29.5	25.9
1978/79	25.5	1.55	47.3	11.9	23.5	24.8
1979/80	25.4	1.57	41.5	12.9	34.7	35.8
1980/81	27.4	1.35	37.8	12.5	31.5	29.7
1981/82	30.2	1.54	49.5	11.9	32.9	35.2
1982/83	31.4	1.50	50.2	13.5	36.9	35.5
1983/84 3/	33.5	1.61	50.5	13.7	42.5	41.1
1984/85 4/	31.3	1.53	49.0	13.2	37.9	37.7
U.S. (MARKETING YEAR JUN/MAY)						
1972/73	19.1	2.20	42.1	22.3	31.3	50.4
1973/74	21.9	2.12	45.5	20.5	31.3	33.1
1974/75	25.5	1.50	47.5	19.5	23.5	27.7
1975/76	23.1	2.05	57.9	19.7	31.7	31.9
1976/77	23.7	2.04	55.5	20.5	25.1	25.9
1977/78	27.0	2.05	55.7	23.4	31.5	30.5
1978/79	22.9	2.11	48.3	22.3	32.3	32.5
1979/80	25.3	2.30	58.1	21.3	37.2	37.4
1980/81	25.8	2.25	58.1	21.3	41.9	41.2
1981/82	32.5	2.32	75.4	23.1	45.5	44.2
1982/83	31.5	2.79	75.3	24.7	39.9	41.1
1983/84 3/	24.5	2.55	65.9	30.3	38.9	39.9
1984/85 4/	27.2	2.57	70.2	29.0	42.9	42.9
TOTAL U.S. AND COMPETITORS						
1972/73	40.4	1.74	70.1	34.7	55.4	53.5
1973/74	44.4	1.53	81.3	32.9	49.6	53.1
1974/75	47.9	1.55	79.1	30.7	49.9	45.8
1975/76	51.4	1.45	95.5	32.1	54.9	55.0
1976/77	53.3	1.90	104.9	32.7	53.1	54.7
1977/78	51.0	1.74	90.4	35.4	51.1	50.5
1978/79	48.4	1.45	95.7	34.7	55.3	51.3
1979/80	51.7	1.97	99.5	34.2	71.9	71.3
1980/81	55.2	1.43	102.5	33.5	73.5	73.9
1981/82	62.9	1.99	125.3	35.0	81.7	81.4
1982/83	62.9	1.99	125.4	33.3	75.8	74.6
1983/84 3/	53.3	2.17	125.3	44.0	81.2	80.0
1984/85 4/	58.5	2.02	115.0	42.2	90.5	90.3

1/ INCLUDES THE WHEAT EQUIVALENT OF FLOUR.

2/ NET CHANGES IN FARM STOCKS FOR ARGENTINA AND AUSTRALIA ARE REFLECTED IN DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE.

3/ PRELIMINARY.

4/ PROJECTED.

SOURCES: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

GRAIN AND FEED DIVISION

SELECTED COARSE GRAINS
MAJOR FOREIGN EXPORTERS
PRODUCTION YEARS 1977 - 1984
THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS/HECTARES

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	DOMESTIC UTILIZATION	- - EXPORTS - - OCT/SEP	- - MKT YR	ENDING STOCKS
ARGENTINA CORN (MAR/FEB)							
(77) 1978/79	2650	3.65	9700	3533	6200	5916	434
(78) 1979/80	2399	3.10	9000	3296	3460	5955	173
(79) 1980/81	2490	2.57	6400	3043	9016	3417	108
(80) 1981/82	3394	3.30	12900	3700	4922	9093	210
(81) 1982/83	3170	3.03	9600	3500	6411	5765	545
(82) 1983/84	2970	3.03	9000	3300	5900	6056	189
(83) 1984/85 1/	3025	3.14	9500	3400	6500	6100	189
(84) 1985/86 2/	3150	3.17	10000	3500		6500	189
SOUTH AFRICA CORN (MAY/APR)							
(77) 1978/79	4499	2.27	10201	6710	2224	3012	2115
(78) 1979/80	4305	1.92	8271	6702	3303	2325	1359
(79) 1980/81	4322	2.50	10794	6757	3930	3444	1952
(80) 1981/82	4339	3.33	14645	7097	4700	4955	4545
(81) 1982/83	4677	1.79	8355	7673	2300	4034	1323
(82) 1983/84	4065	1.00	4075	7493	100	235	0
(83) 1984/85 1/	3953	1.12	4415	6965	200	250	0
(84) 1985/86 2/	3950	2.28	9000	7000		1000	1000
THAILAND CORN (JUL/JUN)							
(77) 1977/78	1205	1.39	1677	477	1366	1217	31
(78) 1978/79	1386	2.01	2791	691	1927	2076	53
(79) 1979/80	1424	2.32	3300	1050	2067	2150	153
(80) 1980/81	1450	2.21	3200	1108	2113	2142	103
(81) 1981/82	1750	2.42	4350	1050	3260	3260	143
(82) 1982/83	1650	1.86	3450	1160	2223	2136	297
(83) 1983/84 1/	1900	2.11	4000	1285	2850	2350	162
(84) 1984/85 2/	2000	2.25	4500	1400	3100	3100	142
ARGENTINA GRAIN SORGHUM (MAR/FEB)							
(77) 1978/79	2254	3.19	7200	2417	3956	4652	252
(78) 1979/80	2117	3.07	6500	2856	1611	3755	141
(79) 1980/81	1279	2.31	2960	1535	4260	1494	22
(80) 1981/82	2100	3.35	7100	2050	5216	4940	132
(81) 1982/83	2510	3.19	8000	2500	4931	5544	86
(82) 1983/84	2519	3.18	8000	2700	4300	5197	191
(83) 1984/85 1/	2370	3.10	7350	2900	4800	4400	241
(84) 1985/86 2/	2350	3.19	7500	2750		4800	191
AUSTRALIA GRAIN SORGHUM (APR/MAR)							
(77) 1978/79	394	1.51	714	456	596	231	130
(78) 1979/80	469	2.40	1125	502	650	669	134
(79) 1980/81	519	1.73	922	367	510	506	183
(80) 1981/82	653	1.33	1204	408	1145	856	123
(81) 1982/83	649	2.03	1317	354	220	1031	55
(82) 1983/84	707	1.36	956	705	1200	292	23
(83) 1984/85 1/	853	2.13	1815	499	1200	1100	239
(84) 1985/86 2/	393	1.37	1675	455		1100	359
AUSTRALIA BARLEY (DEC/NOV)							
(77) 1977/78	2303	0.35	2383	1315	1236	1117	199
(78) 1978/79	2765	1.44	4006	1560	2007	2112	533
(79) 1979/80	2432	1.49	3703	1357	2900	2824	55
(80) 1980/81	2451	1.09	2682	331	1540	1751	125
(81) 1981/82	2685	1.28	3450	1306	2075	2219	50
(82) 1982/83	2452	0.79	1939	1240	600	565	191
(83) 1983/84 1/	3164	1.56	4937	1340	3100	3100	188
(84) 1984/85 2/	3660	1.30	4800	1590	3000	3000	398
CANADA BARLEY (AUG/JUL)							
(77) 1977/78	4753	2.48	11799	6460	3557	3349	5203
(78) 1978/79	4259	2.44	10387	7145	3893	3554	4895
(79) 1979/80	3724	2.27	8460	7537	2963	3832	2006
(80) 1980/81	4634	2.43	11259	6535	4012	3236	3203
(81) 1981/82	5476	2.51	13724	7046	5543	5722	4161
(82) 1982/83	5189	2.71	14074	7361	6045	5670	5204
(83) 1983/84 1/	4461	2.31	10296	6034	4500	5509	1968
(84) 1984/85 2/	4306	2.12	10200	7000	3000	3000	2168

NOTE: YEARS IN PARENTHESES DENOTE PRODUCTION YEARS USED FOR AGGREGATING WORLD CROPS. SPLIT YEARS (E.G. 1982/83) ARE MARKETING YEARS.

1/ PRELIMINARY.
2/ PROJECTION.

SOURCES: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

GRAIN AND FEED DIVISION

U.S. WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
MILLION METRIC TONS/HECTARES
MARKETING YEARS 1960/61 - 1984/85

	BEGINNING STOCKS	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	DOMESTIC FOR FEED	DOMESTIC TOTAL USE
TOTAL WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS								
1960/61	105.6	73.3	2.4	178.8	0.6	29.0	110.1	137.7
1961/62	118.3	64.1	2.5	161.0	0.5	34.7	112.8	140.8
1962/63	104.3	59.7	2.7	159.3	0.3	32.9	109.6	137.9
1963/64	93.2	61.6	2.8	171.5	0.4	39.7	106.9	135.3
1964/65	90.1	60.2	2.6	157.5	0.4	39.3	104.4	133.6
1965/66	76.5	59.6	3.0	179.1	0.3	48.9	120.0	148.9
1966/67	58.2	60.2	3.0	180.7	0.3	41.1	118.2	148.6
1967/68	49.5	65.0	3.1	203.9	0.3	41.5	118.3	149.5
1968/69	62.7	62.0	3.2	197.6	0.3	31.1	126.9	157.8
1969/70	71.8	53.3	3.4	201.0	0.4	35.4	134.0	165.0
1970/71	72.8	58.4	3.1	182.9	0.4	38.3	132.1	162.8
1971/72	54.6	62.9	3.7	233.6	0.4	40.5	143.1	174.6
1972/73	73.4	57.5	3.9	224.1	0.5	69.1	147.5	180.9
1973/74	48.0	63.5	3.7	233.3	0.3	73.8	143.0	176.7
1974/75	31.1	67.1	3.0	199.4	0.6	63.6	106.5	140.1
1975/76	27.3	70.8	3.4	243.3	0.5	82.0	116.7	153.7
1976/77	35.5	72.0	3.5	252.3	0.4	76.5	115.3	151.9
1977/78	60.3	71.2	3.7	261.4	0.4	86.9	124.5	161.7
1978/79	73.5	66.0	4.1	270.5	0.3	92.7	140.5	180.0
1979/80	71.6	67.1	4.4	296.5	0.4	108.8	140.9	182.4
1980/81	77.2	70.1	3.8	263.1	0.3	110.7	124.6	168.4
1981/82	61.6	76.1	4.2	322.4	0.4	106.8	132.3	177.3
1982/83	99.3	74.8	4.4	326.0	0.6	95.1	144.9	192.6
1983/84	133.7	57.6	3.5	202.5	0.8	94.8	125.2	175.5
1984/85	71.7	69.9	4.3	301.7	0.6	105.5	134.1	186.5
1985/86	82.2							

WHEAT

1970/71	26.8	17.7	2.1	36.8	0.0	20.2	5.3	21.0
1971/72	22.4	19.3	2.3	44.1	0.0	16.3	7.1	23.4
1972/73	26.8	19.1	2.2	42.1	0.0	30.4	5.5	22.3
1973/74	16.2	21.9	2.1	46.6	0.1	33.1	3.5	20.5
1974/75	9.3	26.5	1.8	48.5	0.1	27.7	1.1	13.3
1975/76	11.8	28.1	2.1	57.9	0.1	31.9	1.0	19.7
1976/77	18.1	28.7	2.0	58.5	0.1	25.9	2.0	20.5
1977/78	30.3	27.0	2.1	55.7	0.1	30.6	5.3	23.4
1978/79	32.1	22.9	2.1	48.3	0.0	32.5	4.3	22.3
1979/80	25.1	25.3	2.3	58.1	0.1	37.4	2.3	21.3
1980/81	24.5	23.8	2.3	64.8	0.1	41.2	1.6	21.3
1981/82	26.9	32.6	2.3	75.8	0.1	48.2	3.6	23.1
1982/83	31.5	31.5	2.4	75.3	0.2	41.1	5.3	24.7
1983/84	41.2	24.3	2.7	65.9	0.1	38.9	10.3	30.3
1984/85	37.9	27.2	2.6	70.0	0.1	42.9	3.3	29.0
1985/86	36.1							

COARSE GRAINS

1970/71	46.1	40.7	3.6	146.1	0.4	18.5	126.9	141.8
1971/72	32.2	43.6	4.3	189.5	0.3	24.2	135.0	151.3
1972/73	46.6	38.4	4.7	182.0	0.4	33.7	142.5	153.6
1973/74	31.7	41.6	4.5	186.3	0.2	40.7	139.5	156.2
1974/75	21.3	40.7	3.7	150.9	0.5	35.9	105.4	121.8
1975/76	15.5	42.6	4.4	185.4	0.4	50.0	115.6	134.0
1976/77	17.3	43.3	4.5	194.4	0.3	50.6	113.3	131.4
1977/78	30.0	44.2	4.7	205.7	0.3	56.3	119.2	133.3
1978/79	41.5	43.2	5.1	222.1	0.3	60.2	135.2	157.2
1979/80	46.4	41.8	5.7	236.4	0.3	71.4	136.5	161.1
1980/81	52.7	41.3	4.8	198.3	0.3	69.5	123.0	147.1
1981/82	34.7	43.4	5.7	246.6	0.3	58.6	128.7	154.3
1982/83	68.2	43.2	5.8	250.7	0.4	54.0	139.6	167.9
1983/84	97.5	32.8	4.2	136.7	0.7	55.9	114.9	145.1
1984/85	33.3	42.7	5.4	231.3	0.6	62.6	125.2	157.4
1985/86	46.1							

NOTES: COARSE GRAINS INCLUDE CORN, SORGHUM, BARLEY, OATS AND RYE.

SOURCE: OFFICIAL USDA STATISTICS OR ESTIMATES.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

GRAIN AND FEED DIVISION

U.S. WHEAT, CORN, SORGHUM, BARLEY, OATS AND RYE
SUPPLY/DISTRIBUTION
MILLION BUSHELS/MILLION ACRES
MARKETING YEARS 1970/71 - 1984/85

	Beginning Stocks	Harvested Area	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Feed Usage	Total Domestic Use
Wheat								
1970/71	983	43.6	31.0	1,352	1	741	193	772
1971/72	823	47.6	34.0	1,619	1	610	262	859
1972/73	983	47.3	32.7	1,546	1	1,135	205	799
1973/74	597	54.1	31.6	1,711	3	1,217	139	754
1974/75	340	65.4	27.2	1,782	3	1,018	39	672
1975/76	435	69.5	30.6	2,127	2	1,173	37	725
1976/77	666	70.9	30.3	2,149	3	950	75	755
1977/78	1,113	66.7	30.7	2,046	2	1,124	192	859
1978/79	1,178	56.5	31.4	1,776	2	1,194	158	837
1979/80	924	62.5	34.2	2,134	2	1,375	86	783
1980/81	902	71.1	33.5	2,381	3	1,514	59	783
1981/82	989	80.6	34.5	2,785	3	1,771	133	847
1982/83	1,159	77.9	35.5	2,765	8	1,509	195	908
1983/84	1,515	61.4	39.4	2,420	4	1,429	380	1,116
1984/85	1,394	66.2	38.8	2,570	3	1,575	325	1,067
1985/86	1,376							
Corn								
1970/71	1,005	57.4	72.3	4,152	4	517	3,592	3,977
1971/72	667	64.1	88.1	5,646	2	796	4,001	4,391
1972/73	1,127	57.5	97.0	5,580	1	1,258	4,313	4,742
1973/74	708	62.1	91.3	5,671	1	1,243	4,205	4,653
1974/75	484	65.4	71.9	4,701	2	1,149	3,226	3,677
1975/76	361	67.6	86.4	5,841	2	1,711	3,603	4,093
1976/77	400	71.5	88.0	6,289	3	1,684	3,609	4,122
1977/78	886	70.6	92.1	6,505	3	1,948	3,744	4,334
1978/79	1,111	71.9	101.0	7,268	1	2,133	4,323	4,943
1979/80	1,304	72.4	109.5	7,928	1	2,433	4,508	5,183
1980/81	1,617	73.0	91.0	6,639	1	2,355	4,133	4,868
1981/82	1,034	74.6	108.9	8,119	1	1,967	4,201	5,013
1982/83	2,174	72.7	113.2	8,235	1	1,870	4,522	5,420
1983/84	3,120	51.4	81.0	4,166	2	1,875	3,650	4,625
1984/85	788	71.1	105.5	7,498	1	2,125	4,000	5,050
1985/86	1,016							
Sorghum								
1970/71	244	13.6	50.2	683	-	144	683	692
1971/72	90	16.1	53.9	868	-	123	684	694
1972/73	142	13.2	60.7	801	-	212	652	658
1973/74	73	15.7	58.8	923	-	234	694	701
1974/75	61	13.8	45.1	623	-	212	431	437
1975/76	35	15.4	49.0	754	-	229	502	509
1976/77	51	14.5	49.0	711	-	246	419	425
1977/78	91	13.8	56.6	781	-	213	456	468
1978/79	191	13.4	54.5	731	-	207	544	555
1979/80	160	12.9	62.6	807	-	325	483	496
1980/81	146	12.5	46.3	579	-	299	306	317
1981/82	109	13.7	64.0	876	-	249	429	440
1982/83	296	14.1	59.1	835	-	214	507	517
1983/84	400	9.8	48.7	479	-	245	355	365
1984/85	269	14.2	56.8	807	-	250	450	460
1985/86	376							
Barley								
1970/71	269	9.7	42.9	416	10	84	287	427
1971/72	184	10.1	45.7	462	12	41	266	409
1972/73	208	9.6	43.9	422	17	70	238	384
1973/74	192	10.3	40.5	417	9	93	232	379
1974/75	146	7.9	37.8	299	20	42	180	331
1975/76	92	8.6	44.1	379	16	24	186	335
1976/77	128	8.4	45.6	383	11	66	172	330
1977/78	126	9.7	44.0	428	9	57	177	333
1978/79	173	9.2	49.2	455	10	26	217	384
1979/80	228	7.5	50.9	383	12	55	204	376
1980/81	192	7.3	49.7	361	10	77	174	349
1981/82	137	9.0	52.4	474	10	100	198	372
1982/83	148	9.0	57.2	516	11	47	241	411
1983/84	217	9.7	52.3	508	7	92	278	451
1984/85	189	11.2	53.9	606	10	100	250	425
1985/86	280							
Oats								
1970/71	548	18.6	49.2	915	1	19	778	875
1971/72	570	15.7	55.9	878	3	21	739	833
1972/73	597	13.4	51.5	691	3	19	721	809
1973/74	463	13.8	47.8	659	-	57	674	759
1974/75	307	12.6	47.7	601	-	19	584	666
1975/76	224	13.0	49.0	639	1	14	560	645
1976/77	205	11.8	45.9	540	2	10	490	573
1977/78	164	13.5	55.6	753	2	12	509	594
1978/79	313	11.1	52.3	582	1	13	525	603
1979/80	280	9.7	54.4	527	1	4	492	568
1980/81	236	8.7	53.0	459	1	13	432	506
1981/82	177	9.4	54.2	510	2	7	454	530
1982/83	152	10.3	57.8	593	4	3	441	526
1983/84	220	9.1	52.6	477	30	2	466	544
1984/85	181	8.1	58.4	472	20	3	435	515
1985/86	155							
Rye								
1970/71	22	1.4	26.3	37	1	3	11	27
1971/72	29	1.8	27.3	49	-	2	16	30
1972/73	47	1.1	25.7	28	-	7	16	30
1973/74	39	1.0	24.6	25	-	28	8	22
1974/75	14	0.8	21.9	18	-	7	8	19
1975/76	7	0.7	22.9	16	1	1	7	18
1976/77	4	0.7	21.4	15	-	-	5	15
1977/78	4	0.7	24.4	17	-	-	7	17
1978/79	4	0.9	26.0	24	-	-	8	19
1979/80	9	0.9	25.7	22	-	2	7	19
1980/81	12	0.7	24.6	16	-	8	7	24
1981/82	4	0.7	26.6	18	-	2	8	20
1982/83	3	0.7	28.9	20	3	-	10	20
1983/84	6	0.9	30.3	27	2	1	15	25
1984/85	8	1.0	31.7	30	1	1	18	29
1985/86	10							

1/ Not Released.

Notes: Commodity Years As Follows: June/May-Wheat, Barley, Oats and Rye; October/September-Corn and Sorghum.
Exports Include Major Products Bar-Corn and Sorghum.

"-" denotes zero.

Source: The Most Current Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates.

U.S. Rice
Supply/Distribution
1960/61 - 1984/85 (August-July)

	Area Harvested 1/ 1000 HA	Yield MT/HA	Rough Production 1000 MT	Beginning Stocks	Milled Production	Imports	Exports	Domestic Utilization
					(-----Thousand Metric Tons Milled Basis-----)			
1960/61	645	3.84	2,477	395	1,756	9	919	911
1961/62	643	3.82	2,459	330	1,763	13	936	997
1962/63	718	4.17	2,996	173	2,133	1	1,119	937
1963/64	717	4.45	3,188	251	2,295	1	1,385	917
1964/65	723	4.59	3,318	245	2,386	15	1,387	1,008
1965/66	725	4.77	3,460	251	2,497	22	1,418	1,081
1966/67	796	4.84	3,856	271	2,805	---	1,719	1,079
1967/68	797	5.09	4,054	278	2,950	---	1,816	1,190
1968/69	952	4.96	4,723	222	3,459	---	1,729	1,420
1969/70	861	4.84	4,169	532	3,003	7	1,781	1,220
1970/71	734	5.18	3,801	536	2,796	48	1,461	1,308
1971/72	736	5.28	3,890	611	2,838	36	1,804	1,309
1972/73	736	5.26	3,875	372	2,828	17	1,726	1,324
1973/74	878	4.79	4,208	167	3,034	7	1,604	1,349
1974/75	1,024	4.97	5,098	255	3,667	---	2,194	1,496
1975/76	1,140	5.23	5,824	232	4,099	---	1,732	1,394
1976/77	1,004	5.23	5,244	1,205	3,781	3	2,097	1,618
1977/78	910	4.94	4,500	1,274	3,120	3	2,270	1,248
1978/79	1,202	5.01	6,039	879	4,271	3	2,431	1,708
1979/80	1,161	5.16	5,986	1,014	4,324	3	2,706	1,794
1980/81	1,340	4.95	6,629	841	4,838	7	3,028	2,113
1981/82	1,535	5.40	8,289	545	5,974	13	2,683	2,247
1982/83	1,320	5.28	6,968	1,602	4,947	21	2,219	2,048
1983/84 (Prel.)	878	5.15	4,523	2,303	3,216	25	2,270	1,761
1984/85 (Proj.)	1,140	5.62	6,406	1,513	4,548	35	2,200	1,987
				1,909				

	Million Acres	CWT/Ac.	(-----Million Hundredweight Rough Basis-----)			
1975/76	2.8	45.58	128.4	7.1	---	56.5
1976/77	2.5	46.63	115.6	36.9	0.1	42.1
1977/78	2.2	44.12	99.2	40.5	0.1	46.5
1978/79	3.0	44.84	133.2	27.4	0.1	39.6
1979/80	2.9	45.99	131.9	31.6	0.1	53.4
1980/81	3.3	44.13	146.2	25.7	0.2	55.3
1981/82	3.8	48.19	182.7	16.5	0.4	64.2
1982/83	3.3	47.10	153.6	49.0	0.7	68.6
1983/84 (Prel.)	2.2	45.98	99.7	71.5	0.7	62.9
1984/85 (Proj.)	2.8	50.14	141.2	46.9	1.1	54.7
				59.2		62.0

1/ The statistical discrepancy in the Supply/Use Report is included in Domestic Utilization in the Milled Basis Section of the Table as well as in consumption reported on a hundred weight rough basis.

Source: "Agricultural Supply Demand Estimate" Report, USDA/WFB, October 12, 1984.

October 16, 1984

WORLD WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
SUPPLY/DEMAND 1960/61 - 1984/85
MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS/HECTARES

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	WORLD TRADE 1/	UTILIZATION TOTAL 2/	ENDING STOCKS 3/	STOCKS AS % OF UTIL
WHEAT							
1960/61	202.2	1.13	232.4	41.9	234.3	81.5	34.3
1961/62	203.4	1.10	224.3	42.3	236.3	70.2	29.7
1962/63	205.9	1.22	251.6	44.3	248.1	74.0	29.8
1963/64	208.3	1.13	233.9	55.0	240.0	67.3	28.3
1964/65	215.9	1.25	270.4	51.0	265.0	76.2	29.1
1965/66	215.5	1.22	263.3	61.0	281.5	55.3	19.7
1966/67	213.7	1.44	306.3	54.0	279.9	32.1	29.4
1967/68	217.3	1.36	297.6	51.0	269.1	90.6	31.7
1968/69	223.9	1.45	330.9	45.0	306.5	115.0	37.3
1969/70	217.3	1.42	310.0	50.0	327.2	97.9	30.0
1970/71	207.0	1.52	313.4	55.0	337.3	74.3	22.0
1971/72	212.9	1.55	350.9	52.0	344.2	61.0	23.5
1972/73	211.2	1.63	343.5	67.0	361.9	62.6	17.3
1973/74	217.0	1.72	373.0	63.0	365.4	70.2	19.2
1974/75	220.1	1.54	360.2	64.3	365.4	64.0	17.4
1975/76	225.4	1.53	356.5	66.7	356.2	64.1	18.0
1976/77	233.2	1.31	421.4	63.3	335.9	99.8	26.2
1977/78	227.1	1.69	384.1	72.6	399.4	34.3	20.9
1978/79	225.9	1.95	446.3	72.0	430.2	100.9	23.9
1979/80	225.4	1.36	424.4	56.0	444.2	91.0	18.4
1980/81	236.5	1.87	442.7	94.1	445.3	78.5	17.6
1981/82	233.3	1.67	443.6	101.3	441.7	65.3	19.5
1982/83	235.9	2.00	478.6	98.3	467.1	96.9	21.1
1983/84 4/	228.6	2.14	488.3	102.3	483.9	101.8	21.3
1984/85 5/	230.9	2.17	500.4	103.2	493.9	102.3	20.7
COARSE GRAINS							
1960/61	324.4	1.33	447.9	24.0	437.2	107.7	25.1
1961/62	322.4	1.35	434.2	30.0	449.3	94.7	21.1
1962/63	320.9	1.43	459.3	31.0	461.5	92.7	20.1
1963/64	324.9	1.44	467.8	34.0	462.3	97.9	21.2
1964/65	321.6	1.47	473.1	35.0	480.0	91.0	18.9
1965/66	320.1	1.51	484.7	42.0	500.5	75.1	15.0
1966/67	321.9	1.62	521.2	40.0	520.2	76.1	14.6
1967/68	327.3	1.68	551.3	39.0	542.4	35.3	15.7
1968/69	325.3	1.59	553.4	37.0	543.7	90.0	15.4
1969/70	331.3	1.74	576.4	37.0	576.1	90.2	15.7
1970/71	332.3	1.73	576.0	42.0	593.0	73.2	12.3
1971/72	333.4	1.89	629.9	44.3	616.2	37.0	14.1
1972/73	326.2	1.36	607.9	54.2	624.9	69.9	11.2
1973/74	344.6	1.95	671.7	71.2	675.1	65.6	9.7
1974/75	341.0	1.35	631.0	65.2	634.3	61.1	9.6
1975/76	344.9	1.57	645.0	75.3	645.1	55.6	9.1
1976/77	341.3	2.05	703.5	63.9	684.1	78.2	11.5
1977/78	340.7	2.05	699.9	69.1	691.3	66.7	12.5
1978/79	337.3	2.23	751.3	97.9	745.9	92.2	12.4
1979/80	336.5	2.20	740.6	99.5	740.0	92.7	12.5
1980/81	335.5	2.17	732.0	108.3	741.6	63.3	11.4
1981/82	343.9	2.23	768.7	98.6	739.7	112.3	15.1
1982/83	332.9	2.34	778.9	91.4	753.2	138.1	18.2
1983/84 4/	331.5	2.08	686.5	91.0	756.0	70.7	9.4
1984/85 5/	335.0	2.34	784.2	100.5	770.5	84.3	11.0
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS							
1960/61	526.6	1.30	680.3	65.9	672.0	191.5	28.5
1961/62	525.3	1.25	659.0	76.3	665.6	164.9	24.1
1962/63	527.9	1.35	711.4	75.4	705.3	166.6	23.5
1963/64	531.2	1.32	701.7	90.0	702.6	165.7	23.6
1964/65	537.7	1.38	743.5	97.0	742.0	167.2	22.5
1965/66	535.5	1.40	749.0	103.0	733.1	130.4	16.7
1966/67	535.6	1.55	827.9	95.0	800.1	153.3	19.8
1967/68	545.6	1.55	849.1	39.9	831.5	175.9	21.1
1968/69	550.7	1.61	884.3	32.0	855.2	205.0	23.9
1969/70	549.1	1.61	886.4	39.1	903.4	133.0	20.9
1970/71	552.2	1.65	889.7	101.0	930.3	147.5	15.9
1971/72	546.3	1.60	880.3	101.3	960.4	167.9	17.5
1972/73	537.4	1.77	951.5	126.2	965.8	132.4	13.4
1973/74	561.6	1.56	1044.7	134.1	1040.5	136.0	13.1
1974/75	561.1	1.77	991.2	129.5	1000.7	125.0	12.5
1975/76	570.2	1.76	1001.5	140.0	1001.3	122.3	12.3
1976/77	574.5	1.96	1124.9	147.2	1070.0	178.1	16.7
1977/78	567.5	1.91	1084.0	161.8	1090.7	171.0	15.6
1978/79	565.2	2.12	1198.4	164.9	1176.1	193.0	16.6
1979/80	564.9	2.06	1155.0	135.5	1154.2	173.3	14.7
1980/81	573.1	2.05	1174.7	202.9	1166.9	161.2	13.7
1981/82	583.2	2.09	1217.2	199.9	1181.3	197.7	16.7
1982/83	571.3	2.20	1257.6	139.3	1220.2	235.1	19.3
1983/84 4/	560.1	2.10	1177.3	193.3	1239.9	172.5	14.0
1984/85 5/	565.8	2.27	1284.5	205.6	1270.4	136.6	14.8

NOTE: "STOCKS AS PERCENT OF UTILIZATION" REPRESENT THE RATIO OF MARKETING YEAR ENDING STOCKS TO TOTAL UTILIZATION.

- 1/ TRADE DATA AS EXPRESSED IN THIS TABLE EXCLUDE INTRA-EC TRADE. WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS ARE ON A JULY/JUNE TRADE YEAR THROUGH 1975/76. FROM 1976/77 ON, THE TRADE YEAR FOR COARSE GRAINS IS OCTOBER/SEPTEMBER.
- 2/ FOR COUNTRIES FOR WHICH STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE (EXCLUDING THE USSR) UTILIZATION ESTIMATES REPRESENT "APPARENT" UTILIZATION, I.E. INCLUDE ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS.
- 3/ STOCKS DATA ARE BASED ON AN AGGREGATE OF DIFFERING LOCAL MARKETING YEARS AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS REPRESENTING WORLD STOCK LEVELS AT A FIXED POINT IN TIME. STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR ALL COUNTRIES AND EXCLUDE THOSE SUCH AS THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND PARTS OF EASTERN EUROPE. WORLD STOCK LEVELS HAVE BEEN ADJUSTED FOR ESTIMATED YEAR-TO-YEAR CHANGES IN USSR GRAIN STOCKS, BUT DO NOT PURPORT TO INCLUDE THE ABSOLUTE LEVEL OF USSR GRAIN STOCKS.
- 4/ PRELIMINARY.
- 5/ PROJECTION.

SOURCES: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

GRAIN AND FEED DIVISION

WORLD RICE 1/
SUPPLY/DEMAND 1960/61 - 1984/85
MILLION METRIC TONS/HECTARES

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD 2/ T/HA	- - PRODUCTION - - ROUGH	MILLED	CAL EXPORTS	UTILIZATION TOTAL 3/	ENDING STOCKS 4/ % OF UTIL	STOCKS AS % OF UTIL
1960/61	120.1	1.95	233.8	160.0	6.5	160.3	8.0	5.0
1961/62	115.7	1.86	215.7	147.3	6.3	147.7	7.0	4.3
1962/63	119.6	1.91	228.2	155.2	7.3	155.3	6.9	4.4
1963/64	121.5	2.05	248.4	169.1	7.7	167.2	8.7	5.2
1964/65	125.3	2.12	265.6	180.8	8.2	177.8	11.8	6.6
1965/66	124.0	2.05	254.2	173.3	7.9	173.1	12.0	6.9
1966/67	125.7	2.09	262.5	179.3	7.8	180.7	10.6	5.9
1967/68	127.0	2.19	277.8	189.4	7.2	186.6	13.4	7.2
1968/69	128.7	2.23	287.0	195.6	7.5	192.3	16.7	8.7
1969/70	131.4	2.25	295.9	201.6	8.2	199.7	18.6	9.3
1970/71	132.7	2.36	313.5	213.6	8.6	214.5	17.7	8.3
1971/72	134.8	2.35	317.5	216.4	8.7	213.8	15.3	7.0
1972/73	132.7	2.31	307.2	209.6	8.4	214.6	10.3	4.8
1973/74	136.5	2.45	334.7	228.0	7.7	225.9	12.5	5.5
1974/75	137.8	2.41	332.1	226.3	7.3	226.1	10.7	4.7
1975/76	142.7	2.51	358.4	243.8	8.4	235.2	19.3	8.2
1976/77	141.3	2.46	348.3	236.8	10.6	236.4	17.7	7.4
1977/78	143.3	2.58	370.0	251.4	9.6	246.4	22.8	9.2
1978/79	144.1	2.69	387.6	263.7	12.0	258.6	27.8	10.8
1979/80	141.4	2.67	377.4	257.4	12.7	261.9	23.3	8.9
1980/81	144.3	2.76	398.8	271.0	13.1	272.2	22.1	8.1
1981/82	145.1	2.84	412.2	280.3	11.6	281.2	21.2	7.5
1982/83	140.7	2.98	419.0	285.3	11.8	289.7	16.8	5.8
1983/84	144.7	3.11	450.1	306.3	12.4	306.0	17.1	5.6
1984/85	145.5	3.10	451.7	307.5	11.6	306.4	18.2	5.9

NOTE: STOCKS AS PERCENT OF UTILIZATION REPRESENT THE RATIO OF MARKETING YEAR ENDING STOCKS TO TOTAL UTILIZATION.

- 1/ PRODUCTION IS EXPRESSED ON BOTH ROUGH AND MILLED BASES; STOCKS, EXPORTS, AND UTILIZATION ARE EXPRESSED ON A MILLED BASIS.
- 2/ YIELDS ARE BASED ON ROUGH PRODUCTION.
- 3/ FOR COUNTRIES FOR WHICH STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE UTILIZATION ESTIMATES REPRESENT "APPARENT" UTILIZATION, I.E. THEY INCLUDE ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS.
- 4/ STOCKS DATA ARE BASED ON AN AGGREGATE OF DIFFERING MARKET YEARS AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS REPRESENTING WORLD STOCK LEVELS AT A FIXED POINT IN TIME. STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR ALL COUNTRIES AND EXCLUDE THE USSR, CHINA, NORTH KOREA AND PARTS OF EASTERN EUROPE.
- 5/ PRELIMINARY.
- 6/ PROJECTION.

SOURCES: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

GRAIN AND FEED DIVISION

WORLD TOTAL GRAINS
SUPPLY/DEMAND 1960/61 - 1984/85
MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS/HECTARES

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	WORLD TRADE 1/	UTILIZATION TOTAL 2/	ENDING STKS 3/	STOCKS AS % OF UTIL
1960/61	645.7	1.31	846.3	72.4	832.3	199.4	23.9
1961/62	641.6	1.26	806.3	83.2	833.3	171.9	20.6
1962/63	647.4	1.34	865.5	82.7	864.9	173.5	20.1
1963/64	552.6	1.33	870.7	97.7	869.9	174.5	20.1
1964/65	663.0	1.39	924.3	95.3	919.3	170.0	19.5
1965/66	659.6	1.40	921.3	110.9	955.2	142.4	14.9
1966/67	661.3	1.52	1007.2	103.7	980.7	168.9	17.2
1967/68	673.6	1.54	1038.5	97.1	1018.1	189.3	18.6
1968/69	679.4	1.59	1080.0	89.5	1047.5	221.7	21.2
1969/70	680.5	1.60	1087.9	97.3	1103.1	206.6	18.8
1970/71	671.9	1.64	1103.4	109.6	1144.7	165.2	14.4
1971/72	681.2	1.76	1197.2	110.0	1179.2	183.3	15.6
1972/73	670.1	1.73	1161.0	134.6	1201.4	142.8	11.9
1973/74	698.1	1.82	1272.7	141.8	1266.4	148.5	11.7
1974/75	698.9	1.74	1217.6	136.8	1228.8	135.7	11.0
1975/76	712.9	1.75	1245.3	150.4	1236.6	142.0	11.5
1976/77	715.8	1.90	1361.8	157.8	1308.4	195.8	15.0
1977/78	711.2	1.88	1335.4	171.4	1337.0	193.7	14.4
1978/79	710.2	2.06	1462.1	176.9	1434.7	220.9	15.5
1979/80	706.3	2.01	1422.4	198.2	1446.1	197.1	13.6
1980/81	717.4	2.02	1445.7	216.0	1459.1	183.9	12.7
1981/82	728.3	2.06	1497.5	211.5	1462.5	218.3	15.0
1982/83	712.5	2.17	1542.8	201.6	1509.9	251.9	16.7
1983/84 4/	704.7	2.11	1483.6	205.8	1545.9	189.6	12.3
1984/85 5/	711.3	2.24	1592.0	217.3	1576.8	204.8	13.1

NOTE: "STOCKS AS PERCENT OF UTILIZATION" REPRESENT THE RATIO OF MARKETING YEAR ENDING STOCKS TO TOTAL UTILIZATION.

- 1/ TRADE DATA AS EXPRESSED IN THIS TABLE EXCLUDE INTRA-EC TRADE. WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS ARE ON A JULY/JUNE BASIS THROUGH 1975/76. FROM 1976/77 ON, THE TRADE YEAR FOR COARSE GRAINS IS OCTOBER/SEPTEMBER.
- 2/ FOR COUNTRIES FOR WHICH STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE (EXCLUDING THE USSR) UTILIZATION ESTIMATES REPRESENT "APPARENT" UTILIZATION, I.E. INCLUDE ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS.
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- 4/ PRELIMINARY.
- 5/ PROJECTION.

SOURCES: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

GRAIN AND FEED DIVISION

EXPORT PRICES FOR WHEAT AND CORN JANUARY 1980-OCT. 1984
(BASIS FOB, U.S. DOLLARS PER METRIC TON)

	WHEAT				CORN	
	U.S. GULF NO. 2 H.W.	ARGENTINA	CANADA VANCOUVER 1/ NO. 1 CWRS 12.5	AUSTRALIA STD. WHITE	U.S. GULF NO. 3 Yellow	ARGENTINA
1980 (Jan/Dec)	175	203	209	176	130	160
1981 (Jan/Dec)	177	189	212	175	134	137
1982 (Jan/Dec)	162	166	187	160	110	109
1983 (Jan/Dec)	158	138	185	161	137	133
1984						
Jan.	153	129	183	153	145	138
Feb.	150	125	181	148	137	129
Mar.	155	127	188	151	149	132
Apr. 3	160	130	191	155	154	134 2/
10	158	145	188	153	152	145 2/
17	157	140	190	154	149	142
24	159	N/A	191	154	148	140
May 1	157	N/A	191	152	144	137
8	151	N/A	191	150	148	138
15	147	N/A	189	150	147	136
22	157	N/A	190	157	151	142
29	155	N/A	193	156	149	145
June 5	151	143 3/	190	154	145	137
12	149	144 3/	190	154	147	140
19	149	143 3/	187	153	150	142
26	149	145 3/	188	154	150	144
July 3	148	144 3/	190	152	147	144
10	149	146 3/	187	152	147	140
17	148	137 3/	185	144	145	136
24	148	140 3/	185	145	141	138
31	150	140 3/	184	143	138	138
Aug. 7	151	145 3/	188	147	140	138
14	153	145 3/	185	151	137	138
21	156	145 3/	185	154	136	137
28	158	144 3/	185	157	140	139
Sept 4	161	144 3/	183	156	139	137
11	158	144 3/	185	160	133	139
18	156	141 3/	184	158	131	142
25	156	142 3/	184	158	130	143
Oct. 2	155	144 3/	184	155	123	143
9	155	141 3/	182	157	123	120 4/

---Not Available

1/ In Store Export Elevator

2/ April-May 84

3/ Jan-Feb-Mar 85

4/ Apr-May-June 85

October 12, 1984
1305G

SELECTED WORLD GRAIN PRICES, CIF ROTTERDAM 1/
Wheat Marketing Years 1970/71 - 1984/85
(In U.S. dollars per metric ton)

	Wheat			Corn		Sorghum
	U.S. No. 2 Dark Northern Spring 14%	U.S. No. 2 Hard Winter 13 1/2%	Canadian Western Red Spring 13 1/2%	U.S. No. 3 Yellow Corn	U.S. No. 2 Yellow Sorghum	
1970/71 (July-June)	73.70	71.20	74.15 2/	69.10	68.20	
1971/72 (July-June)	69.75	66.70	72.45	57.00	60.80	
1972/73 (July-June)	100.15	92.50	101.95	77.10	78.65	
1973/74 (July-June)	202.95	200.35	214.40	132.90	127.20	
1974/75 (July-June)	204.25	189.80	209.70	144.80	137.30	
1975/76 (July-June)	186.86	177.50	195.85	128.80	122.50	
1976/77 (June-May)	147.05	142.90	149.55	122.00	111.25	
1977/78 (June-May)	131.30	130.10	140.85	105.80	98.65	
1978/79 (June-May)	153.70	155.60	165.20	116.60	111.70	
1979/80 (June-May)	199.65	203.20	N/A	138.20	146.20	
1980/81 (June-May)	218.45	216.90	N/A	164.15	173.55	
1981/82 (June-May)	193.90	202.75	215.30	135.40	143.45	
1982/83 (June-May)	178.45	N/A	198.85	125.25	119.70	
1983/84 (June-May)	186.40	N/A	201.50	157.90	N/A	
June 5	183.00	N/A	201.50	159.50	N/A	
12	179.00	N/A	200.00	160.00	N/A	
19	180.00	N/A	200.00	159.00	N/A	
26	181.50	N/A	198.00	160.50	N/A	
July 3	184.50	N/A	200.00	160.00	N/A	
10	184.50	N/A	194.00	159.00	N/A	
17	173.50	N/A	188.00	157.00	N/A	
24	178.00	N/A	189.50	152.50	N/A	
31	178.00	N/A	189.00	147.50	N/A	
Aug 7	184.00	N/A	192.00	153.00	N/A	
14	169.50	N/A	181.50	148.00	N/A	
21	167.00	N/A	179.50	145.00	N/A	
28	172.00	N/A	184.00	151.00	N/A	
Sept 4	176.00	N/A	189.50	145.00	N/A	
11	170.50	N/A	186.50	151.00	N/A	
18	170.50	N/A	188.00	139.00	N/A	
25	169.00	N/A	186.00	139.00	N/A	
Oct 2	174.00	N/A	188.50	133.75	N/A	
9	175.00	N/A	189.50	134.75	N/A	

1/ Asking prices for Rotterdam 30-day delivery, as shown by Hamburg Mercantile Exchange.

2/ Prior to September 1971 prices for No. 2 Manitoba Northern.

3/ April-May Shipment.

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FOOTNOTES TO WORLD GRAIN SUMMARY AND TRADE TABLES

- 1) Includes wheat flour and products.
- 2) Argentina, Australia, Canada, South Africa and Thailand.
- 3) Adjusted for transshipment through Canadian ports: Excludes products other than flour.
- 4) Wheat, rye, corn, barley, oats, sorghum, millet and mixed grains.
- 5) Production data includes all harvest occurring within the July-June year indicated, except that small grain crops from the early harvesting Northern Hemisphere areas are "moved forward;" i.e., the May 1983 harvests in areas such as India, North Africa and southern United States are actually included in "1983/84" accounting period which begins July 1, 1983, for wheat or October 1, 1983, for coarse grains.
- 6) "Bunker weight" basis; not discounted for excess moisture and foreign material.
- 7) Utilization data are based on an aggregate of differing local marketing years. For countries for which stocks data are not available (excluding the USSR) utilization estimates represent "apparent" utilization; i.e., they are inclusive of annual stock level adjustments.
- 8) Stocks data are based on aggregate of differing local marketing years and should not be construed as representing world stock level at a fixed point in time. Stocks data are not available for all countries and exclude those such as the People's Republic of China, and parts of Eastern Europe: The world stock levels have been adjusted for estimated year-to-year changes in the USSR grain stocks, but do not purport to include the entire absolute level of USSR stocks.
- 9) Inclusive of Soviet stock changes; see footnote 8.

This circular was prepared by the Grain and Feed Division, Commodity Programs, FAS/USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250. Further information may be obtained by writing the Division or telephoning (202) 447-2009.

Note: The previous report in this series was World Grain Situation/Outlook: Foreign Agriculture Circular FG-12-84 September 1984. For further details on the world grain production and the USSR outlook, see "World Crop Production" Foreign Agriculture Circular WCP-10-84, October 12, 1984, and "Current USSR Grain Situation" Foreign Agriculture Circular SG-12-84, October 1984.

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FG-14-84
NOVEMBER 1984

WORLD GRAIN SITUATION/OUTLOOK

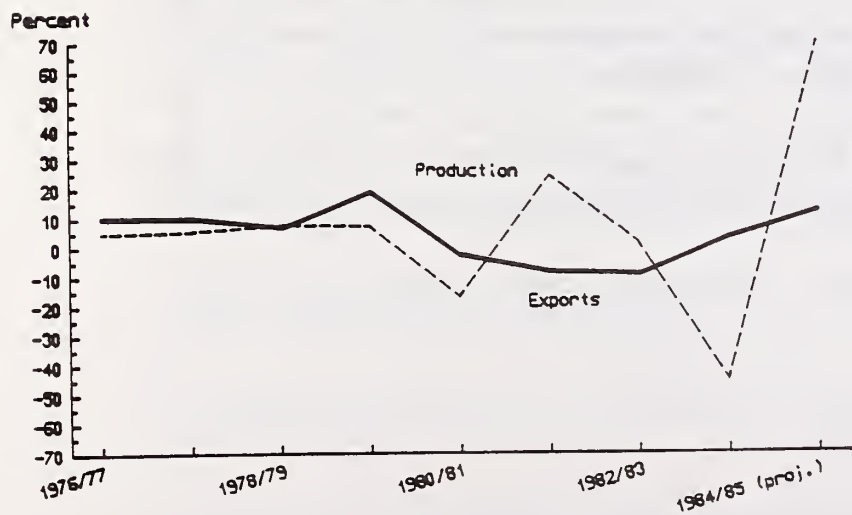
One aspect of world grain trade which is particularly important to both importers and exporters is reliability and dependability of supply. Consequently, attention is often focused on annual production levels in exporting countries as the primary factor in determining their exports.

This month's cover depicts the year-to-year fluctuations in coarse grain production and exports in the United States and other major exporting countries. It illustrates that even small proportionate changes in other exporters' coarse grain production cause considerable year-to-year swings in their exports. Fluctuations in U.S. production, on the other hand, do not cause commensurate wide swings in U.S. exports.

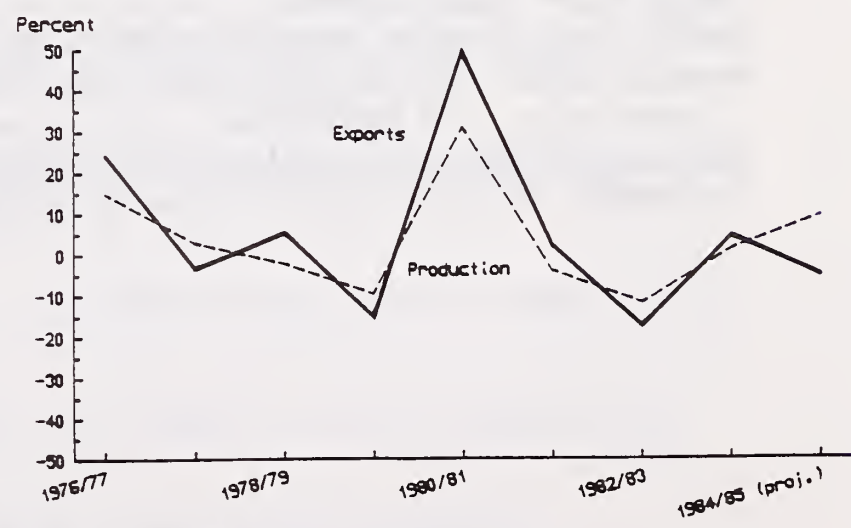
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COARSE GRAINS: IMPACT OF YEAR-TO-YEAR PRODUCTION FLUCTUATIONS ON EXPORTS

UNITED STATES: PERCENT CHANGE
(October-September Years)



OTHER MAJOR EXPORTERS* : PERCENT CHANGE
(October-September Years)



* Canada, Australia, Argentina, South Africa, and Thailand

Supporting table on page 8.

WORLD GRAIN SITUATION/OUTLOOK
November 14, 1984

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****WORLD GRAIN SITUATION/OUTLOOK****

Rising forecast production has increased exportable supplies of wheat and coarse grains over the past month, heightening the level of competition among exporting countries and adding to 1984/85 ending stocks. This trend includes not only Europe and the Southern Hemisphere exporters, but also China and India where some surplus production is now expected to move into export channels. Over the next few months, the major variables in the current trade scenario are the outcome of Southern Hemisphere crops and the export potential of several non-traditional exporting countries.

For rice, preliminary projections for calendar year 1985 show world trade down somewhat from 1984, although import demand and export availability may need to be reassessed as the Asian harvest progresses. Rice purchasing activity has temporarily weakened as importers watch the Asian rice harvest now underway.

Significant developments affecting the world supply and demand situation over the past month include:

- Reduced U.S. wheat and corn export forecasts due to increased competition and diminished import demand.
- Improved wheat production prospects in Argentina and Australia and an upward revision in the Argentine export forecast.
- A reduction in the South African corn import forecast to reflect decreased domestic demand.
- Higher Thai rice export forecasts for 1984 and 1985 due to the recent devaluation of the baht and a higher production projection.
- Decreased European Community (EC) corn import demand due to rising use of domestic grains for industrial purposes.
- The likelihood that India will export a substantial quantity of wheat from its large domestic supply.
- A sharp reduction in forecast Indonesian rice imports due to substantial rice stocks.
- Increased Brazilian wheat import demand as a result of continued deterioration of the domestic crop.

****WHEAT****

Projected world wheat trade for 1984/85 is now approaching a record 106 million tons, up fractionally from a month ago. With short domestic harvests in several major importing countries and abundant exportable supplies, world import demand continues well above last year. The estimate of world wheat production increased over the month with higher estimates for Argentina and Australia, the major Southern Hemisphere exporters, and for Eastern Europe, the EC and China. The higher production in Eastern Europe and Argentina is expected to result in some increase in those countries' wheat exports. In addition, India is apparently considering a significant export sale from its record 1984 wheat crop. The combination of projected larger foreign wheat exports and only a modest increase in projected world import demand from a month ago has resulted in a reduction in the estimate of U.S. wheat exports by 1.4 million tons to 41.5 million tons. This would still be well above the levels of the past two seasons. Heavy USSR purchases had strengthened world wheat prices during the early months of the 1984/85 marketing year. However, in recent weeks wheat prices have tended to level off as buying interest has slowed and Southern Hemisphere supplies become more readily available.

MAJOR IMPORTERS

There is little change on the import demand side from last month's forecast. Brazil's wheat imports forecast have been revised upward again this month to 5 million tons in response to indications of lower than expected wheat yields in Rio Grande do Sul, a possible purchase of EC wheat, and larger than expected purchases from Argentina. Freezing temperatures during the critical stages of maturation have substantially reduced crop prospects, and Brazil's wheat production is now projected at 1.5 million tons.

Following good crops this year, East European countries are now forecast to import 250,000 tons less than last month's estimate. Conversely, wheat export prospects from Eastern Europe have improved somewhat. India has also benefitted from an excellent wheat outturn and reportedly plans to export substantial quantities of wheat during the next few months. In view of this recent development, India is now forecast to export 1 million tons of wheat in the 1984/85 July-June year.

MAJOR EXPORTERS

Argentina, Australia, and Canada

Crop prospects have improved over the month, pushing up the aggregate production forecast for these three countries to about 50 million tons, 2 million tons above the last report. 1984/85 July-June wheat exports by these exporters are now forecast at nearly 39 million tons, up about 1 million tons from last month's projection.

Argentine wheat production is now forecast at 10.7 million tons, up 1 million tons from a month ago. Favorable rains have been beneficial to the overall development of the wheat crop. The increased production is expected raise exports by one million tons for the 1984/85 December-November marketing year. The 1984/85 July-June forecast has also been increased by 800,000 tons to 6.5 million tons.

Australian production prospects have continued the steady improvement that began in August, with the wheat crop now forecast at 18 million tons. However, the export forecasts for both July-June and December-November marketing years remain unchanged at 15 million tons, reflecting the transportation and handling constraints that appear to have put an upper limit on export volume.

European Community

The EC wheat export forecast has been maintained at 18.5 million tons despite a half-million-ton increase in the EC wheat production forecast to nearly 75 million tons. EC wheat continues to be strongly competitive on world markets, as evidenced by sales to Brazil and Korea this season.

For six weeks prior to November 8, the EC Commission had refused all offers at its weekly export tender, claiming the restitution requests were too high. However, the Commission apparently reversed its position this past week as it granted export licenses for 209,000 tons at a maximum rebate of 15 European Currency Units, a level well above where offers had been refused in previous tenders.

U.S. Trade Prospects

Increased competition from other exporters such as India and Argentina and a recent slowdown in U.S. wheat sales is expected to diminish U.S. trade prospects. The 1984/85 July-June forecast has been reduced by 1.4 million tons to 41.5 million tons.

****COARSE GRAINS****

World coarse grain trade is forecast at 100 million tons, about a half million tons below last month's projection. Import demand for corn has declined in several major markets, and consequently forecast U.S. corn exports have been reduced by 1.3 million tons. Prospects for good Southern Hemisphere coarse grain harvests, and potentially larger Chinese corn exports continue to create uncertainty about the competitive situation in Asian markets.

MAJOR IMPORTERS

The 1984/85 coarse grain import forecast for South Africa has been lowered to 1 million tons due to reduced consumer demand and greater use of feed substitutes. Marketing year 1984/85 (May-April) corn imports are now forecast

at 2 million tons, down 800,000 tons from a month ago. The major factors responsible for the cut in the forecast are increased official selling prices and consumer resistance to the mixing of domestic white corn and imported yellow corn. In addition, corn import needs have been scaled back because of Australian feed wheat imports and rising use of domestic defatted corn germ, which is normally exported.

EC coarse grain imports are now forecast at 4.5 million tons, down 500,000 tons from last month. Lagging U.S. corn export sales and shipments to the Community indicate that industrial users are switching from imported corn to French corn, or possibly EC soft wheat, as a feedstock for starch production.

Import demand is also not expected to meet earlier expectations in Egypt and Morocco. Egyptian corn imports are now forecast at 1.7 million tons, 200,000 tons below last month's forecast, but still above the 1983/84 level. A larger barley crop in Morocco is expected to drop barley imports in 1984/85 from the earlier anticipated level.

MAJOR EXPORTERS

Argentina, Australia, Canada, South Africa and Thailand

Collectively, October-September 1984/85 coarse grain exports for these countries are forecast at 24 million tons, unchanged from last month. End-of-season revisions in last season's estimates now place 1983/84 competitor exports at 25 million tons, up slightly from last month's forecast. Smaller than earlier forecast 1983/84 October-September Canadian barley exports were more than offset by upward revisions in the export estimates for Australian barley and Thai corn.

The 1984/85 South African corn crop is now being planted. Assuming normal rainfall, an outturn of 9 million tons is currently forecast. However, low subsoil moisture conditions and the poor financial situation of many farmers may result in reduced input use and low yields.

European Community

The EC coarse grain export forecast remains at 6 million tons. Export authorizations for barley continue above last year's pace and indicate that the Community is well on its way to exporting a record amount of barley this year.

U.S. Trade Prospects

The 1984/85 forecast for U.S. coarse grain exports is down over a million tons, and is now projected at 61.3 million tons. Lower demand for imported corn in South Africa and the EC, and increasing competition in key Asian markets have eroded U.S. export prospects for corn. In addition, good coarse grain harvests in East and West Europe have resulted in expanded export prospects, which will further intensify trade competition with the United States.

****RICE****

The forecast for world rice production in 1984/85 has been raised to 459.5 million tons. Current projections call for sharply reduced production in Thailand and India from last year, along with smaller crops in Bangladesh and Vietnam. However, larger crops in China, Indonesia and the Republic of Korea will push total Asian production to a record 413.3 million tons.

World trade in CY 1984 is now forecast to total 12.5 million tons, with larger Thai shipments accounting for all of the increase in exports. The forecast for world trade in CY 1985 is basically unchanged this month at 11.6 million tons, although there were significant offsetting changes on both the import and export side. With the main rice crops now being harvested in Asia, the trade picture could change significantly if there are any unexpected changes in weather during the next few months.

MAJOR IMPORTERS

With the new rice crop now being harvested and no additional purchases over the past several months, India's CY 1984 imports are now expected to total only 700,000 tons. Imports in 1985 will likely fall, as stock levels are now reported to be at more comfortable levels. However, recent reports of continued dry weather in parts of central India could lead to a further decline in production and may result in additional imports, especially if Thai export prices remain low. Continued disagreement between the Nigerian government and Thai exporters over the resumption of shipments makes it appear unlikely that Nigeria's imports in CY 1984 will top 450,000 tons. Further reports suggest that consumer reaction to the rice shortage has been milder than expected and may signal a reduced level of import demand. As a result, the CY 1985 import forecast has also been lowered. Record rice stocks and prospects for smaller-than-normal government market releases over the coming months suggest that Indonesian imports in CY 1985 will total no more than 400,000 tons and will likely fall even further if market releases do not increase substantially. Following the recent revision in the estimate of Malaysia's 1983/84 rice crop, the projection for CY 1984 imports was increased to 500,000 tons. With the prospect of only a slightly larger crop in 1984/85, CY 1985 imports are forecast to increase to 550,000 tons.

MAJOR EXPORTERS

Based on a revised 1983/84 production estimate, coupled with the level of exports and sales to date, Thailand's CY 1984 export forecast was raised this month to a record 4.4 million tons. While world import demand and Thai export availability are both expected to be sharply reduced in CY 1985, an aggressive marketing posture, coupled with the recent devaluation of the baht, should allow Thailand to export at least 3.9 million tons of rice next year.

U.S. Trade Prospects

The continued absence of the Republic of Korea and Nigeria from the U.S. market will likely be compounded by the problem of potentially larger Thai exports to other traditional U.S. markets. With increased competition from Thailand (due to the recent devaluation of the baht) expected in the high quality commercial markets of Western Europe, the Middle East and South Africa, U.S. exports are projected to fall to only 2.0 million tons in CY 1985.

U.S. and Competitors* Coarse Grain Production and Exports Actual and Year-to-Year Percentage Change (October-September Years)

	Production		Exports		Production		Exports	
	U.S.	Comp.	U.S.	Comp.	U.S.	Comp.	U.S.	Comp.
	(-----Million Tons-----)				(-----Year-to-Year % Change-----)			
1975/76	185.4	48.9	46.3	17.6				
					+ 4.8	+14.9	+ 9.9	+24.4
1976/77	194.4	56.2	50.9	21.9				
					+ 5.8	+ 2.8	+10.0	- 3.2
1977/78	205.7	57.8	56.0	21.2				
					+ 8.0	- 2.2	+ 7.0	+ 5.6
1978/79	222.1	56.5	59.9	22.4				
					+ 7.3	- 9.6	+19.2	-15.2
1979/80	238.4	51.1	71.4	19.0				
					-16.8	+31.3	- 2.7	+49.5
1980/81	198.3	67.1	69.5	28.4				
					+24.4	- 3.9	- 8.4	+ 2.3
1981/82	246.6	64.5	58.4	29.1				
					+ 1.7	-11.8	- 9.2	-17.5
1982/83	250.7	56.9	54.0	24.3				
					-45.5	+ 1.4	+ 3.3	+ 4.5
1983/84	136.7	57.7	55.8	25.4				
					+69.6	+ 9.7	+12.2	- 5.1
1984/85 (proj.)	231.8	63.3	62.6	24.1				

* Coarse grain competitors are Canada, Australia, Argentina, South Africa, and Thailand.

TOTAL WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
TRADE YEARS* 1980/81 - 1984/85
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 OCT15	1984/85 NOV14
EXPORTS 1)						
SELECTED EXPORTERS 2)	59.9	62.0	61.3	68.4	62.0	62.8
WEST EUROPE	23.5	21.3	23.3	22.3	28.6	28.8
USSR	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0
OTHERS	7.5	8.1	10.5	8.1	8.5	10.2
TOTAL NON-US	91.4	91.9	95.8	99.3	100.2	102.9
U.S. 3)	111.5	107.2	93.9	94.7	105.5	102.8
WORLD TOTAL	202.9	199.1	189.5	193.9	205.6	205.7
IMPORTS						
WEST EUROPE	28.5	28.9	22.4	19.2	15.8	15.4
USSR	39.5	39.9	31.2	32.4	49.0	49.0
JAPAN	24.5	23.4	24.5	26.6	26.9	26.9
EAST EUROPE	16.1	12.5	9.4	7.8	7.9	7.7
CHINA	14.6	14.7	15.5	9.8	10.3	10.3
OTHERS	79.6	79.7	86.4	98.1	95.8	96.4
WORLD TOTAL	202.9	199.1	189.5	193.9	205.6	205.7
PRODUCTION 4) 5)						
SELECTED EXPORTERS 2)	105.1	113.9	107.0	118.2	111.2	113.0
WEST EUROPE	159.7	148.8	161.9	154.3	186.5	187.2
USSR 6)	178.7	152.0	172.0	183.0	159.0	159.0
EAST EUROPE	96.0	95.2	106.5	102.6	105.4	108.6
CHINA	139.4	140.4	151.9	173.8	176.3	180.0
OTHERS	232.9	244.5	232.1	244.2	244.4	244.8
TOTAL NON-US	911.6	894.8	931.3	975.9	982.8	992.4
U.S.	263.1	322.4	326.0	202.5	301.7	302.6
WORLD TOTAL	1174.9	1217.3	1257.3	1178.6	1284.5	1295.1
UTILIZATION 4) 7)						
WEST EUROPE	161.2	159.3	157.5	158.3	162.9	162.8
USSR 6)	214.2	200.5	204.0	209.5	209.0	209.0
CHINA	154.0	154.8	167.5	183.3	185.7	189.3
OTHERS	489.3	489.4	498.6	515.5	526.4	526.5
TOTAL NON-US	1018.4	1003.5	1027.3	1066.2	1084.0	1087.3
U.S.	168.4	177.8	192.6	177.8	186.5	186.5
WORLD TOTAL	1187.2	1181.8	1220.2	1244.3	1270.4	1274.2
END STOCKS 4) 8)						
TOTAL FOREIGN 9)	100.2	98.0	96.4	99.9	104.4	107.1
USSR: STKS CHG	-2.0	-4.0	-1.0	5.0	-2.0	-2.0
U.S.	61.6	99.8	138.7	69.7	82.2	83.7
WORLD TOTAL	161.8	197.7	235.1	169.6	186.6	190.8

*: COMBINATION OF JULY/JUNE TRADE YEARS FOR WHEAT AND OCTOBER/SEPTEMBER TRADE YEARS FOR COARSE GRAINS.

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 1 THROUGH 9 APPEAR ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

WORLD WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR S&D TABLE
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1980/81 - 1984/85
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 OCT15	1984/85 NOV14
EXPORTS 1)						
CANADA	17.0	17.6	21.4	21.8	17.2	17.2
AUSTRALIA	10.6	11.0	8.1	11.6	15.0	15.0
ARGENTINA	3.9	4.3	7.5	9.6	5.7	6.5
SUBTOTAL	31.5	32.9	37.0	43.0	37.9	38.7
EC-10	14.7	15.5	15.5	16.0	18.5	18.5
USSR	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0
OTHERS	5.5	3.6	5.5	4.7	4.9	6.1
TOTAL NON-US	52.2	52.5	58.5	64.2	62.3	64.3
U.S. 3)	41.9	48.8	39.9	38.9	42.9	41.5
WORLD TOTAL	94.1	101.3	98.5	103.1	105.2	105.8
IMPORTS						
EC-10	4.5	4.7	3.8	3.6	2.7	2.7
USSR	16.0	19.5	20.2	20.5	26.0	26.0
JAPAN	5.8	5.6	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.7
EAST EUROPE	5.9	6.3	4.6	4.1	3.4	3.2
CHINA	13.8	13.2	13.0	9.6	10.0	10.0
OTHERS	48.1	52.0	51.1	59.4	57.4	58.2
WORLD TOTAL	94.1	101.3	98.5	103.1	105.2	105.8
PRODUCTION 5)						
CANADA	19.2	24.8	26.7	26.6	21.0	21.0
AUSTRALIA	10.9	16.4	8.9	21.9	17.3	18.0
ARGENTINA	7.8	8.3	14.5	12.0	9.7	10.7
EC-10	55.1	54.4	59.8	59.3	74.2	74.7
USSR 6)	98.2	80.0	86.0	78.0	75.0	75.0
EAST EUROPE	34.6	30.6	34.7	35.4	38.0	39.6
CHINA	55.2	59.6	68.4	81.4	84.0	85.0
INDIA	31.8	36.3	37.5	42.8	44.6	45.1
OTHERS	65.3	62.3	66.8	65.9	66.6	66.6
TOTAL NON-US	377.9	372.8	403.3	423.3	430.4	435.7
U.S.	64.8	75.8	75.3	65.9	70.0	70.0
WORLD TOTAL	442.7	448.6	478.6	489.1	500.4	505.7
UTILIZATION 7)						
U.S.	21.3	23.1	24.7	30.3	29.0	29.0
USSR 6)	114.7	102.0	105.7	95.0	100.0	100.0
CHINA	69.0	72.8	81.4	91.0	94.0	95.0
OTHERS	240.3	243.8	255.2	268.5	276.9	278.2
TOTAL NON-US	423.9	418.6	442.4	454.5	470.9	473.2
WORLD TOTAL	445.3	441.7	467.0	484.8	499.9	502.2
END STOCKS 8)						
TOTAL FOREIGN 9)	51.6	53.8	55.7	63.2	66.2	67.1
USSR: STKS CHG	-1.0	-3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
U.S.	26.9	31.5	41.2	38.0	36.1	37.6
WORLD TOTAL	78.5	85.4	96.9	101.2	102.3	104.7

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 1 THROUGH 9 APPEAR ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

WORLD COARSE GRAINS S&D TABLE
OCTOBER/SEPTEMBER YEARS 1980/81 - 1984/85
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 OCT15	1984/85 NOV14
EXPORTS						
CANADA	5.5	7.2	7.1	5.5	4.3	4.3
AUSTRALIA	2.3	3.4	0.9	5.6	4.8	4.8
ARGENTINA	14.2	10.3	11.6	10.9	11.5	11.5
SOUTH AFRICA	4.1	4.7	2.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
THAILAND	2.4	3.5	2.4	3.3	3.4	3.4
SUBTOTAL	28.4	29.1	24.3	25.4	24.1	24.1
WEST EUROPE	7.0	4.8	6.2	4.8	8.3	8.5
USSR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OTHERS	3.9	5.5	6.9	5.0	5.5	6.0
TOTAL NON-U.S.	39.3	39.4	37.4	35.1	37.9	38.6
U.S. 3)	69.5	58.4	54.0	55.8	62.6	61.3
WORLD TOTAL	108.8	97.8	91.3	90.9	100.5	99.9
IMPORTS						
WEST EUROPE	21.4	21.5	16.5	13.7	11.6	11.1
USSR	23.5	20.4	11.0	11.9	23.0	23.0
JAPAN	18.6	17.9	18.7	20.7	21.2	21.2
EAST EUROPE	10.2	6.1	4.9	3.7	4.4	4.5
CHINA	0.8	1.5	2.5	0.2	0.3	0.3
OTHERS	34.2	30.4	37.7	40.6	40.0	39.9
WORLD TOTAL	108.8	97.8	91.3	90.9	100.5	99.9
PRODUCTION 5)						
CANADA	22.1	26.0	26.5	21.0	21.9	21.9
AUSTRALIA	5.2	6.6	3.9	9.3	8.0	8.0
ARGENTINA	21.0	18.4	18.2	17.9	18.5	18.5
SOUTH AFRICA	15.3	8.8	4.5	5.2	9.8	10.0
THAILAND	3.5	4.7	3.8	4.3	4.9	4.9
WEST EUROPE	95.0	87.9	93.6	86.1	101.6	101.5
USSR 6)	30.5	72.0	86.0	105.0	84.0	84.0
EAST EUROPE	61.4	64.5	71.8	67.3	67.4	69.0
CHINA	84.2	80.8	83.5	92.4	92.3	95.0
OTHERS	145.3	152.3	136.2	144.2	144.0	143.9
TOTAL NON-U.S.	533.7	522.0	528.0	552.7	552.4	556.7
U.S.	198.3	246.6	250.7	136.7	231.8	232.7
WORLD TOTAL	732.0	768.7	778.7	689.4	784.2	789.3
UTILIZATION 7)						
U.S.	147.1	154.8	167.9	147.5	157.4	157.5
USSR 6)	99.5	98.5	98.3	114.5	109.0	109.0
CHINA	85.0	81.9	86.1	92.4	91.7	94.3
OTHERS	409.9	404.4	400.6	404.9	412.4	410.8
TOTAL NON-U.S.	594.5	584.9	585.0	611.7	613.1	614.2
WORLD TOTAL	741.6	739.6	752.8	759.2	770.5	771.6
END STOCKS 8)						
TOTAL FOREIGN 9)	48.6	44.1	40.7	36.7	38.2	40.0
USSR: STKS CHG	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	2.0	-2.0	-2.0
U.S.	34.7	68.2	97.5	31.6	46.1	46.1
WORLD TOTAL	83.3	112.4	138.2	68.4	84.3	86.1

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 1 THROUGH 9 APPEAR ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

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COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA.

WORLD RICE S&D TABLE
TRADE, PRODUCTION, UTILIZATION AND STOCKS 1)
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

	CAL YR 1981	CAL YR 1982	CAL YR 1983	CAL YR 1984	CAL 1985 OCT15	CAL 1985 NOV14
EXPORTS 2)						
BURMA	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
CHINA	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7
JAPAN	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
PAKISTAN	1.1	0.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1
THAILAND	3.0	3.6	3.7	4.4	3.7	3.9
OTHERS	3.9	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.0
TOTAL NON-US	10.1	9.1	9.5	10.3	9.4	9.6
U.S.	3.0	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.0
WORLD TOTAL	13.1	11.6	11.8	12.5	11.6	11.6
IMPORTS 2)						
EC-10	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0
INDONESIA	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.4
IRAN	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
IRAQ	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
KOREA, REP.	2.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
NIGERIA	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.5
SAUDI ARABIA	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
OTHERS	7.0	7.9	7.0	8.9	7.6	8.0
WORLD TOTAL	13.1	11.6	11.8	12.5	11.6	11.6
PRODUCTION 3)	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1984/85
ARGENTINA	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4
AUSTRALIA	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8
BANGLADESH	20.8	20.5	21.3	21.9	21.5	21.5
BRAZIL	8.6	9.2	7.8	9.0	9.5	9.5
BURMA	13.3	14.1	14.4	14.4	15.0	14.4
CHINA	139.9	144.0	161.2	168.9	169.0	175.0
EC-10	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
INDIA	80.5	80.0	70.7	89.7	86.0	87.8
INDONESIA	29.7	32.8	33.6	35.2	36.5	36.5
JAPAN	12.2	12.8	12.8	13.0	14.2	14.5
KOREA, REP.	6.0	7.1	7.3	7.6	7.6	8.0
PAKISTAN	4.7	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3
THAILAND	17.4	17.8	16.9	19.3	17.3	17.5
OTHERS	57.1	59.8	59.9	60.4	61.2	60.9
TOTAL NON-US	392.4	404.4	413.0	446.8	445.3	453.1
U.S.	6.6	8.3	7.0	4.5	6.4	6.4
WORLD TOTAL	399.0	412.7	420.0	451.3	451.7	459.5
UTILIZATION 7)						
BANGLADESH	13.6	14.1	14.6	15.0	14.9	14.9
CHINA	97.5	100.6	112.4	117.6	117.7	121.9
INDIA	53.3	54.1	48.5	58.0	57.3	57.9
INDONESIA	21.3	22.3	23.7	25.2	25.0	25.0
KOREA, REP.	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.6	5.4	5.4
OTHERS	79.2	82.9	83.4	83.9	84.0	84.2
TOTAL NON-US	270.2	279.3	287.9	305.3	304.4	309.4
U.S.	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.0
WORLD TOTAL	272.4	281.5	289.9	307.0	306.4	311.3
END STOCKS 4)						
BANGLADESH	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
INDIA	6.5	5.0	3.5	6.0	6.5	7.0
INDONESIA	1.8	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.9
KOREA, REP.	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.5
THAILAND	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.7
OTHERS	9.9	9.2	7.0	5.7	5.7	5.5
TOTAL FOREIGN	21.5	19.6	14.9	15.7	16.3	16.8
U.S.	0.5	1.6	2.3	1.5	1.9	2.1
WORLD TOTAL	22.1	21.2	17.2	17.2	18.2	18.9

- 1) PRODUCTION IS ON ROUGH BASIS; TRADE, UTILIZATION AND STOCKS ARE ON MILLED BASIS.
- 2) TRADE DATA ON CALENDAR YEAR BASIS.
- 3) THE WORLD RICE HARVEST STRETCHES OVER 6-8 MONTHS. THUS, 1978/79 PRODUCTION REPRESENTS THE CROP HARVESTED IN LATE 1978 AND EARLY 1979 IN THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE AND THE CROP HARVESTED IN EARLY 1979 IN THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.
- 4) STOCKS DATA ARE BASED ON AN AGGREGATE OF DIFFERENT LOCAL MARKETING YEARS AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS REPRESENTING WORLD STOCK LEVELS AT A FIXED POINT IN TIME. STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR ALL COUNTRIES AND EXCLUDE THOSE SUCH AS NORTH KOREA AND CHINA.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

WORLD CORN S&D TABLE
OCTOBER/SEPTEMBER YEARS 1980/81 - 1984/85
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 OCT15	1984/85 NOV14
EXPORTS						
ARGENTINA	9.0	4.9	6.4	5.9	6.5	6.5
SOUTH AFRICA	3.9	4.7	2.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
THAILAND	2.1	3.3	2.2	3.0	3.1	3.1
OTHERS	3.6	5.0	5.8	3.6	4.8	4.7
TOTAL NON-U.S.	18.7	17.9	16.7	12.6	14.6	14.5
U.S. 3)	59.8	50.0	47.5	47.4	54.0	52.7
WORLD TOTAL	78.5	67.9	64.2	60.0	68.6	67.2
IMPORTS						
MEXICO	3.8	0.6	4.0	2.8	2.5	2.5
EC-10	10.3	7.6	5.2	4.7	4.5	4.0
USSR	15.1	13.4	6.5	9.5	16.9	16.9
JAPAN	13.9	13.3	14.5	14.5	14.8	14.8
EAST EUROPE	7.6	4.8	3.3	1.6	3.0	3.1
CHINA	0.8	1.2	2.4	0.1	0.3	0.3
TAIWAN	2.6	2.6	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2
KOREA, REP.	2.3	2.8	3.9	3.4	3.3	3.3
SPAIN	5.1	5.6	4.0	2.9	2.8	2.8
PORTUGAL	2.9	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
OTHERS	14.1	13.9	14.9	15.3	15.2	14.2
WORLD TOTAL	78.5	67.9	64.2	60.0	68.6	67.2
PRODUCTION 5)						
BRAZIL	22.6	22.9	19.5	21.0	22.5	22.5
MEXICO	10.4	12.5	7.0	9.3	9.5	9.5
ARGENTINA	12.9	9.6	9.0	9.5	10.0	10.0
SOUTH AFRICA	14.6	8.4	4.1	4.4	9.0	9.0
THAILAND	3.2	4.3	3.4	4.0	4.5	4.5
EC-10	17.5	18.4	19.8	19.5	19.4	19.2
USSR 6)	9.5	8.0	13.5	16.5	12.1	12.1
EAST EUROPE	29.7	32.2	36.3	33.7	32.9	32.7
CHINA	62.6	59.2	60.3	68.2	67.7	70.0
OTHERS	55.2	57.2	55.4	57.5	58.2	58.5
TOTAL NON-U.S.	238.2	232.7	228.3	243.7	245.8	247.9
U.S.	168.6	206.2	209.2	105.8	190.5	191.2
WORLD TOTAL	406.8	438.9	437.5	349.5	436.3	439.1
UTILIZATION 7)						
WEST EUROPE	38.9	39.6	37.1	34.7	33.7	33.5
USSR 6)	21.3	25.3	19.8	24.2	30.0	30.0
JAPAN	13.7	13.6	14.2	14.6	14.4	14.4
CHINA	63.4	60.2	62.8	68.1	67.1	69.4
OTHERS	154.1	146.9	146.4	150.0	154.5	152.3
TOTAL NON-U.S.	291.4	285.5	280.4	291.6	299.7	299.5
U.S.	123.7	127.3	137.7	119.4	128.3	128.3
WORLD TOTAL	415.1	412.9	418.1	411.0	428.0	427.8
END STOCKS 8)						
TOTAL FOREIGN 9)	24.1	21.2	16.6	16.0	16.2	17.1
U.S.	26.3	55.2	79.3	18.3	28.2	28.6
WORLD TOTAL	50.3	76.4	95.8	34.3	44.4	45.7

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 1 THROUGH 9 APPEAR ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

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COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

WORLD SORGHUM S&D TABLE
OCTOBER/SEPTEMBER YEARS 1980/81 - 1984/85
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 OCT15	1984/85 NOV14
EXPORTS						
AUSTRALIA	0.5	1.1	0.2	1.3	1.2	1.2
ARGENTINA	4.9	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8
OTHERS	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.6
TOTAL NON-U.S.	6.5	7.3	6.2	6.6	6.6	6.6
U.S.	7.6	6.3	5.4	6.2	6.4	6.4
WORLD TOTAL	14.1	13.6	11.6	12.9	12.9	12.9
IMPORTS						
USSR	4.0	2.9	2.3	1.9	3.0	3.0
JAPAN	3.0	3.0	2.7	4.2	4.4	4.4
MEXICO	3.2	0.9	3.2	3.3	2.2	2.2
VENEZUELA	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3
TAIWAN	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
KOREA, REP.	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
SPAIN	0.3	1.5	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.1
PORTUGAL	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
SAUDI ARABIA	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2
ISRAEL	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4
OTHERS	0.9	1.7	0.4	0.6	1.4	1.4
WORLD TOTAL	14.1	13.6	11.6	12.9	12.9	12.9
PRODUCTION 5)						
AUSTRALIA	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.8	1.7	1.7
ARGENTINA	7.1	8.0	8.0	7.3	7.5	7.5
SOUTH AFRICA	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.7
THAILAND	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
MEXICO	3.8	4.0	2.8	4.0	4.1	4.1
INDIA	10.4	12.1	10.8	11.9	12.0	11.3
CHINA	6.8	6.6	7.0	7.6	7.6	7.5
NIGERIA	4.3	3.2	4.1	2.7	3.7	3.7
SUDAN	2.1	3.3	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.8
OTHERS	8.5	8.2	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.6
TOTAL NON-U.S.	45.1	47.3	43.8	45.8	46.9	46.3
U.S.	14.7	22.2	21.2	12.2	20.5	20.7
WORLD TOTAL	59.8	69.6	65.0	57.9	67.4	67.0
UTILIZATION 7)						
U.S.	8.1	11.2	13.1	9.7	11.7	11.7
USSR	2.8	3.4	2.9	2.0	3.0	3.0
CHINA	6.7	6.6	6.9	7.5	7.5	7.4
MEXICO	5.2	6.8	6.1	6.4	6.4	6.4
JAPAN	3.3	3.6	2.8	3.7	4.5	4.5
OTHERS	33.0	34.3	31.5	31.4	32.2	31.7
WORLD TOTAL	59.1	65.8	63.4	60.8	65.4	64.7
END STOCKS 8)						
TOTAL FOREIGN	5.4	4.4	3.4	4.3	3.9	3.9
U.S.	2.8	7.5	10.2	6.3	9.3	9.0
WORLD TOTAL	8.2	11.9	13.6	10.6	13.2	12.9

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 1 THROUGH 9 APPEAR ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

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COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

WORLD BARLEY S&D TABLE
OCTOBER/SEPTEMBER YEARS 1980/81 - 1984/85
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 OCT15	1984/85 NOV14
EXPORTS						
CANADA	4.0	5.5	6.1	4.3	3.0	3.0
AUSTRALIA	1.5	2.1	0.6	3.7	3.0	3.0
EC-10	4.6	3.5	4.1	3.2	5.5	5.6
OTHERS	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.9	3.0
TOTAL NON-U.S.	12.4	13.2	12.9	13.4	14.4	14.6
U.S.	1.8	2.0	1.0	2.1	2.2	2.2
WORLD TOTAL	14.2	15.2	13.9	15.6	16.6	16.8
IMPORTS						
EC-10	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.5
USSR	4.0	3.6	2.2	0.5	2.6	2.6
JAPAN	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.6
EAST EUROPE	2.1	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.3
SAUDI ARABIA	1.6	2.7	2.6	4.0	3.4	3.4
SPAIN	0.0	0.7	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0
OTHERS	4.4	4.4	3.5	6.3	7.1	7.4
WORLD TOTAL	14.2	15.2	13.9	15.6	16.6	16.8
PRODUCTION 5)						
CANADA	11.3	13.7	14.0	10.3	10.2	10.2
AUSTRALIA	2.7	3.4	1.9	4.9	4.8	4.8
EC-10	41.4	39.3	41.3	36.1	43.4	43.5
USSR	43.4	37.5	41.0	54.2	40.5	40.5
CHINA	7.6	7.5	8.0	8.0	8.4	8.4
EAST EUROPE	16.6	16.0	17.4	15.2	17.0	16.5
OTHERS	33.2	29.2	30.9	29.8	33.5	33.6
TOTAL NON-U.S.	156.1	146.7	154.6	158.5	157.8	157.5
U.S.	7.9	10.3	11.2	11.1	13.2	13.2
WORLD TOTAL	164.0	157.0	165.8	169.6	171.0	170.7
UTILIZATION 7)						
WEST EUROPE	52.0	48.3	49.6	48.8	50.8	50.7
USSR	47.5	42.8	44.0	55.0	44.1	44.1
EAST EUROPE	18.3	17.1	17.9	16.5	17.8	17.4
OTHERS	39.2	41.0	42.6	45.4	44.9	45.3
TOTAL NON-U.S.	157.0	149.2	154.0	165.7	157.7	157.4
U.S.	7.6	8.1	8.9	9.8	9.3	9.8
WORLD TOTAL	164.6	157.3	163.0	175.5	167.0	167.2
END STOCKS 8)						
TOTAL FOREIGN	14.3	13.8	15.1	9.8	11.9	11.8
U.S.	3.0	3.2	4.7	4.1	6.1	5.6
WORLD TOTAL	17.3	17.0	19.8	13.9	18.0	17.4

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 1 THROUGH 9 APPEAR ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA.

WORLD WHEAT AND FLOUR TRADE
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1980/81 - 1984/85
(IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS)

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 OCT15	1984/85 NOV14
EXPORTS						
UNITED STATES	41936	48776	39939	38860	42900	41500
CANADA	17000	17618	21368	21760	17200	17200
ARGENTINA	3910	4305	7501	9650	5700	6500
AUSTRALIA	10605	10983	8131	11600	15000	15000
EC-10	14700	15484	15496	16000	18500	18500
O. W. EUROPE	1863	971	1736	1510	1820	1820
EAST EUROPE	2465	1950	2370	1895	2435	2585
USSR	500	500	500	500	1000	1000
TURKEY	530	337	573	600	200	200
OTHER COUNTRIES	606	364	856	700	465	1465
WORLD TOTAL	94115	101288	98470	103075	105220	105770
IMPORTS						
EC-10	4480	4675	3322	3600	2700	2700
O. W. EUROPE	2248	2316	1501	1880	1515	1555
EAST EUROPE	5939	6305	4583	4085	3450	3200
JAPAN	5840	5577	5795	5857	5700	5700
CHINA	13789	13200	13000	9600	10000	10000
USSR	16000	19500	20200	20500	26000	26000
EGYPT	5600	5800	5350	6360	6800	6800
ALGERIA	2294	2294	2548	2840	2650	2650
MOROCCO	1960	2228	1331	2050	2550	2550
NIGERIA	1400	1550	1500	1550	1650	1650
TUNISIA	610	626	695	1100	900	900
LIBYA	485	529	449	500	500	500
SUDAN	392	557	428	450	450	450
MEXICO	1235	900	50	630	100	100
BRAZIL	3893	4470	3600	4500	4800	5000
CHILE	1098	950	1080	1050	750	850
PERU	853	961	1006	970	980	980
VENEZUELA	800	830	826	925	975	975
ECUADOR	304	312	325	365	380	380
BOLIVIA	261	151	202	250	260	260
CUBA	1202	1500	1100	1150	1150	1150
COLOMBIA	341	555	574	620	500	500
ISRAEL	414	450	625	500	700	700
JORDAN	300	310	335	335	375	375
LEBANON	360	345	373	375	375	375
SAUDI ARABIA	777	682	700	200	75	75
SYRIA	511	294	430	800	1400	1400
YEMEN, AR	430	450	450	450	450	450
IRAN	1896	1377	1405	2500	3000	3000
IRAQ	1366	1600	1800	3000	3300	3300
MALAYSIA	431	544	541	550	600	600
VIETNAM	618	566	600	600	600	600
BANGLADESH	993	1111	1500	1875	1900	1900
INDONESIA	1295	1529	1485	1700	1600	1600
PAKISTAN	305	400	580	360	960	960
TURKEY	0	748	50	200	500	500
INDIA	50	2265	3700	2500	50	50
SRI LANKA	503	529	474	645	550	600
KOREA, REP.	2095	1868	1880	2351	2430	2430
PHILIPPINES	874	860	925	675	750	750
TAIWAN	571	673	737	655	730	790
KOREA, DPR	368	398	200	500	550	550
SINGAPORE	300	180	200	200	200	200
SUBTOTAL	85481	92965	88955	91803	95855	96055
OTHER COUNTRIES UNACCOUNTED 1)	5154 3480	5358 2965	5234 4281	5805 5467	6252 3113	6215 3500
WORLD TOTAL	94115	101288	98470	103075	105220	105770

1) THIS REPRESENTS EXPORTS NOT ACCOUNTED FOR IN REPORTS FROM IMPORTING COUNTRIES. SINCE THIS IS RECURRING, IT IS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE ASSESSMENT OF THE YEAR AHEAD.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

WORLD COARSE GRAIN TRADE
OCTOBER/SEPTEMBER YEARS 1980/81 - 1984/85
(IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS)

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 OCT15	1984/85 NOV14
EXPORTS						
UNITED STATES	69547	58441	53990	55807	62600	61300
CANADA	5510	7222	7074	5475	4300	4300
ARGENTINA	14159	10328	11552	10900	11500	11500
AUSTRALIA	2274	3355	920	5600	4750	4750
EC-10	5615	4100	5230	3600	6000	6000
O. W. EUROPE	1342	720	945	1154	2260	2485
EAST EUROPE	2058	2148	3266	2380	2620	2990
USSR	0	0	0	0	0	0
THAILAND	2363	3495	2445	3280	3400	3400
SOUTH AFRICA	4074	4701	2300	100	200	200
SUBTOTAL	106942	94510	87722	88296	97630	96925
OTHER COUNTRIES	1855	3308	3622	2606	2850	3025
WORLD TOTAL	108797	97818	91344	90902	100480	99950
IMPORTS						
EC-10	11099	8806	6476	6200	5000	4500
O. W. EUROPE	10351	12696	10043	7539	6625	6625
EAST EUROPE	10162	6148	4852	3720	4425	4475
JAPAN	18643	17866	18733	20731	21175	21175
CHINA	850	1468	2548	215	300	300
USSR	23500	20400	11000	11900	23000	23000
EGYPT	1020	1350	1516	1500	1900	1700
ALGERIA	393	559	750	1170	1000	1000
MOROCCO	260	427	140	169	500	300
TUNISIA	350	377	169	335	350	350
SOUTH AFRICA	44	130	767	2935	1400	1000
CANADA	1293	904	750	286	600	600
MEXICO	7080	1633	7232	6143	4700	4700
BRAZIL	1700	118	115	520	50	50
CHILE	363	345	340	125	80	80
PERU	437	555	446	295	375	375
VENEZUELA	1841	1653	1318	1620	1850	1850
JAMAICA	150	159	0	191	200	200
CUBA	475	475	500	290	500	500
COLOMBIA	179	302	304	155	360	360
ISRAEL	1190	1166	1166	1035	1300	1300
LEBANON	216	255	225	105	225	225
SAUDI ARABIA	2560	3980	3900	4735	4100	4100
SYRIA	310	275	225	390	450	450
IRAN	905	870	1649	1125	1300	1300
IRAQ	350	425	489	605	750	900
MALAYSIA	725	794	885	950	1050	1050
INDONESIA	34	2	198	75	50	50
KOREA, REP.	2351	3149	4146	3930	3500	3500
PHILIPPINES	359	301	556	300	250	250
TAIWAN	3662	3871	4150	3995	4150	4150
SINGAPORE	787	1248	737	1670	1500	1500
SUBTOTAL	103639	92707	86325	84954	93015	91915
OTHER COUNTRIES	4008	3895	4484	4862	5631	5366
UNACCOUNTED 1)	1150	1216	535	1086	1834	2669
WORLD TOTAL	108797	97818	91344	90902	100480	99950

1) THIS REPRESENTS EXPORTS NOT ACCOUNTED FOR IN REPORTS FROM IMPORTING COUNTRIES. SINCE THIS IS RECURRING, IT IS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE ASSESSMENT OF THE YEAR AHEAD.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

WORLD RICE TRADE
CAL YEAR 1981 TO 1985
(IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS)

	CAL YR 1981	CAL YR 1982	CAL YR 1983	CAL YR 1984	CAL 1985 OCT15	CAL 1985 NOV14
EXPORTS						
UNITED STATES	3008	2487	2330	2200	2200	2000
ARGENTINA	110	92	68	185	160	160
AUSTRALIA	335	530	251	400	500	500
BURMA	674	701	750	850	900	900
CHINA	583	460	550	700	700	700
TAIWAN	92	307	531	275	300	300
EC-10	812	627	793	764	742	737
EGYPT	134	22	21	50	70	70
GUYANA	78	35	45	40	35	35
INDIA	1143	633	165	150	100	100
JAPAN	795	318	321	100	0	0
KOREA, DPR	200	250	250	250	250	250
NEPAL	43	50	0	0	50	50
PAKISTAN	1127	794	1299	1200	1150	1150
PHILIPPINES	83	0	40	0	0	0
THAILAND	3049	3620	3700	4400	3700	3900
URUGUAY	215	227	189	225	180	180
VIETNAM	5	15	140	150	150	150
SUBTOTAL	12486	11168	11443	11939	11187	11182
OTHER COUNTRIES	642	448	378	608	442	452
WORLD TOTAL	13128	11616	11821	12547	11629	11634
IMPORTS						
BANGLADESH	34	296	82	600	400	400
BRAZIL	142	124	400	150	50	50
CANADA	99	108	115	115	120	120
CHINA	110	250	75	100	100	100
CUBA	199	200	200	150	200	200
EAST EUROPE	353	299	288	310	295	295
EC-10	1291	1092	1104	945	980	980
INDIA	70	10	310	700	500	500
INDONESIA	543	328	1175	500	500	400
IRAQ	350	369	474	500	500	500
IRAN	583	587	680	700	700	700
IVORY COAST	335	363	434	350	350	350
KOREA, REP.	2292	228	216	10	100	0
KUWAIT	95	100	110	110	110	110
MALAGASY	191	357	185	200	250	250
MALAYSIA	317	403	357	500	400	550
MEXICO	66	16	0	170	150	150
NIGERIA	686	666	711	450	700	500
PERU	103	58	101	35	0	0
PORTUGAL	128	110	30	90	70	70
SAUDI ARABIA	427	471	500	500	550	550
SENEGAL	322	370	362	375	380	350
SOUTH AFRICA	134	146	158	165	170	170
SRI LANKA	168	217	157	75	130	130
SYRIA	72	102	120	120	125	125
U.A. EMIRATES	285	170	175	175	175	175
USSR	1283	859	400	450	400	400
VIETNAM	30	150	30	250	200	200
SUBTOTAL	10708	8449	8949	8795	8605	8325
OTHER COUNTRIES	2702	2806	2829	3209	2835	2935
UNACCOUNTED 1)	-282	361	43	543	189	374
WORLD TOTAL	13128	11616	11821	12547	11629	11634

1) THIS REPRESENTS EXPORTS NOT ACCOUNTED FOR IN REPORTS FROM IMPORTING COUNTRIES. SINCE THIS IS RECURRING IT IS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE ASSESSMENT OF THE YEAR AHEAD.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY-10: GRAIN S & D
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
MARKET YEARS 1976/77 - 1984/85
MILLIONS OF HECTARES OR METRIC TONS

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD PRODUCTION	- - IMPORTS - - MKT YR TRADE YR 1/ MKT YR TRADE YR 1/	- - EXPORTS - - MKT YR TRADE YR 1/ MKT YR TRADE YR 1/	DOMESTIC FEED USE	UTILIZATION TOTAL	ENDING STOCKS			
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS										
1976/77	27.8	3.41	94.7	42.2	27.6	20.4	9.0	68.4	116.7	12.6
1977/78	27.3	3.90	106.7	37.5	20.3	26.0	10.5	70.1	118.9	11.9
1978/79	28.3	4.25	120.3	34.9	18.1	28.5	14.2	72.6	122.4	16.3
1979/80	28.3	4.17	118.0	33.5	18.5	30.8	15.4	72.4	122.4	14.5
1980/81	28.3	4.40	124.8	31.1	15.6	34.9	20.3	70.4	119.9	15.5
1981/82	28.1	4.34	122.2	31.0	13.5	36.5	19.7	69.1	118.4	13.8
1982/83	28.1	4.68	131.4	26.2	10.3	36.3	20.7	69.0	116.6	18.7
1983/84 2/	27.6	4.47	123.3	25.8	9.8	36.7	19.6	69.4	117.4	13.7
1984/85 3/	27.7	5.33	147.5	22.7	7.2	42.3	24.4	71.9	120.5	21.2
WHEAT										
1976/77	12.1	3.42	41.5	9.7	4.4	10.9	5.1	9.9	40.5	7.4
1977/78	11.0	3.66	40.2	12.5	5.5	12.6	5.0	10.7	41.3	6.2
1978/79	12.0	4.20	50.3	10.6	4.6	15.3	8.8	11.9	42.7	9.1
1979/80	12.0	4.08	48.8	10.9	5.3	17.5	10.4	12.3	43.3	8.0
1980/81	12.6	4.38	55.1	10.3	4.5	20.7	14.7	12.8	43.9	8.8
1981/82	12.6	4.30	54.4	11.2	4.7	22.1	15.5	13.7	44.5	7.8
1982/83	13.0	4.60	59.8	9.5	3.8	21.2	15.5	15.3	44.5	11.3
1983/84 2/	13.2	4.50	59.3	9.8	3.6	22.4	16.0	20.0	49.5	8.4
1984/85 3/	13.6	5.48	74.7	8.1	2.7	25.1	18.5	22.0	51.9	14.1
COARSE GRAINS 4/										
1976/77	15.7	3.40	53.2	32.6	23.2	9.5	4.0	58.4	76.2	5.2
1977/78	16.4	4.06	66.5	25.0	14.8	13.3	5.5	59.4	77.6	5.7
1978/79	16.3	4.29	70.1	24.3	13.5	13.2	5.5	60.6	79.8	7.1
1979/80	16.3	4.24	69.1	22.6	13.3	13.3	5.0	60.1	79.1	6.5
1980/81	15.8	4.42	69.7	20.8	11.1	14.3	5.6	57.5	76.0	6.7
1981/82	15.5	4.38	67.8	19.8	8.8	14.4	4.1	55.4	73.9	6.1
1982/83	15.1	4.74	71.6	16.8	6.5	15.0	5.2	53.7	72.1	7.4
1983/84 2/	14.4	4.45	64.0	16.0	6.2	14.2	3.6	49.4	67.8	5.3
1984/85 3/	14.1	5.13	72.8	14.6	4.5	17.1	6.0	50.0	68.5	7.0

- 1/ EXCLUDES INTRA-EC TRADE. WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS ARE ON A JULY/JUNE BASIS THROUGH 1978/79.
FROM 1979/80 ON, COARSE GRAINS ARE ON AN OCTOBER/SEPTEMBER BASIS.
- 2/ PRELIMINARY.
- 3/ FORECAST.
- 4/ RYE, BARLEY, OATS, CORN, SORGHUM, AND MIXED GRAINS.

SOURCES: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

GRAIN AND FEED DIVISION

EASTERN EUROPE: GRAIN S & D
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
TRADE YEARS* 1977/78 - 1984/85
MILLION METRIC TONS/HECTARES

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	NET IMPORTS	UTILIZATION TOTAL 1/	STOCKS CHANGE 2/
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS								
1977/78	29.6	3.17	93.9	13.3	4.1	9.2	103.4	-0.0
1978/79	29.2	3.30	96.4	15.0	3.4	11.6	109.6	-0.4
1979/80	29.0	3.14	91.1	17.6	2.9	14.7	104.4	-0.0
1980/81	28.9	3.32	96.0	16.1	4.5	11.6	110.2	-0.4
1981/82	28.8	3.31	95.2	12.5	4.1	8.4	105.1	-0.6
1982/83	28.8	3.70	106.5	9.4	5.6	3.8	108.7	0.7
1983/84 3/	28.9	3.56	102.6	7.8	4.3	3.5	105.6	0.4
1984/85 4/	28.9	3.72	107.2	7.7	5.5	2.2	108.6	0.9
WHEAT								
1977/78	10.1	3.42	34.6	5.0	2.3	2.7	37.2	0.1
1978/79	10.2	3.51	35.9	4.4	2.2	2.2	39.1	-0.5
1979/80	9.3	2.98	27.6	6.1	1.1	5.0	32.1	0.0
1980/81	9.7	3.56	34.6	5.9	2.5	3.5	38.5	0.1
1981/82	9.1	3.38	30.6	6.3	1.9	4.4	35.5	-0.4
1982/83	9.4	3.69	34.7	4.6	2.4	2.2	37.0	-0.2
1983/84 3/	9.8	3.62	35.4	4.1	1.9	2.2	37.3	0.2
1984/85 4/	9.9	3.98	39.4	3.2	2.6	0.6	39.5	0.5
COARSE GRAINS 5/								
1977/78	19.5	3.05	59.3	8.3	1.8	6.6	66.2	-0.1
1978/79	18.9	3.19	60.5	10.6	1.2	9.4	70.6	0.1
1979/80	19.8	3.21	63.4	11.5	1.8	9.7	72.3	-0.1
1980/81	19.2	3.19	61.4	10.2	2.1	8.1	71.7	-0.5
1981/82	19.7	3.27	64.5	6.1	2.1	4.0	69.6	-0.2
1982/83	19.4	3.71	71.8	4.9	3.3	1.6	71.7	0.9
1983/84 3/	19.1	3.52	67.3	3.7	2.4	1.3	68.3	0.3
1984/85 4/	19.0	3.58	67.9	4.5	2.9	1.6	69.2	0.4

*: WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS ARE ON A JULY/JUNE TRADE YEAR THROUGH 1978/79. FROM 1979/80 ON, COARSE GRAINS ARE ON AN OCTOBER/SEPTEMBER TRADE YEAR.

1/ REPRESENTS APPARENT UTILIZATION, I.E. INCLUDES ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS FOR THOSE COUNTRIES FOR WHICH NO STOCKS DATA ARE AVAILABLE.

2/ INCLUDES YEAR-TO-YEAR FLUCTUATIONS ONLY FOR THOSE COUNTRIES OR COMMODITIES FOR WHICH STOCK DATA ARE AVAILABLE.

3/ PRELIMINARY.

4/ PROJECTION.

5/ RYE, BARLEY, OATS, CORN, SORGHUM, AND MIXED GRAINS.

SOURCES: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

GRAIN AND FEED DIVISION

USSR AND CHINA: GRAIN S & D
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1977/78 - 1984/85
MILLION METRIC TONS/HECTARES

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	JUL/JUN IMPORTS	JUL/JUN EXPORTS	NET IMPORTS	UTILIZATION TOTAL 1/	STOCKS CHANGE 2/
USSR								
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS								
1977/78	122.7	1.51	184.7	18.4	2.0	16.4	215.1	-14.0
1978/79	120.9	1.87	226.2	15.1	2.5	12.5	219.7	19.0
1979/80	118.9	1.44	171.3	30.5	0.5	30.0	214.4	-13.0
1980/81	119.3	1.50	178.7	34.0	0.5	33.5	214.2	-2.0
1981/82	117.3	1.30	152.0	45.0	0.5	44.5	200.5	-4.0
1982/83	115.3	1.49	172.0	31.5	0.5	31.0	204.0	-1.0
1983/84 3/	112.1	1.63	183.0	32.0	0.5	31.5	209.5	5.0
1984/85 4/	109.1	1.46	159.0	49.0	1.0	48.0	209.0	-2.0
WHEAT								
1977/78	62.0	1.49	92.2	6.6	1.0	5.6	106.8	-9.0
1978/79	62.9	1.92	120.8	5.1	1.5	3.6	106.5	18.0
1979/80	57.7	1.56	90.2	12.1	0.5	11.6	114.8	-13.0
1980/81	61.5	1.60	98.2	16.0	0.5	15.5	114.7	-1.0
1981/82	59.2	1.35	80.0	19.5	0.5	19.0	102.0	-3.0
1982/83	57.3	1.50	86.0	20.2	0.5	19.7	105.7	0.0
1983/84 3/	50.0	1.56	78.0	20.5	0.5	20.0	95.0	3.0
1984/85 4/	51.5	1.46	75.0	26.0	1.0	25.0	100.0	0.0
COARSE GRAINS 5/								
1977/78	60.6	1.53	92.6	11.7	1.0	10.7	108.3	-5.0
1978/79	58.0	1.82	105.3	9.9	1.0	8.9	113.2	1.0
1979/80	61.2	1.33	81.1	18.4	0.0	18.4	99.5	0.0
1980/81	57.9	1.39	80.5	18.0	0.0	18.0	99.5	-1.0
1981/82	58.0	1.24	72.0	25.5	0.0	25.5	98.5	-1.0
1982/83	58.0	1.48	86.0	11.3	0.0	11.3	98.3	-1.0
1983/84 3/	62.1	1.69	105.0	11.5	0.0	11.5	114.5	2.0
1984/85 4/	57.6	1.46	84.0	23.0	0.0	23.0	109.0	-2.0
<hr/>								
CHINA								
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS								
1977/78	62.0	1.80	111.8	9.7	0.1	8.5	120.3	0.0
1978/79	62.7	2.12	132.9	11.1	0.1	11.0	143.9	0.0
1979/80	53.1	2.31	145.8	10.9	0.1	10.8	156.5	0.0
1980/81	61.7	2.26	139.4	14.6	0.2	14.4	154.0	0.0
1981/82	59.4	2.36	140.4	14.5	0.2	14.3	154.8	0.0
1982/83	58.5	2.60	151.9	15.7	0.1	15.6	167.5	0.0
1983/84 3/	59.9	2.90	173.8	9.9	0.3	9.5	183.3	0.0
1984/85 4/	60.0	3.00	180.0	10.3	0.9	9.3	189.3	0.0
WHEAT								
1977/78	28.1	1.46	41.1	8.6	0.0	8.6	49.7	0.0
1978/79	29.2	1.84	53.8	8.0	0.0	8.0	61.9	0.0
1979/80	29.4	2.14	62.7	8.9	0.0	8.9	71.6	0.0
1980/81	29.2	1.89	55.2	13.8	0.0	13.8	69.0	0.0
1981/82	28.3	2.11	59.6	13.2	0.0	13.2	72.8	0.0
1982/83	27.9	2.45	68.4	13.0	0.0	13.0	81.4	0.0
1983/84 3/	29.0	2.80	81.4	9.6	0.0	9.6	91.0	0.0
1984/85 4/	29.3	2.90	85.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	95.0	0.0
COARSE GRAINS 5/								
1977/78	33.9	2.09	70.7	0.1	0.1	-0.1	70.6	0.0
1978/79	33.5	2.36	79.0	3.1	0.1	3.0	82.0	0.0
1979/80	33.7	2.46	83.1	2.0	0.1	1.9	85.0	0.0
1980/81	32.5	2.59	84.2	0.9	0.2	0.7	85.0	0.0
1981/82	31.1	2.60	80.8	1.3	0.2	1.1	81.9	0.0
1982/83	30.5	2.74	83.5	2.7	0.1	2.6	86.1	0.0
1983/84 3/	30.9	2.99	92.4	0.3	0.3	-0.1	92.4	0.0
1984/85 4/	30.6	3.10	95.0	0.3	0.9	-0.7	94.3	0.0

1/ FEED USE DATA ARE UNAVAILABLE FOR CHINA.

2/ FOR CHINA, UTILIZATION ESTIMATES REPRESENT "APPARENT" UTILIZATION, I.E. THEY INCLUDE ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS THOUGH NO STOCKS DATA ARE AVAILABLE.

3/ PRELIMINARY.

4/ PROJECTION.

5/ COARSE GRAINS INCLUDE BARLEY, RYE, OATS, CORN, SORGHUM, AND MILLET. EXCLUDED ARE MISCELLANEOUS GRAINS, PULSES AND RICE.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

GRAIN AND FEED DIVISION

WHEAT: SUPPLY AND DISAPPEARANCE
U.S. AND MAJOR COMPETITORS
1972/73 - 1984/85
MILLION METRIC TONS/HECTARES

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	DOMESTIC USE	- - EXPORTS 1/ - - JUL/JUN MKT YEAR	MKT YEAR 2/ END STOCKS
CANADA (MARKETING YEAR AUG/JUL)						
1972/73	8.6	1.68	14.5	4.8	15.6	9.9
1973/74	9.6	1.69	16.2	4.6	11.7	10.1
1974/75	8.9	1.49	13.3	4.6	11.2	8.0
1975/76	9.5	1.80	17.1	4.6	12.1	8.2
1976/77	11.3	2.10	23.6	5.0	12.9	13.3
1977/78	10.1	1.96	19.9	5.1	15.9	12.1
1978/79	10.6	2.00	21.1	5.3	13.5	14.9
1979/80	10.5	1.64	17.2	5.5	15.0	10.7
1980/81	11.1	1.73	19.2	5.0	17.0	8.6
1981/82	12.4	2.00	24.8	5.2	17.6	9.8
1982/83	12.6	2.13	26.7	5.1	21.4	10.0
1983/84 3/	13.7	1.94	26.6	5.9	21.8	9.0
1984/85 4/	13.2	1.59	21.0	5.3	17.2	8.0

AUSTRALIA (MARKETING YEAR DEC/NOV)						
1972/73	7.6	0.87	6.6	3.3	5.6	0.6
1973/74	8.9	1.34	12.0	3.5	5.4	2.0
1974/75	8.3	1.37	11.4	3.1	8.3	1.7
1975/76	8.6	1.40	12.0	2.3	7.9	2.7
1976/77	9.0	1.32	11.8	2.8	8.5	2.1
1977/78	10.0	0.94	9.4	2.6	11.1	0.8
1978/79	10.2	1.77	18.1	2.5	6.7	4.6
1979/80	11.2	1.45	16.2	3.4	15.0	4.3
1980/81	11.3	0.96	10.9	3.5	10.6	2.0
1981/82	11.9	1.38	16.4	2.5	11.0	4.9
1982/83	11.5	0.77	8.9	4.1	8.1	2.4
1983/84 3/	12.9	1.70	21.9	3.3	11.6	7.5
1984/85 4/	12.3	1.46	18.0	3.4	15.0	7.1

ARGENTINA (MARKETING YEAR DEC/NOV)						
1972/73	5.0	1.39	6.9	4.3	3.4	0.3
1973/74	4.0	1.66	6.6	4.2	1.1	1.0
1974/75	4.2	1.41	6.0	4.5	2.2	0.7
1975/76	5.3	1.63	8.6	5.4	3.2	0.7
1976/77	6.4	1.71	11.0	4.2	5.6	1.6
1977/78	3.9	1.46	5.7	4.3	2.6	1.2
1978/79	4.7	1.73	8.1	4.1	3.3	1.1
1979/80	4.8	1.69	8.1	4.0	4.8	0.4
1980/81	5.0	1.55	7.8	3.9	3.9	0.4
1981/82	5.9	1.40	8.3	4.3	4.3	0.8
1982/83	7.3	1.98	14.5	4.4	7.5	1.0
1983/84 3/	6.9	1.74	12.0	4.5	9.6	0.7
1984/85 4/	6.0	1.78	10.7	4.5	6.5	0.7

TOTAL COMPETITORS						
1972/73	21.2	1.32	28.0	12.4	24.6	10.8
1973/74	22.5	1.54	34.7	12.4	18.3	13.1
1974/75	21.5	1.43	30.6	12.2	21.6	10.4
1975/76	23.3	1.61	37.6	12.3	23.2	11.6
1976/77	26.6	1.74	46.4	12.1	27.0	17.1
1977/78	24.0	1.46	34.9	12.0	29.5	14.1
1978/79	25.5	1.85	47.3	11.9	23.5	20.7
1979/80	26.4	1.57	41.5	12.9	34.7	15.4
1980/81	27.4	1.38	37.8	12.5	31.5	11.0
1981/82	30.2	1.64	49.5	11.9	32.9	15.4
1982/83	31.4	1.60	50.1	13.6	37.0	13.4
1983/84 3/	33.5	1.81	60.5	13.7	43.0	17.1
1984/85 4/	31.5	1.58	49.7	13.2	38.7	15.7

U.S. (MARKETING YEAR JUN/MAY)						
1972/73	19.1	2.20	42.1	22.3	31.8	16.2
1973/74	21.9	2.12	46.6	20.5	31.3	9.3
1974/75	26.5	1.83	48.5	18.3	28.3	11.8
1975/76	28.1	2.06	57.9	19.7	31.7	18.1
1976/77	28.7	2.04	58.5	20.5	26.1	30.3
1977/78	27.0	2.06	55.7	23.4	31.5	32.1
1978/79	22.9	2.11	48.3	22.8	32.3	25.1
1979/80	25.3	2.30	58.1	21.3	37.2	24.5
1980/81	28.8	2.25	64.8	21.3	41.9	26.9
1981/82	32.6	2.32	75.8	23.1	48.8	31.5
1982/83	31.5	2.39	75.3	24.7	39.9	41.2
1983/84 3/	24.9	2.65	65.9	30.3	38.9	38.0
1984/85 4/	27.2	2.57	70.0	29.0	41.5	37.6

TOTAL U.S. AND COMPETITORS						
1972/73	40.4	1.74	70.1	34.7	56.4	27.0
1973/74	44.4	1.83	81.3	32.9	49.6	22.3
1974/75	47.9	1.65	79.1	30.5	49.9	22.2
1975/76	51.4	1.86	95.5	32.1	54.9	29.8
1976/77	55.3	1.90	104.9	32.7	53.1	47.3
1977/78	51.0	1.78	90.6	35.4	61.1	46.1
1978/79	48.4	1.98	95.7	34.7	55.8	45.8
1979/80	51.7	1.93	99.6	34.2	71.9	40.0
1980/81	56.2	1.83	102.6	33.8	73.5	37.9
1981/82	62.9	1.99	125.3	35.0	81.7	47.0
1982/83	62.9	1.99	125.4	38.3	76.9	54.6
1983/84 3/	58.3	2.17	126.3	44.0	81.9	55.2
1984/85 4/	58.7	2.04	119.7	42.2	80.2	53.3

1/ INCLUDES THE WHEAT EQUIVALENT OF FLOUR.
2/ NET CHANGES IN FARM STOCKS FOR ARGENTINA AND AUSTRALIA ARE REFLECTED IN DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE.
3/ PRELIMINARY.
4/ PROJECTED.

SOURCES: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

GRAIN AND FEED DIVISION

SELECTED COARSE GRAINS
MAJOR FOREIGN EXPORTERS
PRODUCTION YEARS 1977 - 1984
THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS/HECTARES

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	DOMESTIC UTILIZATION	- - EXPORTS - - OCT/SEP MKT YR	ENDING STOCKS	
ARGENTINA CORN (MAR/FEB)							
(77) 1978/79	2660	3.65	9700	3533	6200	5916	434
(78) 1979/80	2899	3.10	9000	3296	3460	5965	173
(79) 1980/81	2490	2.57	6400	3048	9016	3417	108
(80) 1981/82	3394	3.80	12900	3700	4922	9098	210
(81) 1982/83	3170	3.03	9600	3500	6411	5765	545
(82) 1983/84	2970	3.03	9000	3300	5900	6056	189
(83) 1984/85 1/	3025	3.14	9500	3400	6500	6100	189
(84) 1985/86 2/	3150	3.17	10000	3500		6500	189
SOUTH AFRICA CORN (MAY/APR)							
(77) 1978/79	4499	2.27	10201	6710	2224	3012	2115
(78) 1979/80	4305	1.92	8271	6702	3303	2325	1359
(79) 1980/81	4322	2.50	10794	6757	3930	3444	1952
(80) 1981/82	4339	3.38	14645	7097	4700	4955	4545
(81) 1982/83	4677	1.79	8355	7663	2300	4034	1333
(82) 1983/84	4065	1.00	4075	7494	100	285	9
(83) 1984/85 1/	3953	1.12	4441	6450	200	0	0
(84) 1985/86 2/	3775	2.38	9000	6900		250	1850
THAILAND CORN (JUL/JUN)							
(77) 1977/78	1205	1.39	1677	477	1366	1217	31
(78) 1978/79	1386	2.01	2791	691	1927	2078	53
(79) 1979/80	1424	2.32	3300	1050	2067	2150	153
(80) 1980/81	1450	2.21	3200	1108	2113	2142	103
(81) 1981/82	1750	2.49	4350	1050	3260	3260	143
(82) 1982/83	1850	1.86	3450	1160	2223	2136	297
(83) 1983/84 1/	1900	2.11	4000	1285	3000	2850	162
(84) 1984/85 2/	2000	2.25	4500	1400	3100	3100	162
ARGENTINA GRAIN SORGHUM (MAR/FEB)							
(77) 1978/79	2254	3.19	7200	2417	3956	4652	252
(78) 1979/80	2117	3.07	6500	2856	1611	3755	141
(79) 1980/81	1279	2.31	2960	1585	4860	1494	22
(80) 1981/82	2100	3.38	7100	2050	5216	4940	132
(81) 1982/83	2510	3.19	8000	2500	4931	5544	88
(82) 1983/84	2519	3.18	8000	2700	4800	5197	191
(83) 1984/85 1/	2370	3.10	7350	2900	4800	4400	241
(84) 1985/86 2/	2350	3.19	7500	2750		4800	191
AUSTRALIA GRAIN SORGHUM (APR/MAR)							
(77) 1978/79	394	1.81	714	456	596	231	180
(78) 1979/80	469	2.40	1125	502	650	669	134
(79) 1980/81	519	1.78	922	367	510	506	183
(80) 1981/82	658	1.83	1204	408	1145	856	123
(81) 1982/83	649	2.03	1317	354	220	1031	55
(82) 1983/84	707	1.36	958	708	1300	282	23
(83) 1984/85 1/	853	2.13	1815	499	1200	1100	239
(84) 1985/86 2/	895	1.87	1675	455		1100	359
AUSTRALIA BARLEY (DEC/NOV)							
(77) 1977/78	2803	0.85	2383	1315	1236	1117	199
(78) 1978/79	2785	1.44	4006	1560	2007	2112	533
(79) 1979/80	2482	1.49	3703	1357	2900	2824	55
(80) 1980/81	2451	1.09	2682	831	1540	1781	125
(81) 1981/82	2685	1.28	3450	1306	2075	2219	50
(82) 1982/83	2452	0.79	1939	1240	600	565	191
(83) 1983/84 1/	3164	1.56	4937	1840	3700	3100	188
(84) 1984/85 2/	3680	1.30	4800	1590	3000	3000	398
CANADA BARLEY (AUG/JUL)							
(77) 1977/78	4753	2.48	11799	6460	3557	3349	5208
(78) 1978/79	4259	2.44	10387	7146	3898	3554	4895
(79) 1979/80	3724	2.27	8460	7537	2963	3832	2006
(80) 1980/81	4634	2.43	11259	6835	4012	3236	3203
(81) 1981/82	5476	2.51	13724	7046	5543	5722	4161
(82) 1982/83	5149	2.71	13966	7275	6071	5648	5204
(83) 1983/84 1/	4353	2.37	10296	7996	4250	5536	1968
(84) 1984/85 2/	4522	2.26	10200	7000	3000	3000	2168

NOTE: YEARS IN PARENTHESES DENOTE PRODUCTION YEARS USED FOR AGGREGATING WORLD CROPS. SPLIT YEARS (E.G. 1982/83) ARE MARKETING YEARS.

1/ PRELIMINARY.
2/ PROJECTION.

SOURCES: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

GRAIN AND FEED DIVISION

U.S. WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
MILLION METRIC TONS/HECTARES
MARKETING YEARS 1960/61 - 1984/85

	BEGINNING STOCKS	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	DOMESTIC FOR FEED	DOMESTIC TOTAL USE
TOTAL WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS								
1960/61	105.6	73.3	2.4	178.8	0.6	29.0	110.1	137.7
1961/62	118.3	64.1	2.5	161.0	0.5	34.7	112.8	140.8
1962/63	104.3	59.7	2.7	159.3	0.3	32.9	109.6	137.9
1963/64	93.2	61.6	2.8	171.5	0.4	39.7	106.9	135.3
1964/65	90.1	60.2	2.6	157.5	0.4	39.3	104.4	133.6
1965/66	76.5	59.6	3.0	179.1	0.3	48.9	120.0	148.9
1966/67	58.2	60.2	3.0	180.7	0.3	41.1	118.2	148.6
1967/68	49.5	65.0	3.1	203.9	0.3	41.5	118.8	149.5
1968/69	52.7	62.0	3.2	197.6	0.3	31.1	126.9	157.8
1969/70	71.8	58.3	3.4	201.0	0.4	35.4	134.0	165.0
1970/71	72.8	58.4	3.1	182.9	0.4	38.8	132.1	162.8
1971/72	54.5	62.9	3.7	233.6	0.4	40.5	143.1	174.6
1972/73	75.4	57.5	3.9	224.1	0.5	69.1	147.8	180.9
1973/74	48.0	63.5	3.7	233.3	0.3	73.8	143.0	176.7
1974/75	31.1	67.1	3.0	199.4	0.6	63.6	106.5	140.1
1975/76	27.3	70.3	3.4	247.3	0.5	82.0	116.7	153.7
1976/77	35.5	72.0	3.5	252.8	0.4	76.5	115.3	151.9
1977/78	60.3	71.2	3.7	261.4	0.4	86.9	124.5	161.7
1978/79	73.5	66.0	4.1	270.5	0.3	92.7	140.5	180.0
1979/80	71.6	67.1	4.4	296.5	0.4	103.8	140.9	182.4
1980/81	77.2	70.1	3.9	263.1	0.3	110.7	124.6	168.4
1981/82	61.6	76.1	4.2	322.4	0.4	106.8	132.3	177.8
1982/83	99.8	74.8	4.4	326.0	0.6	95.1	144.9	192.6
1983/84	138.7	57.6	3.5	202.5	0.8	94.6	127.5	177.8
1984/85	69.7	69.9	4.3	302.6	0.7	102.8	134.1	186.5
1985/86	83.7							

WHEAT

1970/71	25.3	17.7	2.1	36.8	0.0	20.2	5.3	21.0
1971/72	22.4	19.3	2.3	44.1	0.0	16.3	7.1	23.4
1972/73	26.8	19.1	2.2	42.1	0.0	30.4	5.5	22.3
1973/74	16.2	21.9	2.1	46.6	0.1	33.1	3.5	20.5
1974/75	9.3	26.5	1.8	48.5	0.1	27.7	1.1	18.3
1975/76	11.8	28.1	2.1	57.9	0.1	31.9	1.0	19.7
1976/77	18.1	28.7	2.0	58.5	0.1	25.9	2.0	20.5
1977/78	30.3	27.0	2.1	55.7	0.1	30.6	5.3	23.4
1978/79	32.1	22.9	2.1	48.3	0.0	32.5	4.3	22.8
1979/80	25.1	25.3	2.3	58.1	0.1	37.4	2.3	21.3
1980/81	24.5	28.8	2.3	64.8	0.1	41.2	1.6	21.3
1981/82	26.9	32.6	2.3	75.8	0.1	48.2	3.6	23.1
1982/83	31.5	31.5	2.4	75.3	0.2	41.1	5.3	24.7
1983/84	41.2	24.8	2.7	65.9	0.1	38.9	10.2	30.3
1984/85	38.0	27.2	2.6	70.0	0.1	41.5	8.8	29.0
1985/86	37.6							

COARSE GRAINS

1970/71	45.1	40.7	3.6	146.1	0.4	18.6	126.9	141.8
1971/72	32.2	43.6	4.3	189.5	0.3	24.2	136.0	151.3
1972/73	46.6	38.4	4.7	182.0	0.4	38.7	142.3	158.6
1973/74	31.7	41.6	4.5	186.8	0.2	40.7	139.5	156.2
1974/75	21.8	40.7	3.7	150.9	0.5	35.9	105.4	121.8
1975/76	15.5	42.6	4.4	185.4	0.4	50.0	115.6	134.0
1976/77	17.3	43.3	4.5	194.4	0.3	50.6	113.3	131.4
1977/78	30.0	44.2	4.7	205.7	0.3	56.3	119.2	138.3
1978/79	41.5	43.2	5.1	222.1	0.3	60.2	136.2	157.2
1979/80	46.4	41.3	5.7	238.4	0.3	71.4	138.5	161.1
1980/81	52.7	41.3	4.3	198.3	0.3	69.5	123.0	147.1
1981/82	34.7	43.4	5.7	246.6	0.3	53.6	128.7	154.8
1982/83	68.2	43.2	5.8	250.7	0.4	54.0	139.6	167.9
1983/84	97.5	32.8	4.2	136.7	0.7	55.7	117.3	147.5
1984/85	31.6	42.7	5.4	232.7	0.6	61.3	125.3	157.5
1985/86	46.1							

NOTES: COARSE GRAINS INCLUDE CORN, SORGHUM, BARLEY, OATS AND RYE.

SOURCE: OFFICIAL USDA STATISTICS OR ESTIMATES.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

GRAIN AND FEED DIVISION

U.S. WHEAT, CORN, SORGHUM, BARLEY, OATS AND RYE
SUPPLY/DISTRIBUTION
MILLION BUSHELS/MILLION ACRES
MARKETING YEARS 1970/71 - 1984/85

	Beginning Stocks	Harvested Area	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Feed Usage	Total Domestic Use
Wheat								
1970/71	983	43.6	31.0	1,352	1	741	193	772
1971/72	823	47.6	34.0	1,619	1	610	262	859
1972/73	983	47.3	32.7	1,546	1	1,135	205	799
1973/74	597	54.1	31.6	1,711	3	1,217	139	754
1974/75	340	65.4	27.2	1,782	3	1,018	39	672
1975/76	435	69.5	30.6	2,127	2	1,173	37	725
1976/77	666	70.9	30.3	2,149	3	950	75	755
1977/78	1,113	66.7	30.7	2,046	2	1,124	192	859
1978/79	1,178	56.5	31.4	1,776	2	1,194	158	837
1979/80	924	62.5	34.2	2,134	2	1,375	86	783
1980/81	902	71.1	33.5	2,381	3	1,514	59	783
1981/82	989	80.6	34.5	2,785	3	1,771	133	847
1982/83	1,159	77.9	35.5	2,765	8	1,509	195	908
1983/84	1,515	61.4	39.4	2,420	4	1,429	376	1,112
1984/85	1,398	66.2	38.8	2,570	5	1,525	325	1,067
1985/86	1,381							
Corn								
1970/71	1,005	57.4	72.3	4,152	4	517	3,592	3,977
1971/72	667	64.1	88.1	5,646	2	796	4,001	4,391
1972/73	1,127	57.5	97.0	5,580	1	1,258	4,313	4,742
1973/74	708	62.1	91.3	5,671	1	1,243	4,205	4,653
1974/75	484	65.4	71.9	4,701	2	1,149	3,226	3,677
1975/76	361	67.6	86.4	5,841	2	1,711	3,603	4,093
1976/77	400	71.5	88.0	6,289	3	1,684	3,609	4,122
1977/78	886	70.6	92.1	6,505	3	1,948	3,744	4,334
1978/79	1,111	71.9	101.0	7,268	1	2,133	4,323	4,943
1979/80	1,304	72.4	109.5	7,928	1	2,433	4,508	5,183
1980/81	1,617	73.0	91.0	6,639	1	2,355	4,133	4,868
1981/82	1,034	74.6	108.9	8,119	1	1,967	4,201	5,013
1982/83	2,174	72.7	113.2	8,235	1	1,870	4,522	5,420
1983/84	3,120	51.4	81.0	4,166	2	1,866	3,726	4,700
1984/85	722	71.1	105.9	7,527	1	2,075	4,000	5,050
1985/86	1,125							
Sorghum								
1970/71	244	13.6	50.2	683	-	144	683	692
1971/72	90	16.1	53.9	868	-	123	684	694
1972/73	142	13.2	60.7	801	-	212	652	658
1973/74	73	15.7	58.8	923	-	234	694	701
1974/75	61	13.8	45.1	623	-	212	431	437
1975/76	35	15.4	49.0	754	-	229	502	509
1976/77	51	14.5	49.0	711	-	246	419	425
1977/78	91	13.8	56.6	781	-	213	456	468
1978/79	191	13.4	54.5	731	-	207	544	555
1979/80	160	12.9	62.6	807	-	325	483	496
1980/81	146	12.5	46.3	579	-	299	306	317
1981/82	109	13.7	64.0	876	-	249	429	440
1982/83	296	14.1	59.1	835	-	214	507	517
1983/84	400	9.8	48.7	479	-	246	373	383
1984/85	250	14.2	57.3	813	-	250	450	460
1985/86	353							
Barley								
1970/71	269	9.7	42.9	416	10	84	287	427
1971/72	184	10.1	45.7	462	12	41	266	409
1972/73	208	9.6	43.9	422	17	70	238	384
1973/74	192	10.3	40.5	417	9	93	232	379
1974/75	146	7.9	37.8	299	20	42	180	331
1975/76	92	8.6	44.1	379	16	24	186	335
1976/77	128	8.4	45.6	383	11	66	172	330
1977/78	126	9.7	44.0	428	9	57	177	333
1978/79	173	9.2	49.2	455	10	26	217	384
1979/80	228	7.5	50.9	383	12	55	204	376
1980/81	192	7.3	49.7	361	10	77	174	349
1981/82	137	9.0	52.4	474	10	100	198	372
1982/83	148	9.0	57.2	516	11	47	241	411
1983/84	217	9.7	52.3	508	7	92	279	451
1984/85	189	11.2	53.9	606	10	100	275	450
1985/86	255							
Oats								
1970/71	548	18.6	49.2	915	1	19	778	875
1971/72	570	15.7	55.9	878	3	21	739	833
1972/73	597	13.4	51.5	691	3	19	721	809
1973/74	463	13.8	47.8	659	-	57	674	759
1974/75	307	12.6	47.7	601	-	19	584	666
1975/76	224	13.0	49.0	639	1	14	560	645
1976/77	205	11.8	45.9	540	2	10	490	573
1977/78	164	13.5	55.6	753	2	12	509	594
1978/79	313	11.1	52.3	582	1	13	525	603
1979/80	280	9.7	54.4	527	1	4	492	568
1980/81	236	8.7	53.0	459	1	13	432	506
1981/82	177	9.4	54.2	510	2	7	454	530
1982/83	152	10.3	57.8	593	4	3	441	526
1983/84	220	9.1	52.6	477	30	2	466	544
1984/85	181	8.1	58.4	472	20	3	400	480
1985/86	190							
Rye								
1970/71	22	1.4	26.3	37	1	3	11	27
1971/72	29	1.8	27.3	49	-	2	16	30
1972/73	47	1.1	25.7	28	-	7	16	30
1973/74	39	1.0	24.6	25	-	28	8	22
1974/75	14	0.8	21.9	18	-	7	8	19
1975/76	7	0.7	22.9	16	1	1	7	18
1976/77	4	0.7	21.4	15	-	-	5	15
1977/78	4	0.7	24.4	17	-	-	7	17
1978/79	4	0.9	26.0	24	-	-	8	19
1979/80	9	0.9	25.7	22	-	2	7	17
1980/81	12	0.7	24.6	16	-	8	7	16
1981/82	4	0.7	26.6	18	-	2	8	18
1982/83	3	0.7	28.9	20	3	-	10	20
1983/84	6	0.9	30.3	27	2	1	15	25
1984/85	8	1.0	31.7	30	1	1	18	28
1985/86	10							

1/ Not Released.

Notes: Commodity Years As Follows: June/May-Wheat, Barley, Oats and Rye; October/September-Corn and Sorghum.
Exports Include Major Products Bar-Corn and Sorghum.

"-" denotes zero.

Source: The Most Current Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates.

U.S. Rice
Supply/Distribution
1960/61 - 1984/85 (August-July)

	Area Harvested	Yield	Rough Production	Beginning Stocks	Milled Production	Imports	Exports	Domestic Utilization
	1000 HA	MT/HA	1000 MT	(-----Thousand Metric Tons Milled Basis-----)				
1960/61	645	3.84	2,477	395	1,756	9	919	911
1961/62	643	3.82	2,459	330	1,763	13	936	997
1962/63	718	4.17	2,996	173	2,133	1	1,119	937
1963/64	717	4.45	3,188	251	2,295	1	1,385	917
1964/65	723	4.59	3,318	245	2,386	15	1,387	1,008
1965/66	725	4.77	3,460	251	2,497	22	1,418	1,081
1966/67	796	4.84	3,856	271	2,805	---	1,719	1,079
1967/68	797	5.09	4,054	278	2,950	---	1,816	1,190
1968/69	952	4.96	4,723	222	3,459	---	1,729	1,420
1969/70	861	4.84	4,169	532	3,003	7	1,781	1,220
1970/71	734	5.18	3,801	536	2,796	48	1,461	1,308
1971/72	736	5.28	3,890	611	2,838	36	1,804	1,309
1972/73	736	5.26	3,875	372	2,828	17	1,726	1,324
1973/74	878	4.79	4,208	167	3,034	7	1,604	1,349
1974/75	1,024	4.97	5,098	255	3,667	---	2,194	1,496
1975/76	1,140	5.23	5,824	232	4,099	---	1,732	1,394
1976/77	1,004	5.23	5,244	1,205	3,781	3	2,097	1,618
1977/78	910	4.94	4,500	1,274	3,120	3	2,270	1,248
1978/79	1,202	5.01	6,039	879	4,271	3	2,431	1,708
1979/80	1,161	5.16	5,986	1,014	4,324	3	2,706	1,794
1980/81	1,340	4.95	6,629	841	4,838	7	3,028	2,113
1981/82	1,535	5.40	8,289	545	5,974	13	2,683	2,247
1982/83	1,320	5.28	6,968	1,602	4,947	21	2,219	2,048
1983/84 (Prel.)	878	5.15	4,523	2,303	3,216	27	2,270	1,763
1984/85 (Proj.)	1,140	5.61	6,397	1,513	4,542	35	2,050	1,979
				2,061				

	Million Acres	CWT/Ac.	(-----Million Hundredweight Rough Basis-----)	
1975/76	2.8	45.58	128.4	7.1
1976/77	2.5	46.63	115.6	36.9
1977/78	2.2	44.12	99.2	40.5
1978/79	3.0	44.84	133.2	27.4
1979/80	2.9	45.99	131.9	31.6
1980/81	3.3	44.13	146.2	25.7
1981/82	3.8	48.19	182.7	16.5
1982/83	3.3	47.10	153.6	49.0
1983/84 (Prel.)	2.2	45.98	99.7	71.5
1984/85 (Proj.)	2.8	50.08	141.0	46.9
				64.0
1975/76				56.5
1976/77				65.6
1977/78				72.8
1978/79				75.7
1979/80				82.6
1980/81				91.4
1981/82				82.0
1982/83				68.9
1983/84 (Prel.)				70.3
1984/85 (Proj.)				64.0
				42.1
				46.5
				39.6
				53.4
				55.3
				64.2
				68.6
				62.9
				54.7
				61.0

1/ The statistical discrepancy in the Supply/Use Report is included in Domestic Utilization in the Milled Basis Section of the Table as well as in consumption reported on a hundred weight rough basis.

Source: "Agricultural Supply Demand Estimate" Report, USDA/WFB, November 13, 1984.

WORLD WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
SUPPLY/DEMAND 1960/61 - 1984/85
MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS/HECTARES

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	WORLD TRADE 1/	UTILIZATION TOTAL 2/	ENDING STKS 3/	STOCKS AS % OF UTIL
WHEAT							
1960/61	202.2	1.18	238.4	41.9	234.8	81.8	34.8
1961/62	203.4	1.10	224.8	46.8	236.3	70.2	29.7
1962/63	206.9	1.22	251.8	44.3	249.1	74.0	29.8
1963/64	206.3	1.13	233.9	56.0	240.0	67.8	28.3
1964/65	215.9	1.25	270.4	52.0	262.0	76.2	29.1
1965/66	215.5	1.22	263.3	61.0	281.5	55.3	19.7
1966/67	213.7	1.44	306.5	56.0	279.9	82.1	29.4
1967/68	219.3	1.36	297.6	51.0	289.1	90.6	31.3
1968/69	223.9	1.48	330.9	45.0	306.5	115.0	37.6
1969/70	217.8	1.42	310.0	50.0	327.2	97.8	30.0
1970/71	207.0	1.52	313.0	55.0	337.3	74.3	22.0
1971/72	212.9	1.65	350.9	52.0	344.2	81.0	23.5
1972/73	211.2	1.63	343.5	67.0	361.8	62.6	17.3
1973/74	217.0	1.72	373.0	63.0	365.4	70.2	19.2
1974/75	220.1	1.64	360.2	64.3	366.7	63.7	17.4
1975/76	225.4	1.53	356.5	66.7	356.2	64.2	18.0
1976/77	233.2	1.61	421.4	63.3	385.9	99.8	26.2
1977/78	227.1	1.69	384.1	72.8	399.4	34.2	20.8
1978/79	228.9	1.95	446.8	72.0	430.2	100.9	23.9
1979/80	228.4	1.66	424.4	86.0	444.2	81.0	18.4
1980/81	236.5	1.87	442.7	94.1	445.3	78.5	17.7
1981/82	239.3	1.87	446.6	101.3	441.7	85.4	19.5
1982/83	238.9	2.00	478.6	93.5	467.0	96.9	21.1
1983/84 4/	228.5	2.14	489.1	103.1	434.8	101.2	21.1
1984/85 5/	231.8	2.18	505.7	105.7	502.2	104.7	21.0
COARSE GRAINS							
1960/61	324.4	1.38	447.9	24.0	437.2	109.7	25.1
1961/62	322.4	1.35	434.2	30.0	449.3	94.7	21.1
1962/63	320.9	1.43	459.5	31.0	461.5	92.7	20.1
1963/64	324.9	1.44	467.8	34.0	462.6	97.9	21.2
1964/65	321.8	1.47	473.1	35.0	480.0	91.0	18.9
1965/66	320.1	1.51	484.7	42.0	509.5	75.1	15.0
1966/67	321.9	1.62	521.2	40.0	520.2	76.1	14.6
1967/68	327.3	1.63	551.5	39.0	542.4	85.3	15.7
1968/69	326.4	1.69	553.4	37.0	548.7	90.0	16.4
1969/70	331.3	1.74	576.4	39.0	576.1	90.2	15.7
1970/71	332.3	1.73	576.0	46.0	593.0	73.2	12.3
1971/72	333.4	1.89	629.4	49.3	616.2	87.0	14.1
1972/73	326.2	1.66	537.9	59.2	624.9	69.9	11.2
1973/74	344.6	1.95	671.7	71.2	675.1	65.8	9.7
1974/75	341.0	1.65	631.0	65.2	634.2	61.1	9.6
1975/76	344.8	1.87	645.0	75.3	645.1	58.6	9.1
1976/77	341.3	2.06	703.5	83.9	644.1	78.2	11.5
1977/78	340.7	2.05	699.9	39.1	691.3	86.7	12.5
1978/79	337.3	2.23	751.6	92.9	745.9	92.2	12.4
1979/80	336.5	2.20	740.6	99.5	740.0	92.7	12.5
1980/81	336.6	2.17	732.0	108.8	741.6	83.3	11.4
1981/82	343.9	2.23	768.7	97.9	739.6	112.4	15.1
1982/83	333.2	2.34	773.7	91.3	752.8	139.2	18.2
1983/84 4/	330.4	2.09	689.4	90.9	759.2	65.4	9.0
1984/85 5/	334.0	2.36	789.3	99.9	771.6	66.1	11.2
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS							
1960/61	526.6	1.30	686.3	65.9	672.0	191.5	28.5
1961/62	525.8	1.25	659.0	76.8	685.6	164.9	24.1
1962/63	527.3	1.35	711.4	75.4	709.6	166.6	23.5
1963/64	531.2	1.32	701.7	90.0	702.6	165.7	23.6
1964/65	537.7	1.38	743.5	37.0	742.0	167.2	22.5
1965/66	535.6	1.40	748.0	103.0	782.1	130.4	16.7
1966/67	535.6	1.55	827.9	96.0	809.1	159.3	19.3
1967/68	546.6	1.55	849.1	89.9	831.5	175.9	21.1
1968/69	550.7	1.61	884.3	82.0	855.2	205.0	23.9
1969/70	549.1	1.61	886.4	89.1	903.4	188.0	20.9
1970/71	539.2	1.65	889.7	101.0	930.3	147.5	15.9
1971/72	546.3	1.80	980.3	101.3	969.4	167.9	17.5
1972/73	537.4	1.77	951.5	126.2	986.8	132.4	13.4
1973/74	561.6	1.66	1044.7	134.1	1040.5	136.0	13.1
1974/75	561.1	1.77	991.2	129.5	1030.9	124.8	12.5
1975/76	570.2	1.76	1001.5	142.0	1001.3	122.8	12.3
1976/77	574.5	1.96	1124.9	147.2	1070.0	178.1	16.7
1977/78	567.8	1.91	1034.0	161.3	1090.7	170.9	15.6
1978/79	566.2	2.12	1198.4	164.9	1176.1	193.0	16.6
1979/80	564.9	2.06	1165.0	185.5	1134.2	173.8	14.7
1980/81	573.1	2.05	1174.7	202.9	1186.8	161.8	13.7
1981/82	583.2	2.09	1217.2	199.2	1181.3	197.7	16.7
1982/83	572.0	2.20	1257.2	189.8	1219.9	235.1	19.3
1983/84 4/	559.0	2.11	1176.5	194.0	1244.0	169.6	13.7
1984/85 5/	565.7	2.29	1295.0	205.7	1273.8	190.8	15.1

NOTE: "STOCKS AS PERCENT OF UTILIZATION" REPRESENT THE RATIO OF MARKETING YEAR ENDING STOCKS TO TOTAL UTILIZATION.

- 1/ TRADE DATA AS EXPRESSED IN THIS TABLE EXCLUDE INTRA-EC TRADE. WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS ARE ON A JULY/JUNE TRADE YEAR THROUGH 1975/76. FROM 1976/77 ON, THE TRADE YEAR FOR COARSE GRAINS IS OCTOBER/SEPTEMBER.
- 2/ FOR COUNTRIES FOR WHICH STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE (EXCLUDING THE USSR) UTILIZATION ESTIMATES REPRESENT "APPARENT" UTILIZATION, I.E. INCLUDE ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS.
- 3/ STOCKS DATA ARE BASED ON AN AGGREGATE OF DIFFERING LOCAL MARKETING YEARS AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS REPRESENTING WORLD STOCK LEVELS AT A FIXED POINT IN TIME. STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR ALL COUNTRIES AND EXCLUDE THOSE SUCH AS THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND PARTS OF EASTERN EUROPE. WORLD STOCK LEVELS HAVE BEEN ADJUSTED FOR ESTIMATED YEAR-TO-YEAR CHANGES IN USSR GRAIN STOCKS, BUT DO NOT PURPORT TO INCLUDE THE ABSOLUTE LEVEL OF USSR GRAIN STOCKS.
- 4/ PRELIMINARY.
- 5/ PROJECTION.

SOURCES: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

GRAIN AND FEED DIVISION

WORLD RICE 1/
SUPPLY/DEMAND 1960/61 - 1984/85
MILLION METRIC TONS/HECTARES

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD 2/ 1960/61	- - ROUGH	PRODUCTION - MILLED	CAL EXPORTS	YR UTILIZATION TOTAL 3/ 1960/61	ENDING STOCKS 4/ 1960/61	STOCKS AS % OF UTIL 1960/61
1960/61	120.1	1.95	233.8	160.0	6.5	160.3	8.0	5.0
1961/62	115.7	1.86	215.7	147.3	6.3	147.7	7.0	4.8
1962/63	119.6	1.91	228.2	155.2	7.3	155.3	6.9	4.4
1963/64	121.5	2.05	248.4	169.1	7.7	167.2	8.7	5.2
1964/65	125.3	2.12	265.6	180.8	8.2	177.8	11.8	6.6
1965/66	124.0	2.05	254.2	173.3	7.9	173.1	12.0	6.9
1966/67	125.7	2.09	262.5	179.3	7.8	180.7	10.6	5.9
1967/68	127.0	2.19	277.8	189.4	7.2	186.6	13.4	7.2
1968/69	128.7	2.23	287.0	195.6	7.5	192.3	16.7	8.7
1969/70	131.4	2.25	295.9	201.6	8.2	199.7	18.6	9.3
1970/71	132.7	2.36	313.5	213.6	8.6	214.5	17.7	8.3
1971/72	134.8	2.35	317.5	216.4	8.7	218.8	15.3	7.0
1972/73	132.7	2.31	307.2	209.6	8.4	214.6	10.3	4.8
1973/74	136.5	2.45	334.6	228.0	7.7	225.9	12.5	5.5
1974/75	137.8	2.41	332.0	226.3	7.3	228.1	10.7	4.7
1975/76	142.7	2.51	358.4	243.8	8.4	235.2	19.3	8.2
1976/77	141.3	2.46	348.2	236.8	10.6	238.4	17.7	7.4
1977/78	143.3	2.58	369.9	251.4	9.6	246.4	22.8	9.2
1978/79	144.1	2.69	387.6	263.7	12.0	258.6	27.8	10.8
1979/80	141.4	2.68	378.2	257.9	12.7	262.4	23.3	8.9
1980/81	144.3	2.76	399.0	271.1	13.1	272.4	22.1	8.1
1981/82	145.1	2.84	412.7	280.6	11.6	281.5	21.2	7.5
1982/83	140.7	2.99	420.0	285.9	11.8	289.9	17.2	5.9
1983/84	144.6	3.12	451.3	307.1	12.5	307.0	17.2	5.6
1984/85	145.3	3.16	459.5	313.0	11.6	311.3	18.9	6.1

NOTE: STOCKS AS PERCENT OF UTILIZATION REPRESENT THE RATIO OF MARKETING YEAR ENDING STOCKS TO TOTAL UTILIZATION.

- 1/ PRODUCTION IS EXPRESSED ON BOTH ROUGH AND MILLED BASES; STOCKS, EXPORTS, AND UTILIZATION ARE EXPRESSED ON A MILLED BASIS.
- 2/ YIELDS ARE BASED ON ROUGH PRODUCTION.
- 3/ FOR COUNTRIES FOR WHICH STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE UTILIZATION ESTIMATES REPRESENT "APPARENT" UTILIZATION, I.E. THEY INCLUDE ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS.
- 4/ STOCKS DATA ARE BASED ON AN AGGREGATE OF DIFFERING MARKET YEARS AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS REPRESENTING WORLD STOCK LEVELS AT A FIXED POINT IN TIME. STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR ALL COUNTRIES AND EXCLUDE THE USSR, CHINA, NORTH KOREA AND PARTS OF EASTERN EUROPE.
- 5/ PRELIMINARY.
- 6/ PROJECTION.

SOURCES: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

GRAIN AND FEED DIVISION

WORLD TOTAL GRAINS
SUPPLY/DEMAND 1960/61 - 1984/85
MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS/HECTARES

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	WORLD TRADE 1/	UTILIZATION TOTAL 2/	ENDING STKS 3/	STOCKS AS % OF UTIL
1960/61	646.7	1.31	846.3	72.4	832.3	199.4	23.9
1961/62	641.6	1.26	806.3	83.2	833.3	171.9	20.6
1962/63	647.4	1.34	866.5	82.7	864.9	173.5	20.1
1963/64	652.6	1.33	870.7	97.7	869.9	174.5	20.1
1964/65	663.0	1.39	924.3	95.3	919.8	179.0	19.5
1965/66	659.6	1.40	921.3	110.9	955.2	142.4	14.9
1966/67	661.3	1.52	1007.2	103.7	980.7	168.9	17.2
1967/68	673.6	1.54	1038.5	97.1	1018.1	189.3	18.6
1968/69	679.4	1.59	1080.0	89.5	1047.5	221.7	21.2
1969/70	680.5	1.60	1087.9	97.3	1103.1	206.6	18.8
1970/71	671.9	1.64	1103.4	109.6	1144.7	165.2	14.4
1971/72	681.2	1.76	1197.2	110.0	1179.2	183.3	15.6
1972/73	670.1	1.73	1161.0	134.6	1201.4	142.8	11.9
1973/74	698.1	1.82	1272.7	141.8	1266.4	148.5	11.7
1974/75	698.9	1.74	1217.5	136.8	1229.0	135.5	11.0
1975/76	712.9	1.75	1245.3	150.4	1236.5	142.1	11.5
1976/77	715.8	1.90	1361.7	157.8	1308.4	195.8	15.0
1977/78	711.2	1.88	1335.4	171.4	1337.1	193.7	14.4
1978/79	710.2	2.06	1462.1	176.9	1434.7	220.9	15.5
1979/80	706.3	2.01	1422.9	198.2	1446.6	197.1	13.6
1980/81	717.4	2.02	1445.8	216.0	1459.2	183.9	12.7
1981/82	728.3	2.06	1497.9	210.8	1462.8	218.9	15.0
1982/83	712.7	2.17	1543.2	201.6	1509.8	252.3	16.7
1983/84 4/	703.6	2.11	1485.6	206.5	1551.1	186.8	12.1
1984/85 5/	711.1	2.26	1608.0	217.3	1585.2	209.7	13.3

NOTE: "STOCKS AS PERCENT OF UTILIZATION" REPRESENT THE RATIO OF MARKETING YEAR ENDING STOCKS TO TOTAL UTILIZATION.

1/ TRADE DATA AS EXPRESSED IN THIS TABLE EXCLUDE INTRA-EC TRADE. WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS ARE ON A JULY/JUNE BASIS THROUGH 1975/76. FROM 1976/77 ON, THE TRADE YEAR FOR COARSE GRAINS IS OCTOBER/SEPTEMBER.

2/ FOR COUNTRIES FOR WHICH STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE (EXCLUDING THE USSR) UTILIZATION ESTIMATES REPRESENT "APPARENT" UTILIZATION, I.E. INCLUDE ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS. 3/ STOCKS DATA ARE BASED ON AN AGGREGATE OF DIFFERING LOCAL MARKETING YEARS AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS REPRESENTING WORLD STOCK LEVELS AT A FIXED POINT IN TIME. STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR ALL COUNTRIES AND EXCLUDE THOSE SUCH AS THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND PARTS OF EASTERN EUROPE. WORLD STOCK LEVELS HAVE BEEN ADJUSTED FOR ESTIMATED YEAR-TO-YEAR CHANGES IN USSR GRAIN STOCKS, BUT DO NOT PURPORT TO INCLUDE THE ABSOLUTE LEVEL OF USSR GRAIN STOCKS.

4/ PRELIMINARY.

5/ PROJECTION.

SOURCES: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

GRAIN AND FEED DIVISION

EXPORT PRICES FOR WHEAT AND CORN JANUARY 1980-NOV. 1984
(BASIS FOB, U.S. DOLLARS PER METRIC TON)

	WHEAT				CORN	
	U.S. GULF NO. 2 H.W.	ARGENTINA	CANADA VANCOUVER 1/ NO. 1 CWS 12.5	AUSTRALIA STD. WHITE	U.S. GULF NO. 3 Yellow	ARGENTINA
1980 (Jan/Dec)	175	203	209	176	130	160
1981 (Jan/Dec)	177	189	212	175	134	137
1982 (Jan/Dec)	162	166	187	160	110	109
1983 (Jan/Dec)	158	138	185	161	137	133
<u>1984</u>						
Jan.	153	129	183	153	145	138
Feb.	150	125	181	148	137	129
Mar.	155	127	188	151	149	132
Apr.	159	138	190	154	151	140
May	154	N/A	191	153	148	140
June	150	144 <u>2/</u>	189	154	148	141
July	149	142 <u>2/</u>	186	148	144	139
Aug. 7	151	145 <u>2/</u>	188	147	140	138
14	153	145 <u>2/</u>	185	151	137	138
21	156	145 <u>2/</u>	185	154	136	137
28	158	144 <u>2/</u>	185	157	140	139
Sept 4	161	144 <u>2/</u>	183	156	139	137
11	158	144 <u>2/</u>	185	160	133	139
18	156	141 <u>2/</u>	184	158	131	142
25	156	142 <u>2/</u>	184	158	130	143
Oct. 2	155	144 <u>2/</u>	184	155	123	143
9	155	141 <u>2/</u>	182	157	123	120 <u>3/</u>
16	156	142 <u>2/</u>	185	158	124	120 <u>3/</u>
23	155	140 <u>2/</u>	183	155	122	121 <u>3/</u>
30	154	136 <u>2/</u>	184	155	120	116 <u>3/</u>
Nov. 6	153	135 <u>2/</u>	185	155	119	117 <u>3/</u>

---Not Available

1/ In Store Export Elevator

2/ Jan-Feb-Mar 85

3/ Apr-May-June 85

SELECTED WORLD GRAIN PRICES, CIF ROTTERDAM 1/
Wheat Marketing Years 1970/71 - 1984/85
(In U.S. dollars per metric ton)

	Wheat				Corn		Sorghum
	U.S. No. 2 Dark	U.S. No. 2	Canadian	U.S. No. 3	U.S. No. 2		
	Northern Spring 14%	Hard Winter 13 1/2%	Western Red Spring 13 1/2%	Yellow Corn	Yellow Sorghum		
1970/71 (July-June)	73.70	71.20	74.15 2/	69.10	68.20		
1971/72 (July-June)	69.75	66.70	72.45	57.00	60.80		
1972/73 (July-June)	100.15	92.50	101.95	77.10	78.65		
1973/74 (July-June)	202.95	200.35	214.40	132.90	127.20		
1974/75 (July-June)	204.25	189.80	209.70	144.80	137.30		
1975/76 (July-June)	186.86	177.50	195.85	128.80	122.50		
1976/77 (June-May)	147.05	142.90	149.55	122.00	111.25		
1977/78 (June-May)	131.30	130.10	140.85	105.80	98.65		
1978/79 (June-May)	153.70	155.60	165.20	116.60	111.70		
1979/80 (June-May)	199.65	203.20	N/A	138.20	146.20		
1980/81 (June-May)	218.45	216.90	N/A	164.15	173.55		
1981/82 (June-May)	193.90	202.75	215.30	135.40	143.45		
1982/83 (June-May)	178.45	N/A	198.85	125.25	119.70		
1983/84 (June-May)	186.40	N/A	201.50	157.90	N/A		
1984/85							
June	180.90	N/A	199.90	159.75	N/A		
July	179.70	N/A	192.10	155.20	N/A		
Aug	173.10	N/A	184.25	149.25	N/A		
Sept 4	176.00	N/A	189.50	145.00	N/A		
11	170.50	N/A	186.50	151.00	N/A		
18	170.50	N/A	188.00	139.00	N/A		
25	169.00	N/A	186.00	139.00	N/A		
Oct 2	174.00	N/A	188.50	133.75	N/A		
9	175.00	N/A	189.50	134.75	N/A		
16	174.00	N/A	190.00	135.00	N/A		
23	173.00	N/A	189.50	133.00	N/A		
30	173.00	N/A	190.00	132.50	N/A		
Nov 6	174.00	N/A	190.00	133.50	N/A		

1/ Asking prices for Rotterdam 30-day delivery, as shown by Hamburg Mercantile Exchange.
2/ Prior to September 1971 prices for No. 2 Manitoba Northern.

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FOOTNOTES TO WORLD GRAIN SUMMARY AND TRADE TABLES

- 1) Includes wheat flour and products.
- 2) Argentina, Australia, Canada, South Africa and Thailand.
- 3) Adjusted for transshipment through Canadian ports: Excludes products other than flour.
- 4) Wheat, rye, corn, barley, oats, sorghum, millet and mixed grains.
- 5) Production data includes all harvest occurring within the July-June year indicated, except that small grain crops from the early harvesting Northern Hemisphere areas are "moved forward;" i.e., the May 1983 harvests in areas such as India, North Africa and southern United States are actually included in "1983/84" accounting period which begins July 1, 1983, for wheat or October 1, 1983, for coarse grains.
- 6) "Bunker weight" basis; not discounted for excess moisture and foreign material.
- 7) Utilization data are based on an aggregate of differing local marketing years. For countries for which stocks data are not available (excluding the USSR) utilization estimates represent "apparent" utilization; i.e., they are inclusive of annual stock level adjustments.
- 8) Stocks data are based on aggregate of differing local marketing years and should not be construed as representing world stock level at a fixed point in time. Stocks data are not available for all countries and exclude those such as the People's Republic of China, and parts of Eastern Europe: The world stock levels have been adjusted for estimated year-to-year changes in the USSR grain stocks, but do not purport to include the entire absolute level of USSR stocks.
- 9) Inclusive of Soviet stock changes; see footnote 8.

This circular was prepared by the Grain and Feed Division, Commodity Programs, FAS/USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250. Further information may be obtained by writing the Division or telephoning (202) 447-2009.

Note: The previous report in this series was World Grain Situation/Outlook: Foreign Agriculture Circular FG-13-84 October 1984. For further details on the world grain production and the USSR outlook, see "World Crop Production" Foreign Agriculture Circular WCP-11-84, November 9, 1984, and "Current USSR Grain Situation" Foreign Agriculture Circular SG-13-84, November 1984.

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foreign agriculture circular

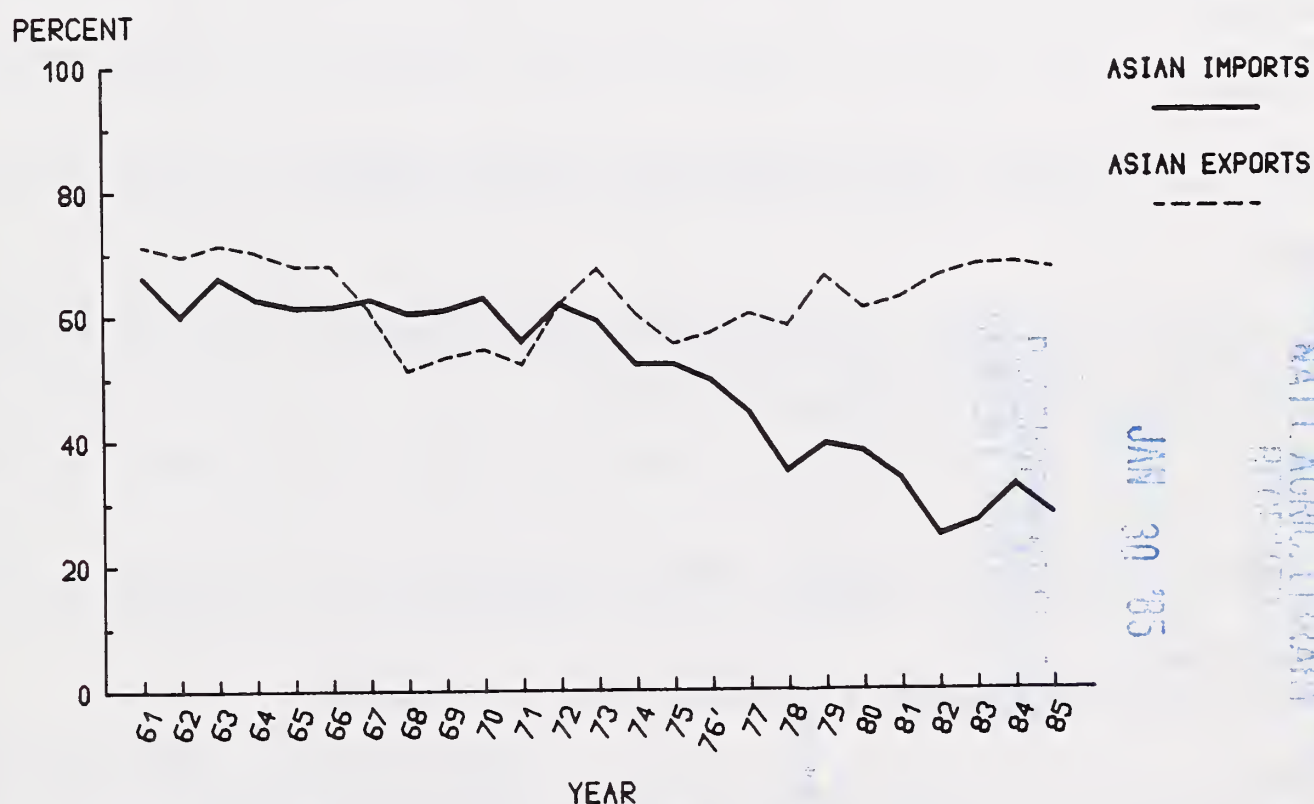
grains

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board • USDA

FG-15-84
December 1984

RICE TRADE AND ECONOMY OF SELECTED ASIAN COUNTRIES, 1970 TO THE PRESENT

ASIAN SHARE OF WORLD RICE TRADE 1961-85 /1



/1 1984, 1985 FIGURES PROJECTED

* Trade data contained in this circular updates that published in FAS-M-246 *
* of August 1972. Supporting supply-demand tables for individual countries *
* is contained in FG-26-83 published Sept. 9, 1983. An analysis of the *
* Asian rice situation for 1983 and the outlook for 1984 was presented in *
* FG-4-84 published Jan. 17, 1984. *

**Note: Material for this report was prepared by Tom Slayton (now serving as U.S. agricultural attache in the American Embassy in Bangkok, Thailand.)
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Tel:(202) 447-6721.

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Rice Trade and Economy of Selected Asian Countries, 1970 to Present

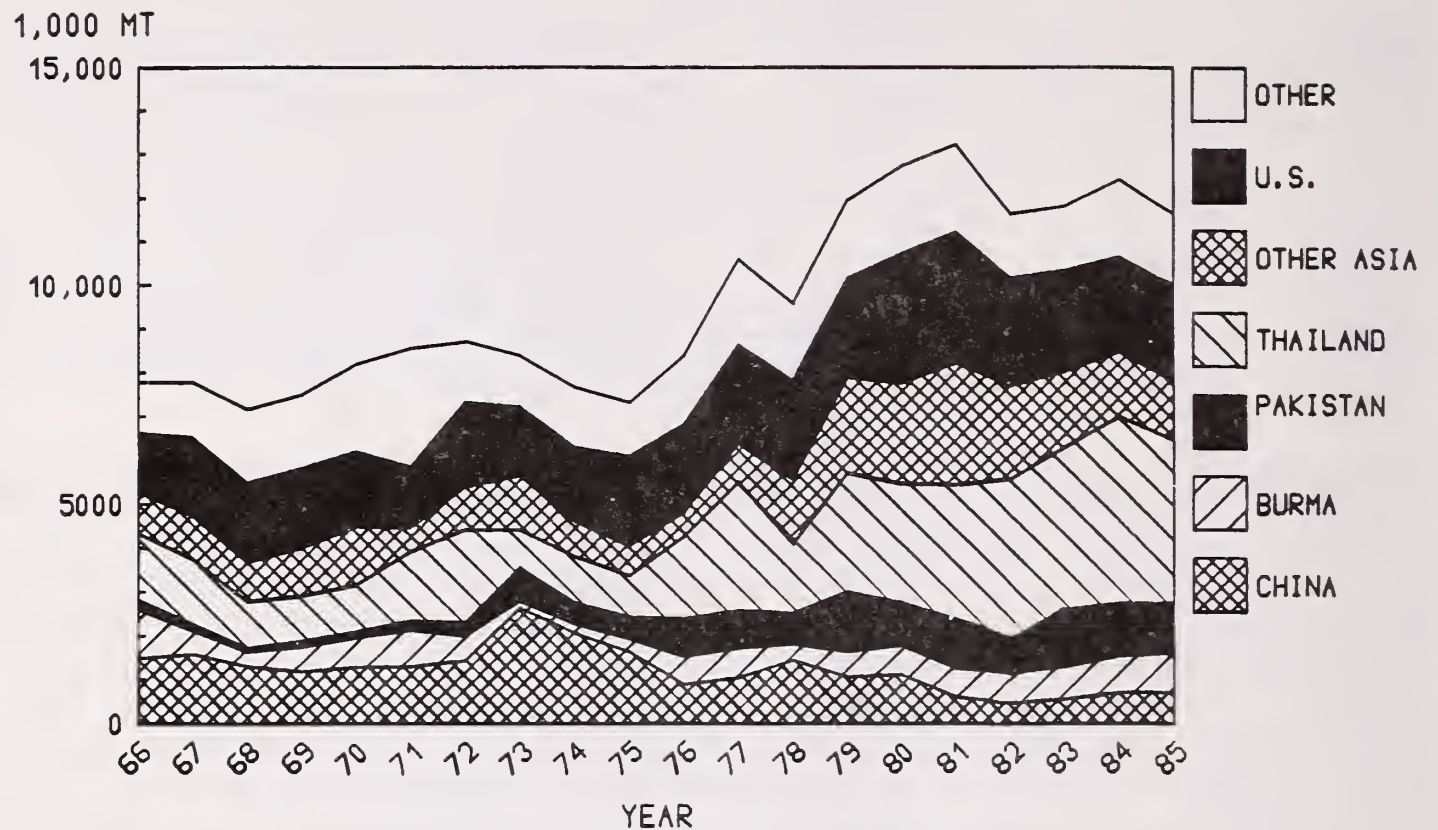
Overview: The world rice market is a thin, segmented, residual market, characterized by price volatility and in which governments are the key actors. Because rice is grown as a subsistence crop in most Asian countries, all but a relatively small fraction of each year's crop is either consumed on the farm or in the vicinity where it is produced. In developing countries, where over half of the world's rice is produced, probably only a fourth of the rice enters commercial channels. Only about 12 million tons, or less than 5 percent, of the world's rice outturn actually enters international trade channels. Further, except for that set aside for seed for the next year's crop, rice normally is consumed in the same year it is produced.

Over 90 percent of the world's production and nearly 90 percent of the world's consumption is centered in Asia. This, combined with the fact that over 45 percent of the area planted to rice in Asia is rainfed, means world trade and price levels depend crucially on the performance of the Asian monsoon. (The monsoon occurs from April until October, but usually peaks during the months of September-October.) Given the heavy concentration of production and consumption in the same region and the small volume of rice entering world trade channels, the delicate balance between world supply and demand can sharply change in any given year depending on weather developments in one or two key countries in the region and radically change world rice trade patterns and price levels. Price instability is further accentuated by so much of the rice growing on roughly the same crop calendar and the small volume that is internationally traded relative to world demand.

Since rice is the preferred staple in many countries, per-capita consumption of rice is highly unresponsive to changes in world rice prices. This is due, in part, to secular prices in these national markets being insulated from changes in the world market. Thus, demand for rice in the world market tends to be highly inelastic with respect to its own price and small changes in import demand are accompanied by relatively significant price movements. World stock levels, compared to consumption, are rather low and are often held by governments. This tends to accentuate price swings.

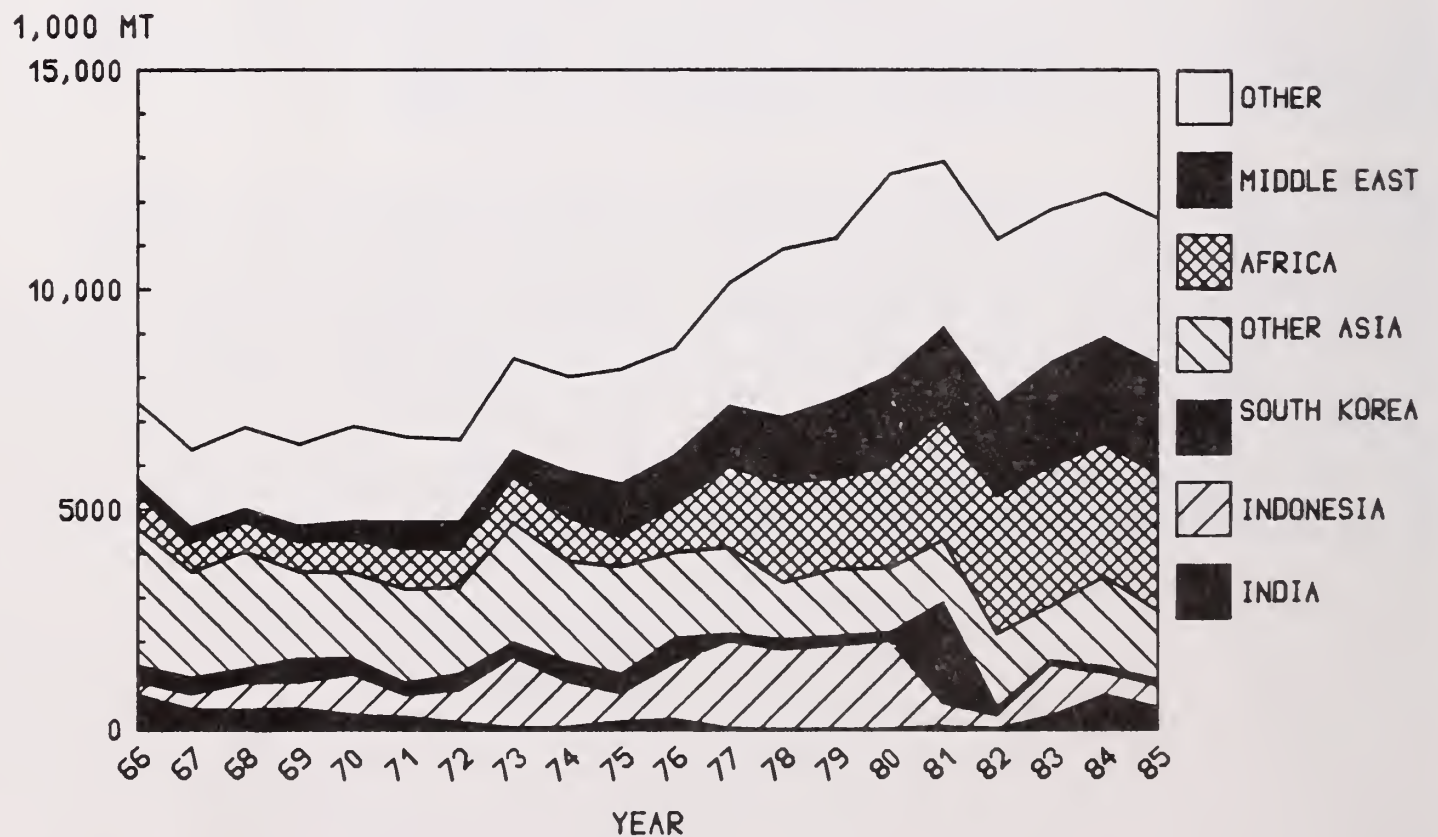
World trade in rice has nearly doubled in the last 25 years to about 12 million tons. The increase since 1970 alone has been 4.5 million tons. The rice market, like that of other grains, is heavily asymmetrical: five exporting countries (the United States, Thailand, Pakistan, China and Burma) typically account for 65-70 percent of the rice exported. Unlike the other grain markets, the principal rice importing countries are usually developing countries. During the five-year period ending 1982, the 10 largest rice importers accounted for between 4.4 and 7.2 million tons of imports, or from a low of 38 percent to a high of 56 percent of the rice traded each year.

WORLD RICE EXPORTS
1966 - 1985 *
CALENDER YEAR



* 1984, 1985 PROJECTED

WORLD RICE IMPORTS
1966 - 1985 *
CALENDER YEAR



* 1984, 1985 PROJECTED

While Asian countries dominate world rice trade, this domination on the import side has become less pronounced. While the rice trade prior to the mid-1970s was primarily between various countries in the region (70 percent during the 1970-77 period), by the early 1980s, 62 percent of the rice exported from Asian countries was to destinations outside the region. Rice imports by Asian countries, after increasing in the 1960s by about 0.8 million tons to around 4.7 million tons in the early 1970s, declined to 3.9 million tons in 1980-82. After the rice shortage and runup in world prices in 1973, the governments of the importing countries in the region made sustained efforts to gain self-sufficiency in rice production through the adoption of improved inputs (such as high-yielding varieties (HYVs) and chemical fertilizers) and cultural practices. In addition, most of the importing countries in the region have become increasingly sophisticated in the operation of buffer stock schemes. As such, import needs resulting from production shortfalls are moderated by increased releases of rice from government-held stocks. At the same time, rising rice imports in the Middle East and Africa, made possible by increased foreign exchange earnings resulting from higher oil prices, heightened rural-urban migration, and changes in food preferences resulted in a significant increase in the overall size of the world rice market. Shipments to Africa and the Middle East each accounted for 8 percent of total Asian rice exports in the early 1970s. By the early 1980s, Africa received 25 percent of the Asian total and the Middle East took 14 percent.

Among the major importers in the region, all but Malaysia, the Republic of Korea and Indonesia have exhibited a declining trend in rice imports during the period since 1970. In fact, India (albeit temporarily) and the Philippines in the late 1970s emerged as net rice exporters and Vietnam did the same in 1983. Indeed, except in years of adverse weather, Asian rice imports will likely decline steadily during the balance of the 1980s due to projections for sharply reduced rice imports by Indonesia and achievement of rice self-sufficiency in Sri Lanka. Thus, if current volumes of world rice trade are to be maintained, increased demand will be necessary from Africa and the Middle East.

Prior to World War II, three Asian countries--Burma, Thailand and Vietnam--dominated the world rice trade as the key exporting countries. By the beginning of the 1970s, Burma's rice industry was in a state of decline and Vietnam was a significant rice importer because of war-related disruptions. Increased rice exports by China and Pakistan partially compensated for the decline by these traditional pre-war exporters. Asian rice exports ranged from 3.6 to 5.5 million tons during the 1960s. In the early 1970s, Asian exports averaged nearly 5.0 million tons. However, Asia's share of world trade slipped from over 70 percent in the early 1960s to 58 percent in the 1970-72 period due to the rise in exports from the United States, Italy, Australia, Uruguay and Argentina. During the last 13 years, Thailand and Pakistan have continued to increase their rice exports significantly, while Burma has reversed the decline in the volume it sells overseas through increased production resulting from the introduction of high-yielding varieties. Taiwan, through the use of generous support prices, began producing an annual exportable surplus of about 300-500,000 tons, which it started exporting in the late 1970s. Similarly, Japan produced a significant surplus which it exported in the early and late 1970s. On the other hand,

China's rice exports reached a peak of 2.6 million tons in 1973 but declined steadily to only 460,000 tons in 1982 despite a significant increase in rice production. Overall, however, by the early 1980s, Asia's share of rice exports slipped to 56 percent of the world total, although the total volume exported increased to well over 7 million tons, more than 2 million tons above the average level exported in 1970-72.

Given the political importance in developing countries of ensuring sufficient rice supplies (particularly in increasingly congested urban areas) and the often conflicting goal of providing for the welfare of the rice farmers, who account for a significant portion of the population, the internal rice trade and rice imports are usually either tightly controlled or conducted directly by the government. Many governments seek to purchase at a specified support price all available domestic rice (in milled and/or rough form) that meets certain quality standards. Government-held stocks of domestically produced and/or imported rice are also used to ensure that retail prices do not exceed a certain established level.

Government Rice Procurement in 1982/83 as a Percentage of Total Production

<u>Country</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Bangladesh	4 <u>1/</u>	Laos	19
Burma	28	Malaysia	28 <u>2/</u>
China	20	Pakistan	35
India	15	Philippines	9
Indonesia	9	Sri Lanka	14 <u>3/</u>
Japan	32	Taiwan	20 <u>1/</u>
Korea, DPR	NA	Thailand	13 <u>4/</u>
Korea, Rep.	20	Vietnam	22

Note: Cross country comparisons are complicated by large differences in the marketed surplus in each country.

1/ 1981. 2/ Estimate. 3/ 1983. 4/ 1981/82.

Given the volatility of the world rice market and the political importance of assuring adequate supplies of rice at reasonable prices, the importing of rice is typically a government monopoly in Asia. Of the 19 countries studied, only 4 (Hong Kong, Macao, Singapore and Sri Lanka) allow the private trade to import rice. Further, in the case of Singapore and Sri Lanka, significant quantities of rice were imported by the government. The role of governments is also pervasive on the export side. Over the last decade, there has been an increasing trend toward government-to-government (G- to-G) contracts by Thailand, Burma and Pakistan. Over 2.1 million tons or 41 percent of their exports in 1982 were under G-to-G contracts. This level was surpassed in 1983 as a result of increased imports by Indonesia and a switch to the use of G-to-G contracts by Mauritania and the Ivory Coast.

Estimated G-to-G Rice Exports by Burma,
Pakistan, and Thailand, 1980-83

	1980	1981	1982	1983
Total Exports	4,317	4,851	5,070	5,840
G-to-G Exports	1,868	1,882	2,102	2,587
As Percent of Total	43	39	41	44

Because of the perceived instability of the world rice market, most governments have sought to pursue policies of self-sufficiency by limiting rice imports and encouraging the use of HYV's and fertilizer through subsidized prices and/or the extension of short-term credit. In addition, many governments have undertaken to hold large stocks of rice to ensure not only adequate supplies of rice at any given time, but also to compensate for years with disappointing harvests. In an effort to ensure self-sufficiency every year, some governments have overcompensated. This leads to difficulties if storage is insufficient, as the surplus rice can only be exported with a large subsidy. The subsidy is needed in part because the domestic support price is often above the world price levels. In addition, the rice must often be sold at a discount because buyers are unsure whether the quality is of an acceptably uniform standard. Further, the logistics system in most countries is set up to import rice and not to export. Uncertain that the rice will be available at the port when the ships arrive, most buyers are reluctant to expose their position to the significant demurrage expenses resulting from delayed vessel loadings.

Because most governments treat the international rice market as a residual market, the quantity of rice imported by a given country may vary sharply from year to year. In addition, the trade patterns (the origin of the rice) can also vary radically from year to year. These factors, combined with the primary use of direct negotiations for rice purchasing, result in high search costs and the primacy of information regarding current prices and a given country's near-term import needs for a particular quality of rice. Such information is tightly held and, hence, particularly important for rice because of the absence of an effective price discovery mechanism and because of the generally inadequate information in developing countries.

While approximately 12 million tons of rice are traded annually, there are very distinct markets based on different rice types, qualities, and methods of processing which preclude perfect substitution. This phenomenon results in rice prices of different types/qualities moving somewhat independently of each other based on the supply-demand factors for that market segment.

In the world market, considerable emphasis is placed on grain length (long, medium, and short) and on the percentage of broken kernels as criteria of quality. In addition, the kernel shape (length/breadth, e.g. slender, medium bold and short), the chalkiness, and translucency are considered. There are basically four types of rice: glutinous, aromatic, Japonica, and Indica. The tenderness and stickiness of cooked rice are inversely correlated with the amylose content of the starch.

"Glutinous" rice (also known as waxy or sweet rice) has a very low amylose content. When cooked it forms a gelatine-like mass without distinct grain separation. Most rice consuming areas in Asia produce small amounts of glutinous rice for use in desserts, ceremonial foods and sweet dishes. However, in northeast Thailand and Laos it is the staple food. Usually less than 100,000 tons of glutinous rice is traded. It is usually sold at a discount to non-glutinous rice with the same amount of broken grains.

Most scented, or aromatic, rice is grown in the Punjab area of central Pakistan and northern India and is called basmati rice. (Small quantities of aromatic or fragrant rice are also grown in Thailand and sold principally to Hong Kong and Singapore.) The volume traded is limited to about 500,000 tons annually and this rice is sold at prices roughly double that of high-quality long-grain rice.

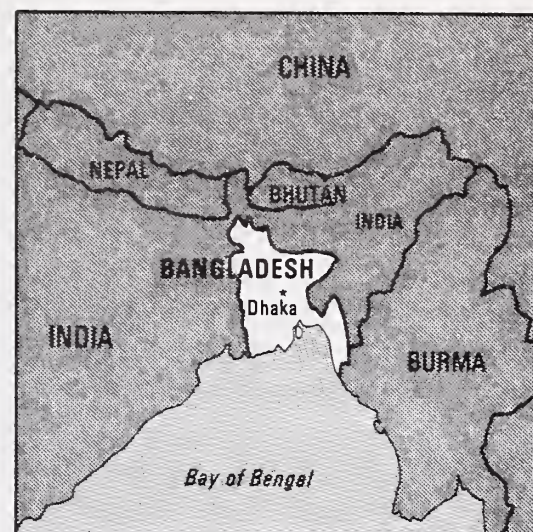
"Japonica"-type rice, having a fairly low amylose content, is semi-sticky and moist when cooked. Japonica rice is a round-shaped grain that is found in Japan, the Koreas, Taiwan, parts of China, Australia, the Mediterranean area, Brazil and California. Because of its cooking characteristics, the demand for this type of rice is relatively limited, with Indonesia and South Korea the principal importers. A significant quantity of Japonica rice must often be exported to what are normally Indica markets. As a result, it normally sells at a discount to Indica rice. The amount of Japonica rice traded internationally has varied widely in recent years. Usually, however, only about 1.5 million tons of Japonica rice are traded internationally.

"Indica" type rice is a long-grain rice grown principally in China, South and Southeast Asia, and the southern United States. ^{1/} With an intermediate to high amylose content, Indica-type rice cooks fluffy and shows high volume expansion and grain separation. Broadly speaking, the world market for milled, long-grain or Indica rice can be divided into parboiled and regular milled. It can further be divided as high-quality (less than 10 percent broken grains), medium-quality (10-20 percent broken grains), and low-quality (more than 20 percent broken grains). (A number of countries, of course, import/export a mix of rice qualities.) Just as there is only limited substitution between Japonica and Indica rice in countries where rice is the staple, so too there is very limited substitution between regular milled and parboiled rice.

Milled parboiled rice is traded in two distinct markets depending on the quality of the product. Low-quality parboiled rice has, in addition to high number of broken grains and foreign matter, a dark color and a strong odor.

^{1/} Medium-grain can be of either Japonica or Indica origin. For purposes of this paper, all Japonica-type, medium-grain is referred to as round grain.

Bangladesh: Rice is grown all year round and throughout Bangladesh. However, there are three distinct crops: Aus (harvested July-September), Aman (harvested October-January) and boro (harvested April-May). The Aman crop accounts for about three-fifths of the total with the balance roughly evenly divided between the Aus and Boro crops. While it is possible to grow all three crops on the same parcel of land, it is not common. Individual farmers most often concentrate on growing two of the three crops. HYV's, while representing 15 percent of the area planted to rice, account for more than 30 percent of the total rice output of 20-22



million tons. About 13 percent of the rice crop is irrigated. The Aus and Aman crops are predominantly rainfed (only 5 percent irrigated), but the Boro crop is more than 80 percent irrigated. Minor shifts in rainfall patterns can spell the difference between famine and relative abundance. Located on the Bay of Bengal, Bangladesh is a vast, low-lying deltaic plain formed by the Ganges, Brahmaputra and Meghna rivers. As such, Bangladesh's rice outturn is frequently subject to damage by floods and cyclones. All rice imports are controlled by the Ministry of Food and the principal port is Chittagong.

PRODUCTION & PRICE POLICIES

The government's food policies for much of the 1970s were principally geared towards assuring political and economic stability by providing rice and wheat at subsidized prices through a ration scheme, and increasing rice production through an input based production strategy. The ration system generally served urban areas, and assuring adequate and cheap supplies of foodgrains to the military and civil servants and stabilizing food prices were the dominant objectives. It was only in the late 1970s that stabilizing prices throughout the country and providing free food to the very poor and food for work increased in importance. Towards this end, open market sales and distribution of rations in rural areas have increased; ration prices have been raised to reduce the spread between market and issue prices and to reduce the amount of subsidy to the relatively better off; and the food for work and ration programs have been expanded to protect low-income consumers. Additional scope for improvement, however, exists.

While the government has consistently sought to increase rice production via both support prices and input subsidies, it was not until the late 1970s that the floor price system became relatively effective. Until that time, governmental organization and funding were insufficient to assure that the floor price could be implemented throughout the country. In addition, it was not until recently that the inter-ministerially determined floor price was actually announced prior to planting. Further, the focus of the government's rice procurement program has progressively shifted from simply ensuring adequate government stocks ensuring minimum remunerative floor prices for farmers as well. The actual quantity of rice purchased has fluctuated dramatically in recent years, ranging from 125,000 tons in 1979 to 639,000 tons in 1981, although price stability has generally improved. Real rice prices, however, have declined about one-third in the decade ending in 1980/81 as increases in the procurement price have been adequate. In the subsequent two years, rice prices nominally increased 25 percent and 11 percent, respectively, at a time when the inflation rate was over 16 percent in 1981/82 and nearly 10 percent in 1982/83.

Input subsidies, an expansion in the area irrigated, and subsidized credit have been the key government instruments in increasing rice production during the last decade. These policies encouraged farmers to adopt HYV's with the result that the area devoted to HYV's more than tripled between 1971/72 and 1979/80. Albeit from a small base, total fertilizer usage between 1970/71 and 1982/83 is estimated to have increased more than threefold to 968,000 tons. However, the rate of increase has slowed in recent years as the government has sought to reduce the amount of subsidy. Nonetheless, the fertilizer: rice price ratio in Bangladesh remains very favorable. Meanwhile, the irrigated area increased from 519,000 hectares in 1977/78 to 1.3 million hectares in 1981/82 and was projected to increase by an additional 7 percent in 1982/83. Agricultural lending (at subsidized interest rates) has increased very rapidly--nearly thirteenfold over that experienced during the first five years after independence was achieved. This was accomplished through a combination of quantitative targets, compulsory participation by lending agencies in certain credit programs, and subsidized and liberal refinance facilities provided by the Central Bank.

About 1979/80, Bangladesh began to shift the emphasis of its food policies to one of relying more on domestic production and less on imports and the ration system. ^{1/} To this end, the procurement system continues to be strengthened and expanded, warehouses have been constructed, fertilizer distribution has been liberalized to allow private enterprises to participate, regulations governing the private marketing of rice have been relaxed, and significant increases in the irrigation area are underway.

IMPORTS

During the 1960s, East Pakistan (as Bangladesh was then known) received an average of about 150,000 tons of rice per year from West Pakistan. Following the war for independence, the country's economy and infrastructure were in shambles. Rice production in 1971/72 and 1972/73 fell more than 10 percent below the average level achieved in the preceeding four year period. In order to prevent widespread famine, massive quantities of foodgrains were imported. Rice imports reached 610,000 tons in 1971 and 461,000 tons in the following year. Virtually all of the rice was either directly provided as food aid or was purchased by Bangladesh with cash grants. Despite a population that was growing by 2.8 percent per annum (an additional two million mouths to feed each year) and per capita rice production that was largely flat, rice imports generally have declined since independence in 1971. ^{2/} While rice imports over the six-year period ending in 1982 averaged nearly 255,000 tons, annual imports have fluctuated widely depending on domestic production and the availability of rice as food aid. The government's import policy is to keep commercial rice imports at a minimum by importing less expensive wheat. Only about 15 percent of the rice imported during this period was done on a commercial basis. Commercial rice imports are usually the result of direct G-to-G negotiations (although tenders are occasionally used) and often involve a barter framework. While an estimated 90-95 percent of the rice crop is

^{1/} Although the terms of trade for rice farmers have deteriorated since 1979/80.

^{2/} Estimated per capita rice availability has largely been flat at 150-155 kilograms Bangladesh has had a chronic annual foodgrain deficit of 1.5-2.0 million tons over the last decade.

parboiled, price, not quality, is the chief criterion in buying rice overseas. Generally, Bangladesh purchases low-quality white (35 percent broken) or parboiled rice. Thailand, Burma and Pakistan are the principal origins for the commercially imported rice, while Japan and the United States are the key donors for rice provided on a concessional basis.

Rice imports totaled 82,000 tons in 1983 and were forecast to reach 600,000 tons in 1984 as the government attempted to replenish depleted rice holdings. While self-sufficiency in rice has long been a key goal of the government, it is unlikely that Bangladesh will achieve this during the 1980s because of its continued high (albeit reduced) population growth rate, large pent-up demand, and the vulnerability of the crop to natural disasters. To keep up with population growth and to close the current gap between actual and recommended foodgrain consumption (estimated at 15 percent), rice and wheat production would need to increase consistently at 3.5 percent per annum. Over the medium term, the potential irrigated area could reach over 3.0 million hectares providing considerable scope for increased production. Government import policies can be expected to continue to favor wheat because of its price, the amount traded internationally, and its availability as food aid from donor countries. Regarding the latter, however, it should be noted that it is unlikely that Japan will be able to ship its own rice to Bangladesh in the coming years. With a likely falloff in the availability of rice as food aid, Bangladesh may need to maintain or actually increase its level of commercial rice purchases during the balance of the 1980s.

Burma: Approximately two-thirds of Burma's rice production is located in the Irrawady Delta in the Provinces of Pegu, Rangoon and Irrawady. The other major rice growing areas are along the coast of central Burma. About 85 percent of the rice area is rainfed and HYV's account for nearly half of the area planted. With less than 5 percent of the annual production of 14 million tons coming from the second crop, most of the rice is harvested November-January. Over two-thirds of the rice produced is a long grain. A state entity, the Myanama Export Import Corporation (MEIC) is the sole exporter of Burmese rice. The principal export port is Rangoon, followed by Akyab, Bassein and Moulmein.



PRODUCTION & PRICE POLICIES

Burma, prior to World War II, was the world's largest rice exporter, shipping 3.1 million tons in 1940/41. Before the disruption caused by the war and the subsequent insurgency, up to two-thirds of the rice produced was exported. Following independence in 1948, the Burmese government neglected agriculture, nationalized the internal rice trade in 1964, and pursued industrialization and cheap food policies. As a result, the exportable surplus declined. Due to unremunerative prices, the area sown to rice declined as large areas lay

fallow or were planted to other crops. The low prices, combined with relatively expensive, scarce labor, resulted in farmers reverting to broadcast sowing, which utilizes two to three times as much seed. Privately owned rice mills and storage facilities were allowed to deteriorate because of uncertainty over possible nationalization, low payment levels provided by the government for services rendered, and foreign exchange constraints. Consequently, lower milling rates were experienced and greater wastage occurred. Finally, the exportable surplus declined because of increased domestic demand resulting from population growth and higher per capita rice consumption. Between 1960 and 1974, the annual rate of growth for rice production was 1.6 percent, significantly below the population annual growth rate of 2.3 percent.

Due to a poor harvest in 1972/73 and resulting domestic shortages and hoarding, the Burmese government instituted its first basic switch in rice pricing policy since independence by introducing measures that mixed incentives and compulsion. In 1973/74 minimum delivery quotas were set for individual locales and domestic procurement prices were raised 41-46 percent. As procurement that year was below expectations, rice exports dropped to a low of 157,000 tons in 1974. Consequently, domestic procurement prices were raised an additional 50 percent the following year and delivery norms were relaxed. Although quality differentials have been subsequently strengthened, the basic procurement price (and retail prices) have not been increased since 1976/77.

The Burmese government currently procures about one-third of the total rice crop (about 60 percent of the marketable surplus) under a compulsory quota system through the Agricultural Farm Produce and Trading Corporation (AFPTC). Farmers can sell about 25 percent of their production in the free market within their township. (In a deficit province, a farmer can sell the rice across township boundaries within that province.) While incentives are offered to farmers to sell all their surplus production to AFPTC and premiums are provided for the better qualities, farmers usually sell the lowest quality rice to AFPTC. The best rice is kept for home consumption and free market sales, where prices are more attractive. (Also because of inadequate incentives, the rice is often poorly dried.) The current procurement price is \$54 per ton (using official exchange rates). ^{1/} The AFPTC is responsible for transporting, storing and milling the rice procured. About two-thirds of the officially procured rice is distributed domestically.

The price of fertilizer has been highly subsidized to encourage increased fertilizer usage and the adoption of HYVs. While the rice procurement prices have more than doubled since 1972, the price of urea (the principal fertilizer used on rice) has remained frozen at \$45 per ton. Consequently, fertilizer use increased dramatically as the urea:paddy price ratio improved from 1:0.6 in 1972/73 to 1:1.27 since 1980/81. In 1977/78, Burma gradually introduced high-yielding cultivars, improved cultivation techniques, and encouraged higher fertilizer usage through the Whole Township Paddy Production Development Program. The Program includes credit as well as price and

^{1/} Because of low internal prices, substantial quantities of Burmese rice are believed to be smuggled into the neighboring countries of Bangladesh, India and Thailand. No reliable estimates, however, exist as to the magnitude of this trade.

non price incentives (including preferential access to consumer goods). By 1981/82, rice production increased by 5 million tons over that produced in 1977/78, an increase of 52 percent. Exports, however, did not show a commensurate increase. With the most suitable land already under the program and difficulties being encountered in processing, storing and exporting the increased surplus, priority is now being given to allocating additional scarce imported inputs and the limited number of trained personnel to the task of improving production of other crops.

EXPORTS

MEIC, in recent years, has sold 50 percent of the rice exported through G-to-G contracts. The balance is sold largely to international trading companies through direct negotiations, although some limited quantities (usually broken) are sold through periodic tenders. MEIC sells most of the rice on an f.o.b. basis with the price adjusted based on inspection at the time of loading. Rice accounts for about 40 percent of Burma's export earnings.

Over 90 percent of the government's rice procurement occurs between January and March. With new crop availability beginning in January, export prices seasonally decline in this month. Because of poor storage facilities, international buyers often attempt to secure and ship new crop rice before the monsoon rains begin in May in order to preclude a deterioration in the quality of the rice.

The principal destinations for Burmese rice in recent years were Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh. Beginning in 1979, increasing quantities of Burmese rice have been exported to various African destinations. By 1981, 41 percent of all the rice exported was shipped to Africa. Madagascar, the Ivory Coast and Senegal have been prominent destinations for Burmese rice, but exports to West Africa have suffered in recent years. Senegal in 1981 began covering nearly all of its considerable import needs through annual G-to-G contracts with Thailand. Further, the Ivory Coast in 1982 refused to purchase any Burmese rice because of quality problems. Finally, in 1983 both the Ivory Coast and Mauritania followed the Senegalese example of covering their import requirements through G-to-G contracts with other Asian countries.

However, Burma is estimated to have exported 750,000 tons of rice in 1983, up from 701,000 tons in 1982. While the export volume is now increasing, sales have been hampered by the poor reputation for quality that has characterized Burmese rice and the limited logistic and loading capability. Burma has, however, been improving the quality of its exports. In the early 1970s, MEIC typically exported 55 percent broken and low-quality parboiled rice. In recent years, the standard export quality has been 35 percent broken and limited, but increasing, quantities of higher qualities. Emata (a long-grain rice) has replaced ngasein (a medium-grain) as the principal variety exported, and accounts for about two-thirds of the rice produced. Small quantities of Zeera (also a medium-grain) are exported.

BURMA: Estimated Exports by Quality and Government-to-Government, 1980-83
(1,000 Metric tons)

<u>Year</u>	<u>High 1/ Quality</u>	<u>10-15%</u>	<u>Low-Quality White</u>	<u>Parboiled 2/</u>	<u>Brokens</u>	<u>Total 3/</u>	<u>G-to-G</u>
1980	4	134	436	60	38	675	308
1981	47	111	411	44	58	674	252
1982	43	57	440	52	95	701	384
1983	96	205	377	62	101	841	493

1/ Includes both white and brown rice with a broken content less than 10 percent. 2/ Burmese parboiled rice is a low quality rice with a distinctive taste and often an odor. It is usually exported to Sri Lanka and the Maldives. 3/ Total may not equal sum of parts due to rounding.

Burmese rice exports in the mid-1980s should average over 1 million tons. While Burmese rice is usually sold at a discount to Thai and Pakistani rice, Burma's competitive position is aided by an estimated export sales cost of only \$170 per ton for Emata 35 percent (using official exchange rates and exclusive of the fertilizer subsidy). As additional rice mills are rehabilitated, new mills built, and improved storage facilities introduced, the MEIC will be able to export increasing quantities of medium- and high-quality rice. The amount of work necessary to modernize the Burmese rice industry is daunting, but underway. 1/ However, in all likelihood, Burma's reputation as an unreliable supplier of only low-quality rice will be very difficult to overcome.

1/ Three rice mills, each with a rated capacity of 50 tons per day (tpd), have been completed within the last three years. Within the next two years, 14 100 tpd mills and a single 150 tpd mill are scheduled for completion. In addition, construction is planned for eight more mills (four with a rated capacity of 100 tpd, one 150 tons per day, and three of 250 tpd.)

China: China produces over one-third of all the rice grown in the world. China's production has totaled more than 160 million tons of rice in recent years and is concentrated in the southeastern third of the country. In the central section of China, rice is grown in the summer and wheat is grown in the winter. Seven provinces (Hunan, Sichuan, Guangdong, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Jiangxi and Hubei) account for approximately 70 percent of China's rice production in recent years. In the southernmost provinces, two rice crops are usually harvested. The early crop is harvested in June-July and the late rice crop in



October-November. Where a single rice crop is grown, it is normally harvested between August and October. China grows short-, medium-, and long-grain non-glutinous rice. Short-grain rice is basically grown in the north. The medium- and long-grain rice are principally grown in the south, except in the Yangtze River Valley and at higher elevations where short-grain rice is also grown. China also grows some glutinous rice. A state monopoly, the China National Cereals, Oils, and Foodstuffs Import and Export Corporation, better known as Ceroilfood, is the foreign trade organization entrusted with exporting China's rice.

PRODUCTION & PRICE POLICIES

Rice production has more than tripled since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949. During the following 30 years, the government encouraged the double-cropping of rice, which had been largely confined to Guangdong, Zhejiang and Hunan provinces. The area double-cropped in rice reached 6.9 million hectares by 1957, nearly twice the 3.62 million hectares double-cropped in 1949. By 1978, all the major rice growing areas had adopted double-cropping and, in some instances, triple-cropping of rice as the main production strategy. Aided by improved irrigation, the introduction of varieties with shorter growing periods, higher chemical fertilizer usage (at subsidized prices) and improved cultivation techniques, the area double cropped reached 12.2 million hectares in 1978.

In the early 1960s, a new high-yielding and fertilizer-responsive dwarf variety was introduced. By the mid- to late-1960s, adoption of the improved variety was widespread and an important factor in raising yields.^{1/} By 1970, rice production reached 110 million tons, up 51 percent over that harvested in 1960, and yields averaged 3.32 tons per hectare, up 44 percent. In the mid-1970s, yields were further boosted by the large scale introduction of hybrid varieties that out-yielded conventional varieties by 15-20 percent. In addition, the hybrids were earlier maturing. From 140,000 hectares planted in 1976, the area planted with hybrid rice reached an estimated 6.7 million hectares in 1983. Hybrids are used almost exclusively on double-cropped late rice.

^{1/} In Guangdong province, the dwarf varieties are officially credited for a near doubling in yields.

As a result of a policy shift beginning in 1979, which allowed decentralized land use decisionmaking and limited crop specialization accompanied by increased incentives, the area double-cropped in rice was reduced by nearly 1.6 million hectares between 1978 and 1981. Much of this area was said to have been inappropriately planted to two rice crops despite insufficient availabilities of inputs, water, or labor and/or unsuitable weather. Although the area harvested declined 4 percent from 1978 to 1982, rice production, nonetheless, increased 18 percent . 1/

The sharp increase in post-1978 yields is also the result of changes in the incentives provided to rice farmers. First, in 1979 the government increased its procurement price by 20 percent and more favorable terms were provided. Among the changes that were particularly important, grain sold above the quota was now generally priced at 50 percent above the basic procurement price. (Actual rates vary by province.) Alternatively, the surplus rice can be sold

at negotiated (market) prices. 2/ As a further incentive, in 1981 the base quotas were reduced allowing the farmer to have additional grain that could be sold at the higher prices. Second, the household production responsibility system was introduced in 1980, providing strong incentives for families to increase rice yields and output. In this system, families contract with production units to farm specific plots of land and agree that a certain quantity of their crop be used to fulfill collective and state obligations. The farmers are then permitted to keep the surplus for themselves. This system, used extensively by 1983, provided strong incentives to households because farmers knew that excess output above quotas would be theirs.

About 20 percent of the rice crop is marketed as rough rice to the Ministry of Commerce's Grain Bureau. The Grain Bureau is charged with the task of grain procurement, processing, storage and distribution. Interprovincial rice movements and exports are subject to annual plans and are executed by the Ministry of Commerce. Regarding exports, Ceroilfood submits an annual export plan to the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade (MOFERT). The latter approaches the Ministry of Commerce to find out how much rice it is willing to sell for export. The MOFERT makes the final decision on the annual export plan, which is finalized in November or December. As in the case of interprovincial rice movements, shipments above the annual plan are at negotiated prices. Over 70 percent of the government's rice procurement comes from the early season crop. Where double-cropping of rice is practiced, most farmers supply rough rice from the first crop because its inferior quality and there is a single price for quota rice. (Early crop rice is not usually dried sufficiently because of the high humidity and lack of sunshine at harvest, and when milled usually produces rice with 25 percent broken) A premium price is offered to encourage the procurement of "geng" rice (a relatively high-quality long-grain which mills to 10 percent broken). At least in Guangdong province, one ton of geng rice satisfies 1.5 tons of quota obligation.

1/ In 1982, however, there was a reversal in the shift towards a single rice crop south of the Yangtze River. This apparently reflected official concern that some land appropriate for rice double-cropping had been planted in a single rice crop.

2/ Beginning in 1983, the government further liberalized the marketing system by allowing surplus grain to be transported across county and provincial boundaries once the stipulated grain quotas were fulfilled.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

The Ceroilfood's Beijing headquarters sells most of the rice exported, including G-to-G sales to Cuba, Eastern Europe and Sri Lanka. China's rice sales to Hong Kong, and direct sales to Indonesia are channeled through Ng Fung Hong, a general trading company set up in Hong Kong to handle Chinese exports. 1/ Guangnan Hong Co. Ltd., an export company for Guangdong province, which was established in 1981, also exports rice to Hong Kong. Rice exports to Macao are sold through Nam Kwong Trading Co. The headquarters staff of Ceroils also sells rice during the autumn and spring trade fairs at Guangzhou (formerly known as the Canton Trade Fairs and held October 15-November 5 and April 15-May 5). In addition, the Shanghai branch of Ceroilfood is authorized to sell rice to those countries where no G-to-G business is done and which are not covered by Ng Fung Hong. The business is usually in small lots and sold on either a c&f or c.i.f. basis. Ceroilfood does not generally employ export tenders for rice. Over half of the rice exported is shipped through Shanghai and the second most important port, Huang Pu, (Guangzhou's port) in southern China. Round-grain rice is shipped to Eastern Europe via Dalian. Finally, Tianjin is also used as an export port.

From peak export levels in the early 1970s of over 2 million tons (mostly milled white rice with 35 percent broken 2/), China's rice exports by the end of the decade fell to around the million-ton level. Up until 1975, an estimated 400-500,000 tons of rice were annually exported to Vietnam. Sri Lanka and Cuba were also important destinations as China bartered rice for rubber and sugar, respectively. In recent years, China has principally supplied these markets with rice purchased in third countries. Much of the rice for Sri Lanka is purchased in Burma and Thai 25 percent super is supplied to Cuba to cover most of China's trade obligations. (These third country purchases are for political reasons and are arranged to balance bilateral trade.) In the late 1970s, Indonesia, Hong Kong and Eastern Europe were the principal customers for Chinese rice. Hong Kong annually imports about 185,000 tons of relatively high-quality Chinese rice ("geng" with 10 percent broken). Eastern Europe annually imports 100-150,000 tons of rice (short grain, 10 percent broken) from China. Indonesia, which by taking about 300,000 tons each year (25-35 percent broken) during most of the 1970s, had been by far the most important destination for Chinese rice since 1975. Experiencing favorable rice harvests at home, Indonesia in recent years has sharply curtailed its imports of Chinese rice. This, combined with a desire to improve the standard of living in China 3/ and unattractive international rice prices relative to wheat 4/, resulted in rice exports declining to 583,000 tons in 1981 and falling further to 460,000 tons in 1982. Nearly all of the decline during the 1970s was in the lower grades.

1/ Ceroilfood also frequently sells rice destined for Indonesia through two international trading companies.

2/ China exports less than 20,000 tons of parboiled rice annually, principally to Dubai.

3/ Estimated per capita rice availability has increased from 79 kilograms in 1970 to 99 kilograms in 1982. Actual per capita consumption in the rice eating areas of southern China was likely twice these levels.

4/ Government officials indicate a preference for a delivered wheat to f.o.b. rice price ratio of 1:1.5, but admit that other considerations such as market share and overall Ceroilfood profitability are considered.

In recent years China has imported rice from Thailand. These imports, which are estimated to have averaged 100,000 tons over the last five years, have been primarily broken and glutinous rice. The purchases, made under G-to-G contracts and/or utilizing brokers, are believed to have been undertaken for either logistical reasons or because of the price spread favored exporting medium-quality rice and importing low-quality rice.

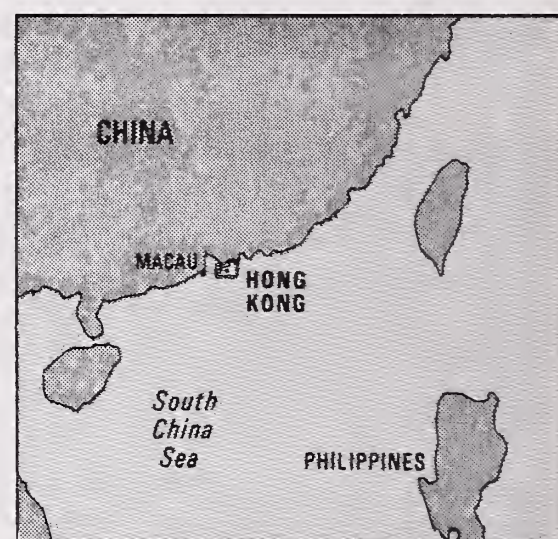
Although China's population is growing by nearly 25 million people each year, in the near term, China will likely continue to annually import about 100,000 tons of low-quality and glutinous rice while exporting 500-750,000 tons of its own rice. Considerable scope, however, exists for increasing its exports should world prices become more attractive or if Indonesia's import needs increase.

Hong Kong: All of the rice needs of Hong Kong are imported by 45 licensed "stockholders" who quarterly receive quotas which must be imported in full during the quarter. The individual import quotas range from 10-56 units. Each unit permits the stockholder to import about 90 tons per quarter. While in theory an importer cannot sell his quota, this occurs in practice. These companies can legally only sell the rice to registered wholesalers. (In 1983 there were 53 registered wholesalers.) The current system was established in 1955 to insure regular and reliable rice supplies at a reasonable price.

In addition, the system has a goal of ensuring large emergency reserve stocks at all times. Each importer is obliged to hold stocks at all times of 45 tons of rice for each import unit he is allocated. In addition, this stocked rice must be less than two years old. Importers, or "stockholders", must report this inventory to the government on a weekly basis and wholesalers must do the same once a month. While the government has the authority to set prices for importers and wholesalers, this authority has not been exercised since 1974. Nonetheless, the government monitors rice prices very closely.

Hong Kong is principally an importer of regular milled rice. The mix of qualities is not stipulated by the government and ranges from high-quality rice to broken. The latter usually constitutes about 10 percent of the total.

In the early 1970s, Hong Kong was a net importer of about 310,000 and per capita rice consumption in 1970 was 79 kilograms. By 1979, imports rose to around 360,000 tons, although per capita consumption declined to 75 kilograms. Despite per capita rice consumption declining to 70 kilograms in 1982, Hong Kong's imports have remained stable. The origin of the rice is not stipulated in the quota. The main suppliers to Hong Kong are China, Thailand and Australia. China is the principal supplier, shipping about 185,000 tons each year (primarily a 10 percent long-grain locally called "See Mew"). China's sales to Hong Kong are channeled through two organizations -- Ng Fung



Hong and Guangnan Hong Co., Ltd. The latter company was set up in late 1981 to export goods from Guangdong province, but in practice is said to closely coordinate its sales and terms with Ng Fung Hong. As the quality of the rice imported from China varies, the standard price is adjusted on the basis of samples drawn at the time of arrival. The standard Chinese export price to Hong Kong is fixed every year, reportedly allowing for a margin of HK \$27-29 per pikul. ^{1/} However, not only can it be adjusted on the basis of the quality which arrives, but it also is subject to some negotiation based on the current demand for See Mew rice in the Hong Kong rice market.

Thailand's share of the Hong Kong market has declined over the last decade. (Prior to 1973, China's market share was limited to 30 percent). From over half of the total in the early 1970s, Thailand's share of the Hong Kong market has declined to less than one-third. ^{2/} Australia, a relative newcomer, has a market share of approximately 16 percent. All Australian rice is channelled through three importers. About three-fourths of the Australian rice is a long-grain rice ("Inge") and about 16 percent is a Calrose, medium-grain (Japonica-type) rice. The balance of the Australian rice imported is broken rice for mixing.

Trade data from Thailand indicate that about three-fifths of the Thai rice imported by Hong Kong is top quality rice (including aromatic rice), and each year about 35,000-40,000 tons of broken rice also are imported from Thailand. In addition, Hong Kong imports glutinous rice mainly from Thailand (which reports exports of 8,000-10,000 tons to Hong Kong each year).

The re-export of rice from Hong Kong is also subject to obtaining a license. Only small quantities of rice have been re-exported in recent years.

With the rising affluence of its people, further diet diversification away from rice can be expected. Large segments of the population are increasingly relying on fast food and snack shops for at least their lunch meal, rather than a more traditional meal featuring rice. With additional declines in per capita rice consumption projected during the 1980s, annual rice imports could drop below 360,000 tons by the end of the decade.

^{1/} 50 kilograms/pikul.

^{2/} The trade between Thailand and Hong Kong is governed by rules agreed to by the Thai Rice Exporters Association and the Rice Importers Association of Hong Kong. Prior to 1983, Thai rice exporters received a rebate from their export taxes on the rice shipped to Hong Kong.

India: India is the second largest rice producing country in the world. With a harvest of about 80 million tons, India accounts for about one-fifth of the world's outturn. India's rice production is concentrated in the eastern coastal states of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, and Orissa; the northeastern states of West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar; and the northern states of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. These states account for about 80 percent of India's rice crop. Approximately 90 percent of the harvest comes from the kharif crop which is principally harvested between August and January. The bulk of the rabi



(summer) crop is harvested April-June and is located in Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal. Roughly 25 percent of the crop enters commercial market channels. In the main surplus production area in the northern states of Punjab and Haryana (where wheat is the local staple), about 80-85 percent of the production is commercially marketed. These two states produce about 8-10 percent of the country's rice, but provide about 60 percent of all rice procured domestically by the government. Approximately 60 percent of India's total rice area is rainfed. Kharif production in most states coincides with the onset of the monsoon. As a result, in northern, central and eastern India, the performance of the southwest monsoon (which begins in June) is a critical factor influencing rice production. In the northeast, where long-maturing varieties are planted, the early October "hathia" rains are crucial. In southern India, rainfall during the northeast monsoon season in October-December is very important. The area planted to HYVs is estimated at 47 percent, but traditional varieties are more prevalent in most states outside of the north. In a few states, such as West Bengal and Kerala, consumers prefer parboiled rice over regular milled rice. Basmati rice production is confined mostly to Haryana, Punjab and the hills of Uttar Pradesh. The principal export port for rice is Kandla. When rice was imported in 1983, it was principally shipped to Calcutta and southern Indian ports.

PRODUCTION & PRICE POLICIES

Prior to independence in 1947, India was largely a country of self-sustaining villages practicing traditional agriculture. Two successive years of widespread drought in 1965/66 and 1966/67 sharply cut production, dislocated the national economy, and forced India to resort to massive food grain imports. These difficulties galvanized the government to launch what became popularly known as the "green revolution." The green revolution entailed the introduction of HYVs, increased use of fertilizer (through subsidized prices), improved irrigation facilities, proper application of pest control methods and other improved cultural practices. The government has encouraged the use of HYVs and other improved inputs through the free distribution of kits containing these items to small/marginal farmers. The use of HYVs increased from 888,000 hectares in 1966/67 or 2 percent of the rice area to 18.7 million hectares by 1982/83. Similarly, total chemical fertilizer consumption (on all crops) increased from 1.1 million tons in 1966/67 to 6.4 million tons in 1982/83. Largely as a result of improved yields, rice production increased 76 percent by 1981/82 over that achieved 15 years earlier. ^{1/}

^{1/} The area harvested increased by only 15 percent from 1966/67 to 1981/82.

While the increase in rice production was impressive, the increase in wheat production was spectacular. Wheat production increased 200 percent in the 1966/67-1981/81 period, as the government's procurement prices (which serve as a partial price support mechanism) for wheat have, especially during the early and mid-1970s, been more uniformly remunerative than those set for rice. With the Indian population growing annually by 2.2 percent, the rapid increase in wheat production and the government's decision to import wheat rather than rice during the 1970s, apparent per capita rice availability fell from 77 kilograms in 1965 to an estimated 71 kilograms in 1982. During the same period, apparent per capita wheat availability increased from 34 kilograms to 47 kilograms.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS

All rice imports are controlled by the Food Corporation of India (FCI), the government food authority. ^{1/} FCI prefers to utilize G-to-G contracts, but occasionally tenders are used. There is no import duty on rice. During the 1960s, India was consistently one of the world's major rice importers. After reaching a peak of 785,000 tons in 1966, imports gradually declined to less than half that level by 1970. The principal sources of the rice were Egypt, Burma, Thailand and Nepal. Because of financial constraints, most of the rice was either low-quality parboiled rice or broken. By 1973, India's officially recorded rice imports declined to less than 38,000 tons--all of which was the result of cross border trade with landlocked Nepal. ^{2/} A bad harvest in 1972 resulted in a stock drawdown. When an additional poor harvest occurred in 1974, moderate levels of imports were again needed in 1975 and 1976, principally from Thailand and Nepal. With government-held buffer stocks rebuilt in 1975/76, only minimal imports occurred in the second half of the 1970s. Shortfalls in rice production in 1975/76 and 1977/78 were offset by increased releases from government-held stocks of either less expensive domestically-produced or imported wheat with the result that even traditional rice-consuming states have developed a taste for wheat-based foods.

India emerged in 1978 as a significant rice exporter. Prior to that year, rice exports annually ranged from 15,000-40,000 tons--primarily basmati rice (both parboiled and regular milled) shipped by the private trade to the Middle

^{1/} FCI executes food policy decisions made by the Food Department and the Cabinet regarding the level of imports, stock levels, domestic procurement targets by state and food allocations by region. FCI is charged with the procurement, transport and distribution of food grains. In addition, FCI is responsible for maintaining buffer stocks, setting up and assisting in the setting up of modern rice and flour mills and acting as a price support organization. Rice procurement, which has increased from 3.3 million tons averaged in the five-year period ending 1974/75 to over 7 million tons in 1982/83, is handled in two ways: procurement of rough rice under price support programs and a compulsory levy of milled rice at stipulated prices from the rice millers. The amount of the levy varies from state to state and by variety, but in Punjab and Haryana it is usually about 75 percent. (There is no procurement or levy of basmati rice.)

^{2/} Recorded rice imports from Nepal are believed to grossly underestimate the quantity of rice which crosses the border and is sold for Indian rupees.

East. 1/ In 1978, rice exports began to rise with shipments of low-quality "coarse" rice under G-to-G contracts to Bangladesh and Mauritius. 2/ With the conclusion in April 1979 of an oil-rice barter agreement with the USSR for 200,000 tons of rice, India's rice exports were boosted further. Initially only low-quality rice (IR 8, 25 percent broken) was shipped under this arrangement (to Vietnam), but in subsequent years the quantities shipped under the protocol were expanded and shipments of a higher quality rice were made to the USSR. 3/ Despite drought-reduced rice production in 1979/80, the 1980/81 and 1981/82 protocols increased the rice tonnage to 500,000 tons including respectively, 125,000 tons and 150,000 tons of basmati rice (which was blended one part basmati with approximately nine parts of other fine or super fine varieties such as PR 106). The balance of the rice shipped was a PR 106 with 10 percent broken and small quantities of RP 414 (both "super fine" varieties). 4/ In 1981, the peak year of exports, 753,000 tons of rice were exported to the USSR and Vietnam and total exports reached 1.14 million tons. The non-basmati export activity in 1981 was conducted by FCI, the State Trading Corporation (STC,) another central government entity, various state governments and the private trade through government-issued licenses.

The more than doubling of rice exports in a single year was fraught with complications. Quality complaints from buyers were the rule and long shipping delays common as the logistics system was unable to cope with smoothly exporting such a large quantity. In 1982, rice exports declined to an estimated 633,000 tons as coarse rice exports by the private sector were banned and the issuance of new export licenses was curtailed. This total included an estimated 566,000 tons to the USSR and other eastern bloc countries. Nonetheless, even this reduced amount proved to be in excess of prudent levels when the outturn of the 1982 main rice crop was sharply reduced by a poor monsoon. Government rice carryover stocks, which had reached a peak of 8.4 million tons in October 1979, had declined to 3.0 million tons prior to the harvest of the 1982/83 crop. This notwithstanding, 200,000 tons of basmati-blended rice were included in the 1983 trade protocol with the USSR (although the USSR elected to buy only half of this level). Government-held stocks fell to below 2.0 million tons by the end of September 1983, despite government efforts to conserve rice holdings by maximizing wheat marketings through the PDS. 5/

- 1/ Basmati rice exports are made under the open general license system at a price which must equal or exceed a government-established minimum export price. When domestic basmati prices are above world price levels, Indian exporters often blend in non-basmati rice to lower their acquisition cost.
- 2/ "Coarse" varieties have a length to breadth ratio of below 2.5, "fine" 2.5-3.0, and "super fine" varieties have a ratio of 3 or better.
- 3/ The agreement was expanded in 1982 into an overall balanced trade protocol covering many other commodities.
- 4/ Individual contracts are directly negotiated during the course of the year covered by the protocol.
- 5/ Rice distribution through the PDS reached 7.9 million tons in 1983 compared to an average level of 3.6 million tons in the 1975-79 period. Under current food grain buffer stock policy, 12 million tons of foodgrains should be held at all times and additional operational stocks on 8.2-8.8 million tons should be held as of July 1; about one-fourth of these totals (3 million tons of buffer stocks and 2.1-2.2 million tons of operational stocks) were to be rice.

Commercial rice exports in 1983 were largely limited to basmati and basmati-blended rice (at or above a government-determined minimum export price of Rs 6000/ton--\$571/ton). The volume is estimated to have declined to 150,000 tons or less. While the government in 1981 established an export target of 3 million tons by the mid-1980s, the precipitously low level of government stocks resulting from excessive exports and the poor 1982/83 rice crop will likely preclude India from annually exporting significantly more than 100-200,000 tons for the foreseeable future. Indeed, because of the low level of government-held stocks, FCI resumed large-scale commercial rice imports in 1983, ending a seven-year lapse. India purchased 370,000 tons of low-quality rice from Thailand (25 percent broken) and Burma (35 percent broken) and asked for a 100,000-ton loan repayment from Bangladesh. Part of these purchases were shipped in 1984 and were combined with recent additional purchases from Thailand and Burma. India's rice imports in 1984 are projected at 800,000 tons, up sharply from the estimated 310,000 tons imported in 1983. It is by no means clear that India's future rice production will be able to keep up with the growth in population (which is currently growing by over 7 million people each year) and allow a rebuilding of depleted stocks. As a result, increasing quantities of wheat are expected to displace per capita rice consumption as the government seeks to move wheat through the PDS.

Indonesia: Over two-thirds of Indonesia's rice is produced on Java, Bali and in South Sulawesi. Where sufficient irrigation is available, two and, in some locales, three rice crops are harvested. The main crop accounts for about two-thirds of the total production. On Java and Bali rice is grown throughout the year, but the bulk of the main season harvest is cut March-May and most of the dry season crop is harvested July-September. An estimated four-fifths of the rice area is irrigated. In 1982, an estimated 75 percent of the rice area was planted in HYVs. Approximately 35 percent of the rice crop is marketed. All rice imports are controlled by Badan Urusan Logistik or Bulog, the government food authority. Approximately half of Indonesia's rice imports come through the port of Jakarta. The other principal ports for rice are Semarang, Cilacap, Medan and Palembang.



PRODUCTION & PRICE POLICIES

As in other Asian countries, rice is a political commodity and stable rice prices are equated with political stability. This is particularly true in Indonesia. The rice policy of the Suharto regime has been strongly influenced by acknowledgement of rice as the primary wage good, the hyper-inflation of the 1960s and the unavailability of foreign exchange to finance rice imports prior to 1974. After independence in 1945, the new government continued the Dutch policy of keeping wages low through cheap rice prices and sought to prevent shortages in urban areas, which might lead to political unrest. In

addition, the new government tried to protect the standard of living of the military and civil servants (and their dependents) by providing part of their wages in rice. Securing sufficient rice for the "budget group" became the overriding policy objective. With perpetual foreign exchange shortages limiting imports, the government often pressured farmers to sell rice at low and unprofitable prices. These efforts, however, were frustrated as rice production declined in the early 1960s as part of the general economic collapse under the Sukarno government. After the abortive communist coup in late 1965, the new Suharto government sought to consolidate its control. But it found empty government rice warehouses, a bankrupt treasury and a raging inflation which peaked at 650 percent in 1966.

After some initial success in controlling rice prices (in 1966 rice prices had increased more than 300 percent), the late realization of the extent of drought losses to the dry season crop in 1967 coupled with scarce foreign exchange and tight world supplies resulted in Indonesian rice prices skyrocketing again. The government, after satisfying the budget group's rice needs, once again had insufficient supplies to cap rising rice prices, which nearly tripled.

Unable to import sufficient quantities of rice and recognizing the necessity of restoring stability to rice prices if general economic stability was to be achieved, the government adopted a new set of rice policies. In addition to the previous objectives of securing sufficient supplies of rice for the military and civil servants and maintaining low and stable retail rice prices, Indonesian rice policy since 1969 has had the additional important, and at times conflicting, objective of providing a sufficiently remunerative floor price for rice to stimulate production without being inflationary. Nationwide rice floor and ceiling prices ^{1/} and a ceiling price for fertilizer were introduced in 1970. The new floor price (with the aid of fertilizer subsidies) was set at a level sufficiently high to encourage the farmer to purchase fertilizer and other yield increasing inputs. Also, the government began rehabilitating the irrigation network which had deteriorated during the Sukarno era. ^{2/} According to official data, between 1969/70 and 1978/79, the irrigation system was rehabilitated or expanded for two million hectares of land.

These reforms coincided with good weather and it appeared that Indonesia was on the verge of rice self-sufficiency. But limited domestic procurement from the 1972 wet season crop and a drought-reduced dry season crop again resulted in government stocks running out. As was the case in 1967, rice imports were difficult to secure on the world market as drought had also hit the rice crops in Thailand, China, the Philippines and other countries. Emergency rice imports were again needed as the price of rice in Jakarta increased 85 percent in the last six months of 1972. More than 1.6 million tons of very expensive rice was imported in 1973 as Bulog sought to restrain retail price increases to the extent that stockholdings would permit. In addition, the government's new domestic procurement philosophy of buying only enough rice to support farm prices broke down as the government in some areas sought to secure domestic supplies at prices below the prevailing market.

^{1/} It is not illegal for merchants to sell rice for more than the ceiling price.

^{2/} This, combined with the adoption of early maturing HYVs, increased the possibility of double-cropping rice, especially on Java.

The governments' inability to contain drought-induced price increases and the ensuing difficulty in quickly securing sufficient imports strengthened the resolve to create an effective buffer stock scheme. To this end, a warehouse construction effort to build 865,000 tons of capacity was launched. ^{1/} Significantly, the governments' food security efforts were aided by the removal of the foreign exchange constraint. As a result of the OPEC price increases in 1973, Bulog was pretty much given a free hand to secure sufficient rice abroad in order to stabilize domestic prices and build stocks. Further, between 1973 and 1980, Indonesia received two million tons of rice as food aid.

In addition to an increasingly effective floor price after 1974, another key factor in encouraging the adoption of improved rice technology was the Improved Bimas (Mass Guidance) program which was also introduced in 1970. ^{2/} Under the Bimas program, a subsidized noncollateral loan is made available to individual farmers to obtain a package of inputs (improved seed, fertilizer, etc.). Participating farmers are encouraged to adopt modern production practices and technical assistance is provided by extension workers. A parallel program called Inmas (mass intensification), involving extension support and subsidized inputs purchased without credit, had been created in 1967 to serve farmers outside the Bimas program. The area covered by Bimas increased steadily until it peaked in 1975 at 36 percent of the total rice area. In 1977, the area covered by the Inmas program surpassed the Bimas area as the number of farmers ineligible to participate in Bimas increased significantly due to nonrepayment of outstanding loans. ^{3/} These programs were augmented in 1979 by Insus (Special Intensification) Bimas and Inmas programs, which grouped together 20 to 50 rice farmers. The new programs were designed to overcome two problems--the nonrepayment of outstanding loans which crippled the regular Bimas program (under Insus Bimas, established 1979, the group is responsible for loan repayment) and to improve plant protection by coordinating rice planting. Also, unlike Bimas, the Insus program is not based on a fully determined package of inputs, but relies much more on local decision making. This, combined with more effective cooperation with extension workers, has resulted in increased yields. The average yield in 1982 under Insus was 17 percent higher than the average yield obtained under the normal intensification program.

Indonesia's rice production since 1968 has been characterized by three distinct periods. Principally due to newly released improved rice varieties and the impact of the Bimas program, the growth in rice production was rapid (5.7 percent per annum) between 1968 and 1971. Due to drought, fertilizer scarcity and losses from rodents, insects and plant diseases, production stagnated during the early and mid-1970s resulting in increasingly large rice imports. The average increase in production between 1978 and 1981, however, was 8.8 percent. The main reasons for this sharp increase were good weather, the absence of serious losses due to insects and plant disease resulting from the spread of HYVs which were brown plant hopper (wereng) resistant, a

^{1/} Bulog is currently completing the second phase of warehouse construction, which will bring its storage capacity to 2.25 million tons. Prior to the current foreign exchange scarcity, two additional phases were planned in order to bring Bulog's warehouse capacity to 5 million tons.

^{2/} The original Bimas program was initiated in 1965.

^{3/} Between 1975 and 1979, there was a decline of over 50 percent in farmer participation in the Bimas program.

liberalized fertilizer distribution system, which allowed increased private sector participation, improvements in the irrigation system, increased fertilizer usage and improved cultural practices. Despite drought conditions in 1982 and 1983, production has been maintained at record levels of over 34 million tons (or double the level produced in 1968).

The government has used fertilizer pricing as a major instrument for increasing rice production. ^{1/} The fertilizer:rough rice price ratio, which the government in the mid-1970s sought to maintain at 1:1, by 1982 had improved to 1:1.6 as a result of keeping fertilizer prices frozen since 1977. This allowed the government to provide farmers remunerative rice prices without fueling inflation.

IMPORTS

In the late 1970s Indonesia was the world's largest rice importer, accounting for about 20 percent of the world trade, as increases in demand (due to an annual population growth of about 2.5 million people and increases in per capita consumption ^{2/}) outstripped production gains. ^{3/} Because Indonesia is such a large factor in world trade, Bulog entered the world market carefully so as to not cause a run up in world prices. With considerable skill, Bulog quietly made individual purchases, which were often in 50,000-ton lots, but sometimes as large as 200,000 tons. Further, some of its G-to-G contracts assumed a medium- to long-term nature, with Indonesia careful to make sure its needs were given priority either by at least an informal linking of the rice to the availability of Indonesian oil and/or by giving priority in making some purchases from these countries at times when, strictly speaking, the rice might have been purchased at least as cheap elsewhere. In addition, Bulog has an ongoing relationship with a small number of international rice traders who could be relied upon to make purchases on its behalf without disclosing the ultimate destination. Finally, the purchases and deliveries were relatively evenly spread out over the year. ^{4/} This was done not only to lessen the chance of a price run up, but also to ensure that Bulog would be able to secure enough rice when its true needs were finally known. In addition, the arrival of imports throughout the year ensured that Indonesian port capacities did not act as a constraint. While the approximate size of Java and Bali's wet season crop can be gauged in mid-February, it is the dry season crop which is the swing factor. It is not until June that a relatively accurate appraisal of Indonesia's import needs can be made.

^{1/} Overall fertilizer use increased by 15 percent per annum between 1972 and 1981. In 1982 the increase slowed to about 11 percent.

^{2/} Per capita rice availability reached an estimated 157 kilograms in 1982--an increase of 41 kilograms over that experienced in 1970. While real rice prices in urban areas declined by 35 percent between 1970 and 1978, during the 1970s the real price of rice for farmers increased 41 percent. Also fueling this growth in consumption were increases in consumer incomes and a decline in rice prices relative to other staples.

^{3/} Also because of a narrowing of the spread between the floor and ceiling prices, interseasonal storage by the private trade became less common. As a result, public distribution of rice has increased at a generally faster rate than government rice procurement.

^{4/} Because of the crop/procurement schedules most of the rice is needed for market releases during October-January.

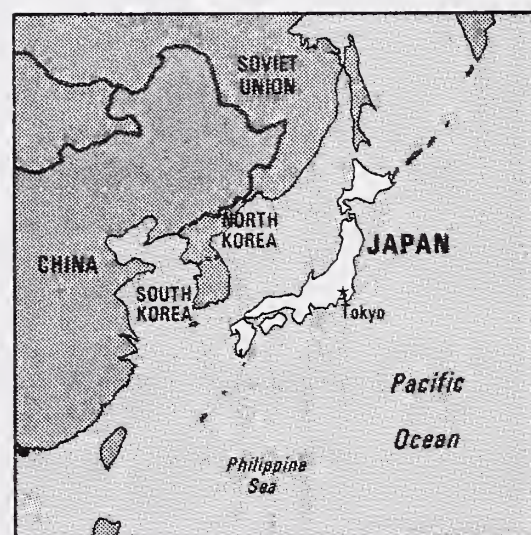
Bulog imports rice from nearly every country in the world--although it gives special preference to G-to-G purchases from Thailand and Burma. Bulog purchases rice through direct negotiations. Generally speaking, Indonesians prefer to buy rice with a low to intermediate amylose level but Indonesia imports both round and long-grain rice. ^{1/} Except for the rice from Japan, the rice imported is usually fully milled. Prior to 1981, Indonesia purchased mostly low-quality white rice (35 percent broken). With the recent spread of HYVs with poor cooking qualities, however, Indonesia has imported higher grades. In addition, Bulog (on behalf of private traders in Indonesia) buys limited quantities of Thai glutinous rice.

After averaging nearly two million tons in the 1977-80 period, Indonesia's rice imports in 1981 plummeted to only 543,000 tons and further declined in 1982 to 332,000 tons. The majority of the imports in 1982 were high-quality rice. Thailand, for example, shipped over 150,000 tons of 100 percent grade B to Indonesia in 1982 and imports from Burma were 5 and 10 percent broken. In part due to foreign exchange constraints brought about by the continued oil glut, Bulog's purchases in 1983 were primarily 15-25 percent broken. Rice imports in 1983 increased to 1.18 million tons as production gains were limited by a truncated wet season. Indonesia's imports in 1984 are estimated to have fallen below 500,000 tons.

According to a recent World Bank study, Indonesia is likely to reach self sufficiency in rice production by the late 1980s. Despite the findings of this study, it appears more likely that average annual rice imports of 500-750,000 tons will be needed.

Japan: From a level of nearly 18 million tons during the 1960s, Japan's rice production declined to less than 13 million tons (including about a half million tons of glutinous rice) during the early 1980s. Japan principally grows round grain rice and approximately three fifths of the crop is grown in the northern half of Honshu and on Hokkaido. The rice crop, which is virtually all irrigated, is harvested during the months of September through November. Japan's rice exports over the last 15 years have been a function of the government's efforts to dispose of surplus old rice. With internal prices several times above that of the world market

level, virtually all of Japan's exports are through the Food Agency and entail a substantial export subsidy. The main export ports are Yokohama, Kobe, Akita and Hakata.



^{1/} In specific locales, however, such as West Sumatra, a high amylose type rice is preferred.

PRODUCTION & PRICE POLICIES

Recent rice policy has been marked by a high level of protection for growers (through import controls and high support prices) at the expense of urban consumers and taxpayers. The 1983 government purchase price reached an incredible \$1,393 per ton of milled rice. The Food Agency's resale price in recent years has been generally about 10 percent below the purchase price. Rice is sold either directly to the government or to licensed dealers (mainly cooperatives) who constitute a "semi-controlled" market established in 1969. The government purchased less than one-third of the total crop in 1982/83 compared to 53 percent in 1970/71.

Prior to 1961, Japan's principal agricultural policy goal was to increase rice production while keeping retail rice prices low (so as to help foster an export-oriented industrialization effort). With the declining importance of rice as a wage good, in the early 1960s the policy objectives shifted to that of improving farmers incomes (so as to reduce an imbalance between rural and urban incomes) and reaching self-sufficiency. Beginning in 1961, producer price increases were set annually through a political process where the rural area's disproportionate power in the parliament was decisive. During the 1960s producer prices more than doubled while fertilizer prices declined 12 percent, encouraging increased rice production. ^{1/} This, combined with declining per capita rice consumption, initially resulted in Japan no longer needing to import significant quantities of rice after 1968 and the accumulation of large government-held stocks of rice. ^{2/} The government's response has been to launch surplus rice disposal efforts periodically and divert riceland to other crops when stock levels become particularly burdensome in an attempt to bring them to more desirable levels.

With carryover stocks reaching 3.6 million tons, Japan launched a surplus disposal effort in 1969 that continued through 1974. During this period some 6.7 million tons of surplus rice were disposed of, including 2.8 million tons through exports. Between 1970 and 1977, producer prices for rice again doubled (subsequent annual increases have been more modest with prices increasing only 6 percent between 1977 and 1983). ^{3/} Further increases in field yields combined with lower per capita rice consumption once again resulted in a buildup in government stocks. In 1978, the government launched a ten year effort to divert riceland to other crops through incentive payments. But with carryover stocks reaching 5.2 million tons, Japan resumed large scale rice exports in 1979.

- ^{1/} The difference between the producer price and the import price rose from less than 20 percent to well over 100 percent during this period.
- ^{2/} From a peak level of per capita rice consumption of 118 kilograms in 1962, by 1970 per capita consumption had declined to 95 kilograms and fell to 75 kilograms in 1982.
- ^{3/} The fertilizer:rough rice price ratio remained relatively constant at 1:2.8. Paralleling a 15-percent decline in the rice area, estimated fertilizer use fell 21 percent by 1979 from the peak of 1.28 million tons (nutrient basis) experienced in 1970. Estimated usage fell further to 785,000 tons in 1980 as the rice area harvested declined an additional 51 percent and farmers sharply reduced applications in response to unfavorable growing conditions and the continuation of limited producer price increases while production costs rose. Estimated usage, however, is slowly recovering from that low level.

EXPORTS

Virtually all of the rice exported during the 1969-74 disposal effort was shipped to Asian destinations, particularly Indonesia and South Korea. Having drawn down surplus rice stocks to below 2 million tons, only very small quantities were exported during the 1975-77 period.

In April 1979, the government initiated a five-year plan, which initially envisioned the disposal of 4.4 million tons of rice (including .9 million tons through exports and 2.1 million tons through feed use). ^{1/} In the ensuing 12 months, however, Japan exported 800,000 tons of rice. In 1980, Japan agreed to limit its rice exports (exclusive of grant aid) over the next four years to 1.4 million tons. ^{2/} Indonesia and South Korea continued to be the principal export destinations, but during the five-year period ending in 1982, 15 percent of the rice exported was shipped to Africa. This shift reflected not only changes in the trade patterns of the world rice market, but also Japan's more diversified diplomatic and commercial interests.

Not only were virtually all of Japan's rice exports from 1980 to 1982 highly subsidized, they were sold with highly concessional financing terms or provided on a grant basis. ^{3/} In addition, the rice exported (a round grain with 10 percent broken) was at least a couple of years old. With the exception of the brown rice shipped to Indonesia and South Korea, milled rice was exported during the 1970s.

Rice imports into Japan are tightly controlled by the government. The volume of rice imported is highly volatile and normally consists of glutinous rice and limited quantities of broken from Thailand and, to a lesser extent, China.

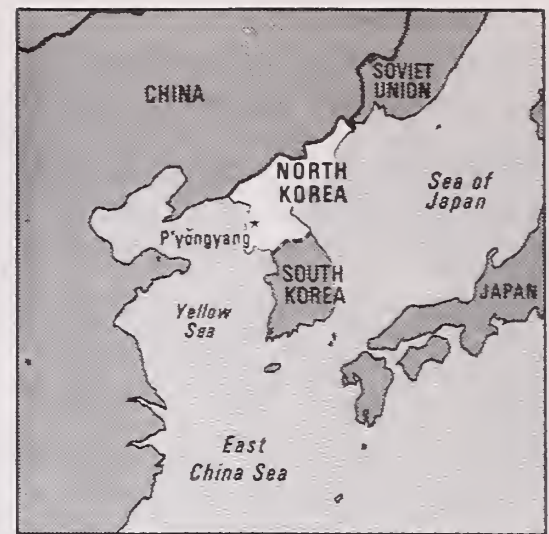
Japan's rice exports, which fell nearly a quarter in 1983 to 240,000 tons, are currently expected to total no more than 150,000 tons in 1984. As Japan has completed its surplus rice disposal efforts and government-held stocks are at a critically low level due to four successive years of bad weather, it is unlikely that Japan will export any significant quantities of rice during the balance of the 1980s unless current government programs are changed. These programs, however, also will seek to preclude Japan needing to import significant quantities of rice. To accomplish this end, the government has decided to increase production in order to add annually about 400,000 tons of rice to the government stockpile each year for the next three years until carryover stocks are rebuilt to 1.1-1.4 million tons. Per capita rice consumption is forecast to decline further to 63-66 kilograms by 1990.

^{1/} The actual amount of surplus rice disposed of is estimated at 5.3 million tons, including 1.4 million tons as livestock feed and 2.7 million tons via exports.

^{2/} The U.S.-Japan Rice Understanding contained an "emergency exception" clause. As three exceptions were agreed to, actual export sales substantially exceeded the 1.4 million tons contained in the agreement.

^{3/} Japan's commercial interests were served by arranging the sale and shipment of rice provided on a grant basis through Japanese trading companies.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic of (North Korea): The DPRK produces about 5 million tons of rice annually through extensive use of HYVs and an elaborate water supply/drainage system. Rice production is concentrated along the western coast with the main rice bowl in Southern Hwanghae. The rice, which is a round-grain, is harvested September-October. Rice exports are a government monopoly conducted by the Korea Cereals Export Import Corporation.



PRODUCTION & PRICE POLICIES

The DPRK's general agricultural and rice policies have been geared towards creating mechanized, large-scale farms with industrial-type management and labor and state ownership of the land and means of production. Towards this end, Korea's rice policy has emphasized expanding the irrigation system, establishing collective farms, and extending rural electrification. The collective farms enabled the government to introduce HYVs, increase fertilizer usage and encourage the adoption of improved cultural practices while at the same time mobilizing for the state the gains of increased rice production. The government, in recognizing the climatic difficulties in growing rice at such a northern latitude and believing that greater temperature and rainfall variation is occurring, has adapted cultural practices and built up support facilities to allow them to cope with bad weather. For example, rice is planted in March under sheltered conditions so that transplanting can occur by May 25--allowing the growing season to be extended by a month over that traditionally practiced.

During the second half of the 1970s, tidal land reclamation on the Yellow Sea was emphasized. Perhaps 30,000 hectares or more of fields were reclaimed which are believed to have been devoted to rice cultivation. This, combined with officially estimated yield increases of up to 50 percent, is reported to have resulted in a increase in production of over 70 percent between 1970 and 1982. ^{1/}

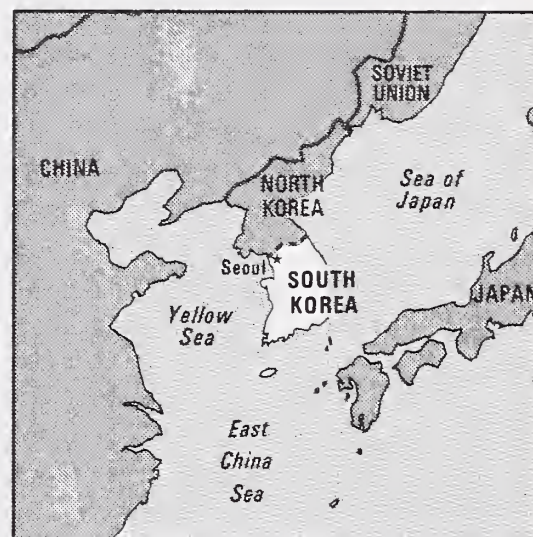
EXPORTS

Within the DPRK, rice is rationed and corn and imported wheat are used as rice substitutes. However, about 300,000 tons of rice are annually reserved for export. During 1970-82, exports are estimated to have ranged from 89,000 tons in 1970 to a high of 412,000 tons (1978). The principal export destination is the USSR, which in recent years has annually taken over 200,000 tons. The bulk of these shipments are believed to have been shipped by rail. The second most important destination was Indonesia. The principal export port for rice is believed to be Wonsan.

^{1/} FAO estimates that apparent fertilizer use on all crops more than doubled between 1970 and 1980.

The DPRK is estimated to have exported 250,000 tons of rice in 1983 and exports are estimated to have reached that level again in 1984. The government has announced very ambitious rice production plans. By the end of the decade, North Korea hopes to reclaim 300,000 hectares of tidal land, which will be devoted to rice cultivation through state collective farms. In addition, the government has announced plans to recover 200,000 hectares of land in the foothills and mountains which will primarily be planted in rice. While these goals are not likely to be achieved they may permit exports to be maintained at current levels or increase to 300-350,000 tons despite estimated annual increases in population of 1.7 percent.

Korea, Republic of (South Korea): Rice production in recent years has averaged over 7 million tons. Rice cultivation is concentrated in the lowlands of five provinces (Cholla-Namdo and Cholla-Pukto in the southwest, Chungchong Namdo and Kyonggi-do in the west and Kyongsang-Pukto in the east). These provinces account for over three-fourths of all the rice produced in South Korea. The rice, 72 percent of which is grown under fully irrigated conditions, is primarily a round-grain. The crop is harvested during October-November. The area planted to HYVs hit a peak of 76 percent of the rice area in 1978 before declining to between one-fourth and one-third of the area planted, respectively, in 1981 and 1982. The Office of Supply Republic of Korea (OSROK) is the sole importer of rice into Korea. The main ports for rice imports are Pusan and Inchon.



PRODUCTION & PRICE POLICIES

During the Japanese occupation from 1910 to 1945, Korea was forced to ship rice to Japan. As a result, barley became the primary foodgrain in Korea. Korea experienced domestic rice shortages after 1945 due to rapidly expanding consumption. Since independence, rice policy in Korea has been geared towards maintaining low prices for urban consumers and preventing wide seasonal fluctuations in prices. The government purchase price for rice remained below prevailing market levels and the government endeavored to keep retail prices low in order to achieve overall price stability and aid its export-driven industrialization effort.

In 1968, Korea's rice policy shifted to one which, while continuing to stabilize urban consumer prices, sought to address the growing disparity between rural and urban incomes and the increasing food deficit. ^{1/} Although insufficient to match the increase in market prices, the government procurement price increased 439 percent between 1967 and 1974.

^{1/} According to published data, the gap between farm and urban incomes has narrowed considerably. In the late 1960s farm household incomes were only 74 percent of the household incomes of urban wage and salary earners. By the second half of the 1970s this increased to 97 percent.

At the same time the government sought to reduce rice consumption through a variety of price and regulatory measures: to encourage substitution, the barley price was lowered through subsidies; restaurants were required to mix barley with their servings of rice; and non rice days were instituted two days per week for restaurants and in the school lunch program. The government in recent years has also periodically encouraged the production of super cereal (a wheat-based food), which is used as a rice extender when barley is not plentiful, and the use of wheat flour in rice wine production. ^{1/} During the late 1970s, with the improved level of rice supplies, the government relaxed its enforcement of the mixing regulations. With rice imports again rising in 1979 and large stocks of barley on hand, the Korean government, beginning in 1980, stepped up its enforcement of these regulations.

Rice production increased significantly during the 1970s and early 1980s due to improved yields stemming from the introduction of HYVs, highly remunerative prices, the expansion of irrigation facilities, increased fertilizer usage and the consolidation and redistribution of rice fields to increase cultivation efficiency. ^{2/} While the area devoted to rice cultivation has remained constant at 1.2 million hectares, average yields increased 22 percent between 1970-72 and 1980-82, reaching 5.6 tons per hectare, among the highest in the world. These factors more than offset the loss of prime riceland to urbanization and its partial replacement by less fertile forest and upland areas. Achieving rice self-sufficiency was a priority under the government's Third Economic Plan (1972-76). Investment in the agricultural sector (especially in irrigation facilities) increased to 11.8 percent of the total development budget--three times the level of the second plan.

The introduction and rapid spread of high-yielding cultivars beginning in 1972 (initially Tongil, followed by Yushin and Milyang) have played a critical role in increasing rice production during the last 10 years. Under normal growing conditions, the HYVs initially outyielded traditional varieties by about 35-40 percent. To encourage the planting of HYVs, the government generally limited (and continues to limit) its procurement to HYVs. Traditional rice normally accounted for only 1 or 2 percent of the rice procured by the government (although it reached 11 percent of the total in 1981/82.) In addition, easy access to subsidized credit was provided to farmers who planted HYV rice. Nonetheless, despite this and other government incentives, use of HYV cultivars has declined sharply since 1978. In that year, with 76 percent of the area planted in HYVs, blight affected HYV yields.

^{1/} It is estimated that the barley mixing regulations and the wheat flour usage in rice wine reduced rice utilization by 600-700,000 tons in 1982.

^{2/} By 1982/83, the government procurement price reached \$937 per ton of milled rice. Under the two-tier price system, rice and barley are purchased at high prices to encourage production and sold at lower prices to protect consumers. In September 1983, for example, the government's rice release price was 5 percent below the procurement or acquisition price. Despite the subsidy, the Korean consumer pays a price which is substantially above the world price level, e.g. in late March, 1984, the retail rice prices ranged from \$882 to \$1,088 per ton in Seoul.

Due to farmers' criticism of the poor harvest results, the government has increasingly relaxed its efforts to encourage HYV planting and has given farmers greater choice in the selection of varieties. ^{1/} The following factors contributed to the decline in HYV area: HYVs are more susceptible to cold weather and disease, production costs are higher because of the need for using more fertilizer and pesticides than on traditional varieties, producer prices are lower because of unfavorable consumer acceptance of HYV rice due to their inferior cooking and eating characteristics and the increasing yields of traditional varieties have made them relatively more profitable. (In recent years, HYVs have only outyielded traditional varieties by about 10 percent.)

With the introduction of HYVs, fertilizer usage increased dramatically. The estimated application rate hit a peak 524 kilograms per hectare in 1977 (58 percent above the 1970 level). Due to the fall off in HYV plantings, fertilizer usage has declined to an estimated 459 kilograms per hectare in 1981. Nonetheless, the intensity of use is among the highest in the world. Fertilizer, like rice, is produced in Korea at guaranteed prices which are significantly higher than world prices. Fertilizer distribution is largely handled by the National Agricultural Cooperative Federation (NACF) on behalf of the government and is sold at subsidized prices--albeit at levels which are far above international prices. The government is currently, however, attempting to reduce subsidies by increasing fertilizer prices. Despite the recent price increases, fertilizer prices remain low relative to rice prices and account for only 5 percent of the production costs per hectare of rice. Due to this pricing relationship, excessive quantities of fertilizer have been used, especially nitrogen, which has resulted in an increasing acidification of riceland.

About 50-55 percent of the rice crop is commercially marketed. Korea has essentially three rice marketing systems. In the first, farmers sell HYV rice to the government during the months of October through January when open market prices are normally 10 percent below the government purchase point. The government (based on expected rice supply-demand, existing stocks, and the current and expected rice prices) establishes and announces a procurement target and procurement prices sometime before harvest. Each farmer, in turn, is given a procurement quota in proportion to his rice production. This rice is milled and sold to government institutions and to consumers at fixed prices either in pure form, blended with imported rice, or mixed with barley. In the second system, the NACF buys traditional varieties of rice or good tasting HYVs from farmers at the prevailing market price during the harvest season, mills the rice and sells it to consumers at a discount from the prevailing market price during the high price season. In the third system, farmers sell rice (primarily traditional varieties) in the open market. Generally, the government releases its rice at a uniform price throughout the year in an effort to stabilize consumer prices. The bulk of the rice is released from June through October.

^{1/} The government procurement price is usually 12-15 percent higher than the open market price at the time of purchase. Since 1975/76, procurement (with the exception of 1980/81) has ranged from 17-25 percent of total production. As HYV plantings have declined in recent years, HYV rice has accounted for only 28-37 percent of production, and that procured constituted an overwhelming share of the HYV rice produced.

IMPORTS

OSROK purchases rice on behalf of the South Korean government. The quantity, quality and origin of the rice is decided upon by the Economic Ministers' Council based on the recommendation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. OSROK normally buys rice through direct negotiations. The United States has been the principal origin for Korea's rice imports. During the 1970-77 period, roughly half of Korea's import needs were provided under Public Law 480. The United States rice imported included both medium-grain from the Gulf and short and medium grain from California. As Korea shifted to relying on commercial purchases of U.S. rice, its purchases were largely limited to California rice. Because of the strong consumer preference for freshly milled japonica rice, OSROK buys brown bulk round grain rice (15 percent broken), which can be milled as it is needed. Japan has been the other major supplier of rice to South Korea. (In addition, small quantities of glutinous Thai rice are imported.)

Despite the significant increase in rice production, Korea has been a net rice importer in every year except one since 1970. This has resulted from a rapid increase in consumption due to population growth. ^{1/} The added emphasis on achieving rice self-sufficiency through increased investment in the agricultural sector resulted in rice imports declining more or less steadily from a peak level of 890,000 tons in 1971 to a point where Korea was able to export 80,000 tons in 1978. The surplus situation was shortlived and Korea resumed imports in the aftermath of the poor harvest in the fall of 1978. Imports reached 355,000 tons in 1979 and increased to over 820,000 tons in 1980.

With a drastic crop shortfall experienced in 1980, South Korea imported 2.3 million tons in 1981. The massive rice imports proved to be in excess of Korea's requirements and its imports declined to 228,000 tons in 1982. In 1983 Korea imported 216,000 tons of rice and only minimal imports are expected in 1984, barring quality problems with government stocks or a weather-induced short crop.

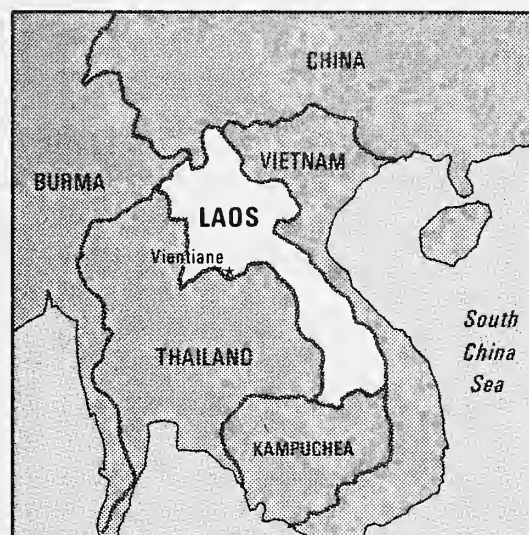
Korea will likely remain a net importer of rice for the medium term. By 1991 it plans to extend the irrigation system to 90 percent of the rice area, but while further improvements in irrigation facilities can lessen the risk of drought, Korea has limited land resources suitable for rice cultivation. In addition, about 8,000-9,000 hectares of land (much of which is high-quality riceland) is being lost each year to urbanization. Under the Fifth Economic Plan (1982-86), rice production is to reach 7.7 million tons in 1986, an increase of 2 percent per annum over that achieved in 1982, and per capita rice consumption is projected to decline to 103 kilograms due to changing dietary habits. These rates of production growth, however, may not be achieved if the government continues its current policy of limiting production subsidies by raising fertilizer prices while at the same time freezing the rice procurement price. It seems likely, therefore, that South Korea in

^{1/} With improved incomes, per capita rice consumption, estimated at 127 kilograms in 1983, shows a slow decline as diets are diversified to include larger amounts of meat and vegetables.

the 1980s will annually import about 200-300,000 tons, although the actual quantity will vary sharply from year to year. ^{1/} But, while Japan has eliminated its surplus rice mountain and will not be competing for a share of the Korean rice market, the United States can expect significant competition from Australia.

Laos: Rice production stands at about 1.0-1.1 million tons and about 93 percent of the crop is rainfed. Rice occupies 80-90 percent of the total cultivated area in Kampuchea (Laos.)

Unlike most Asian countries, glutinous rice varieties account for more than 85 percent of the total crop and HYVs are used on less than 1 percent of the area planted to rice. The main rice crop is harvested from late October until early December. (Dry season irrigated rice constitutes only one percent of the total rice area and accounts for less than 2 percent of total rice production.) Nearly two-thirds of the rice crop is from lowland areas along the plains of the Mekong River system. Vientiane, Savannakhet, and Champassak provinces in the south and southeast are the most important lowland rice areas supplying nearly half of the total production. About one-third of the production comes from upland rice (principally through slash and burn cultivation) during the wet season. Upland rice is predominant in northern Laos and is most widely grown in Luang Prabang province. Rice imports, most of which come overland from Thailand, are handled by Societe d'Laos Import et Export.



PRODUCTION & PRICE POLICIES

During 1970-82, rice production increased but 11 percent with the result that estimated per capita availability declined from over 209 kilograms in 1970 to a low of 162 kilograms in 1979. ^{2/} Rice yields in Laos are very low as only miniscule amounts of fertilizer are used, and farmers use hardy seed varieties which, while low-yielding, are flood resistant. ^{3/} Because of its

^{1/} In addition to drought, the crop is vulnerable to cool weather at flowering and typhoons in August and September.

^{2/} Estimated per capita availability partially recovered in subsequent years as rice production benefited from good weather. Estimated per capita availability was 198 kilograms in 1982.

^{3/} The Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperatives (MOAIC) is the exclusive distributor of agricultural inputs and it gives priority to state farms and cooperatives. In 1981, MOAIC distributed only 1,000 tons of chemical fertilizer and 50 tons of improved seeds.

rainfed nature, Laotian rice production is vulnerable to serious droughts (which occur roughly every third year) and flooding. Due to the mountainous terrain and the absence of even a rudimentary transportation system, the internal market is highly fragmented. This market fragmentation discourages the dissemination of new agricultural technology and production above subsistence levels as the surplus cannot be moved to market. Only a small percentage of the total crop is marketed and it usually is consumed in the area nearby.

Under the communists, rice self-sufficiency, not only on a national but also on a provincial basis (because of the poor transportation infrastructure), has been an important goal. In an effort to reach self-sufficiency, the government's rice policy has focused on the following: organizing cooperatives and state farms; the rehabilitation and construction of irrigation facilities; the construction of roads; providing limited quantities of credit, seeds and extension services to rice farmers; and providing production incentives (both price and non price). The expansion of irrigation facilities has been a key instrument. The irrigated rice area has been slowly expanded. In 1977, an estimated 20,000 hectares were flood-irrigated by small pumps and stream diversions, including 7,000 hectares which were planted to rice in the dry season. By 1983, the irrigated area reached an estimated 30,000 hectares with the capability of 10,000 hectares being also planted with a second rice crop.

With World Bank funding, the government has recently introduced a limited rice intensification program employing a package of improved inputs (seeds, fertilizer and pesticides), modern cultural practices and extension services. In 1982/83, the rice intensification program covered less than 10,000 hectares during the wet season and 3,500 hectares in the dry season. The package is at least partially repaid at harvest with rice.

The government procures rice via what constitutes a land tax levied in rice and direct purchases. In 1982, the government collected about 75,000 tons of paddy as taxes and an additional 115,000 tons were procured through purchases by the Provincial Food Procurement Agencies. (This significantly exceeded the government's target of 155,000 tons.) This rice is distributed at highly subsidized prices to civil servants, the armed forces and urban dwellers. Farmers are free to sell their surplus in the free market. Free market price levels are generally similar to prices in neighboring northeast Thailand.

Until 1980, the government's pricing policies for rice and inputs were characterized by a system of fixed prices and, officially, a government monopoly on all trade. As open market prices were much higher than officially set prices, a parallel marketing system existed. Because of the resulting disincentives to production and declining per capita rice availability, the Laotian government in November 1979 issued Resolution 7, which sought to provide incentives to rice farmers and traders. The new pricing policy led to a four- to fivefold increase in official procurement prices for agricultural commodities, a decision to not allow changes in official prices to lag behind free market prices by more than 15 percent, a devaluation of the currency by 60 percent and a relaxation allowing farmers to sell their surplus to private traders. In addition, agricultural taxes were lowered and above-quota rice

sales to the government are now made at negotiated prices. The policy changes were aimed at stimulating increased rice production, minimizing subsidies on agricultural imports and establishing across border parity prices in order to minimize illicit rice exports to Thailand. Also, as an incentive to increase productivity, the government in 1982 stepped up the supply of consumer goods to be exchanged for rice.

Since the communist takeover in 1975, a number of state farms and cooperatives have been established as part of the government's policy of introducing socialist forms of production. After a vigorous effort to organize cooperatives in 1978/79, it appears that the government has decided to slow down temporarily the drive to form new cooperatives and instead is seeking to consolidate existing cooperatives. State farms and cooperatives occupy a relatively small proportion of the riceland.

Due to limited storage, foreign exchange constraints and the inability of the government to accumulate a surplus of rice over immediate distribution needs, the Laotian government does not operate a buffer stock scheme. Without such a scheme to ensure adequate supplies in the cities during the months prior to the main harvest, the government is unable to prevent price run ups or temporary shortages, let alone provide for years where significant production shortfalls occur.

IMPORTS

Societe Lao d'Import et Export, a general state trading organization operating under the supervision of the Department of External Trade, negotiates rice imports. Most of the purchases are from a single company in Thailand with which it has a special trading relationship. The rice purchased is principally a glutinous rice, but purchases of white rice are also made. The glutinous rice bought during the mid-1970s had 10 percent broken, but that purchased beginning in 1979 was of a lower quality, primarily with 25 percent broken. Because of favorable weather, foreign exchange constraints and policy reforms made in 1979, rice imports, after reaching a peak of an estimated 120,000 tons in 1976, have gradually declined in recent years. There is, it should be stressed, a fairly free movement of rice between Laos and Thailand. The volume and direction of this unofficial movement depends on local availabilities and transport costs.

Rice imports in 1983 are estimated to have totaled 40,000 tons, but drought conditions experienced last year have resulted in an apparent rice shortfall of up to 100,000 tons. Effective water control is a key constraint to greatly increasing productivity through expanded double-cropping and allowing the use of improved inputs. Estimates vary, but the potential irrigated area during the wet season could reach up to 600,000 hectares (including 390,000 hectares utilizing large multi-purpose schemes) and up to 400,000 hectares during the dry season. According to the current five-year plan (covering 1981-85), the government plans to build irrigation systems covering 200,000 hectares and bring the area irrigated during the dry season to 55,000 hectares. (It appears unlikely, however, that more than 3,000 hectares annually will be brought under irrigation given the government's limited absorptive capacity.) Under the plan, annual fertilizer use is forecast to rise to only 5,000 tons by 1985. Conceivably, Laos in years of normal growing conditions could at least approach, if not achieve, self-sufficiency in rice by the end of the decade.

Macao: As is the case with Hong Kong, the Portugese colony of Macao imports most of its rice needs from neighboring China. Direct imports of rice from China are channeled through Ceroil's outlet Nam Kwong Trading Co. and are believed to be a long-grain rice with 10 percent broken. Macao's modest annual imports have been relatively flat and currently total about 20,000 tons. Hong Kong rice merchants are believed to handle most of the rice imported.



Malaysia: Rice production in Malaysia has hovered around 2.0 million tons for the last decade. The main season crop, harvested December-February, accounts for over 60 percent of production. A smaller off-season crop is harvested on the Malayan peninsula during July-October. Nearly three-fifths of the riceland area is irrigated, but HYVs are planted in only about half of the area. Wetland rice farmers plant several varieties of high-yielding long- and medium-grain, which were developed locally. Farmers in the upland areas and those practicing slash and burn cultivation (mainly in Sabah and Sarawak) plant traditional varieties.



Approximately three-fourths of Malaysia's rice area, producing over 85 percent of the country's rice, is located in peninsular Malaysia. About half of the country's production is in the Kedah-Perlis "rice bowl" along the northwest coast of the peninsula, where irrigation water from the Muda Irrigation Project supplements monsoon rains. A second large surplus production area is located in Kelantan along the north-eastern coast. The Lembaga Padi dan Beras Negara (LPN), established in 1971, is the government organization responsible for rice imports for Malaysia.

PRODUCTION & PRICE POLICIES

Because rice farmers in Malaysia traditionally have been very poor ethnic Malays concentrated in politically sensitive regions of the country, Malaysia's rice policy has been decidedly producer-oriented. Immediately following independence in 1957, Malaysia embarked on a drive to achieve self-sufficiency in rice production. By 1970, rice production had increased by more than a third (reaching 1.7 million tons) allowing Malaysia's dependency on imports to fall to less than 20 percent of the country's total rice needs, compared to 54 percent in 1957. Growth in the size of the off-season crop was a primary factor underlying the increase in the size of the total crop as the outturn from the main season harvest remained more or less flat during the 1960s. ^{1/}

^{1/} A contributing factor was the decline in per capita rice consumption during the 1960s.

Following a more than 50-percent increase in rice prices in 1973, Malaysia's current rice policy was formulated with the following objectives: to support farm incomes to increase rice production to achieve 90 percent self-sufficiency in the face of a population growth rate of 2.7 percent per annum and to ensure consumers quality rice at stable and fair prices. ^{1/} To support farm incomes and stimulate production, the government establishes a Guaranteed Minimum Price (GMP) and the LPN also purchases rice at floating support prices above the GMP. ^{2/} Beginning in 1974, the government also established a ceiling price on fertilizer and all rice farmers became eligible to buy fertilizer at heavily subsidized prices. ^{3/} Further, the government currently provides small rice farmers with free seed, fertilizer and irrigation water, and offers low-interest production credits and subsidized agricultural chemicals. The government also has sought to expand irrigation facilities and operates a network of rice drying complexes and mills.

Rice production increases since 1970 have slowed, with production plateauing at 1.9-2.0 million tons (rough basis) by 1979. The Muda Irrigation Projects in Kedah and Perlis and the Kemuba scheme in Kelantan accounted for the bulk of the increase in double-cropping after 1969. The completion of these irrigation projects coincided with a rapid spread in the adoption of HYVs as rice farmers were subsidized by artificially low water rates.

During the 1970s, rice production and demand remained roughly constant. Losses of marginal riceland due to abandonment were offset by yield increases in more efficient and better irrigated areas on the one hand and by apparent declines in per capita consumption, at least in peninsular Malaysia, on the other. ^{4/} Despite increases in the GMP, from \$120 per ton of rough rice in 1970 to about \$195-225 in 1979, the growth in rice production slowed during the second half of the 1970s due to drought conditions, rising input prices, declining real returns for rice production and a rapid increase in rural off-farm income opportunities. Beginning in 1980, the ex-mill GMP was enhanced by a price subsidy of \$75 per ton (M\$165.40 per ton) in the form of a non-negotiable coupon, but the GMP has not been raised since 1979.

To protect consumers, the LPN, beginning in 1974, established ceiling prices for rice ex-mill, wholesale and retail for 17 different grades. Ceiling prices outside of the major surplus production areas are permitted to be up to 5 percent higher depending on the distance from the producing areas. The prices, which are mandatory ceilings, are reviewed periodically, but retail prices have remained constant since 1980.

^{1/} In 1975, the goal was raised to full self-sufficiency.

^{2/} Separate GMP and support prices are established for short-, medium-, and long-grain rice. The GMP is currently \$216 per ton for long-grain paddy, \$202 for medium-grain and \$187 for short-grain.

^{3/} The ceiling price for urea was set at \$196 per ton or 55 percent below the farmgate price for urea at the time. The amount of subsidy varies depending on whether the world price of urea exceeds \$117 per ton. Fertilizer usage on rice is estimated to have roughly tripled since 1975, reaching 60,000 tons in 1983.

^{4/} Per capita rice availability is estimated to have initially increased from 130 kilograms in 1970 to 140 kilograms in 1972, before declining to 111 kilograms in 1982.

The LPN domestically procures about 550,000 tons of rough rice annually, nearly a twofold increase over procurement levels six years ago. These purchases, combined with rice imports, are used to inject 40,000-50,000 tons per month into the market through licensed wholesalers and retailers to control rice price increases. The government endeavors to maintain a buffer stock equal to three months supply for peninsular Malaysia and six months for Sabah and Sarawak.

IMPORTS

In the early 1970s, licensed private importers were allowed to import rice on the proviso that they also purchase a proportional amount of rice from government-held stocks (1.0-2.0 tons for every ton imported) at a price above the prevailing wholesale market price. The ratio was periodically reviewed to regulate the inflow of imports (as domestic prices were generally above world levels) and to ensure a rotation of government-held stocks. 1/

Rice imports are normally purchased on a f.o.b. basis via G-to-G contracts with special preference given to buying from other Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries. In the early 1970s, Thailand and China were the principal suppliers, but beginning in the mid-1970s, the LPN increasingly concentrated on making its purchases from Thailand and the Philippines (while the latter was exporting). This culminated in 1982 with Malaysia buying nearly all of its needs from Thailand. (This was reversed in 1983 when the LPN began to diversify its buying in an effort to promote the export of palm oil and other products). Malaysia imported about 250-300,000 tons annually during most of the 1970s. Exceptions occurred in 1972 and 1975, when stocks were drawn down, and 1976, when overall consumption declined. During the early 1980s, drought conditions have contributed to a falloff in domestic production with the result that rice imports have been rising. In 1982, the LPN imported over 390,000 tons.

In addition to shifts in the origin of the rice imported, there have been shifts toward importing higher qualities. The LPN purchases mainly high-quality milled long-grain rice, along with small amounts of glutinous, basmati and high-quality medium-grain rice to meet special seasonal and ethnic requirements. 2/ In recent years, imports of broken, parboiled rice, and glutinous rice have declined. In particular, beginning in 1978 there has been a sharp increase in imports of Thai 100 percent grade B, reaching over 300,000 tons annually in 1981 and 1982. (Prior to 1978, Thai sales of 100 percent grade B never exceeded 40,000 tons.) Currently, about three-fourths of LPN's purchases are high quality rice.

1/ Up until the late 1970s, imports and the operation of the GMP on Sabah were the responsibility of the Sabah Rice Board.

2/ The quality of the rice produced from HYVs is viewed as inferior to the better grades of Thai rice. This (in addition to a large wholesale price differential) accounts for a pattern of smuggling along the Thai border and a tendency for traders to blend local rice with that coming from imports.

About half of the rice imports go to peninsular Malaysia. The main ports for rice imports for peninsular Malaysia are Port Klang and (to a lesser extent) Penang, although truck and rail are occasionally utilized. Rice imports into Sarawak were stable at about 60,000 tons during the late 1970s, but exceeded 75,000 tons in 1981. Kuching is the main port for Sarawak. Shipments to Sabah have fluctuated widely in recent years with an upward trend. For example, 39,000 tons were imported in 1976, but by 1981 imports totaled close to 94,000 tons. (Prior to the sharp fall off in purchases from China in 1980, most of the rice imported into Sabah was from China.) The principal ports for rice shipped to Sabah are Kota Kinabalu, followed by Tawau and Sadakan.

Rice imports in 1983 were limited to 352,000 tons as the LPN drew down its stocks. In 1984, however, imports are forecast to reach at least 450,000 tons and possibly as high as 500,000 tons. Annual rice imports during the balance of the 1980s are likely to continue to average 400,000 tons or higher. In early 1984, the government finally recognized that its goal of rice self-sufficiency was impractical. Instead, government efforts (and subsidies) will be re-directed to the promotion of those crops for which Malaysia has a comparative advantage. Accordingly, the government has lowered its production target to 80-85 percent self-sufficiency, but even this level is unlikely to be achieved. On the other hand, per capita rice consumption is expected to further decline as a result of increased wheat consumption.

Pakistan: Pakistan harvests a single crop of about 5.2 million tons (including about 1 million tons of Basmati, an aromatic rice) beginning in mid-October and continuing into November. Although somewhat dependent upon the monsoon rains, virtually all rice is irrigated. HYVs account for roughly 45 percent of the rice area and three-fifths of the production. About 95 percent of Pakistan's production is concentrated in two provinces--Punjab and Sind. Because of hot growing conditions in Sind province, the milled rice produced is characterized by a high percentage of brokens--30-35 percent. In Punjab province,

both Basmati and HYVs are cultivated. ^{1/} The latter mills to a rice with about 15 percent brokens. The Rice Export Corporation of Pakistan (RECP) is the government monopoly charged with rice exports.



PRODUCTION & PRICE POLICIES

Rice production increased from 3.3 million tons in 1970 to 5.2 million tons in 1982. Most of the increase is the result of a 32-percent increase in area and improved yields for traditional varieties. Production from HYVs, which were

^{1/} An aromatic rice, Sugadesi, also is grown in Sind, but apparently the production is limited and is consumed locally. Beginning in 1983, a new high-yielding aromatic variety, Lateefy, was released for cultivation in Sind.

introduced on a large scale in 1968, has increased from 1.06 million tons in 1970 to 1.95 million tons (milled basis) in 1978--the peak year of HYV plantings. Despite the subsequent downturn in HYV plantings from 50 percent of the rice area to about 45 percent in recent years (due to less remunerative prices and pest problems), a recovery in field yields pushed production of HYV rice to 2.12 million tons (milled basis) in 1982. While HYV production doubled in the 13 years ending in 1982, yields declined over 5 percent due to the switch away from the better yielding IRRI-8 to IRRI-6. Encouraged by more remunerative procurement prices, the area devoted to Basmati nearly doubled and production increased 145 percent during 1970-82.

Current Pakistani rice policy is focused on maximizing production (without substantially increasing the area under cultivation) in order to increase exports. To accomplish this end, the government seeks to encourage the use of HYVs without adversely impacting on Basmati cultivation, by providing agricultural inputs (including fertilizer, pesticides and irrigation water) at subsidized prices and interest free loans through cooperatives. In addition, up until 1979, the government provided extensive aerial and ground spraying for plant protection. Beginning in that year, responsibility for pest control measures in Punjab and Sind was turned over to the private sector--although interest-free loans are currently provided for the purchase of sprayers and pesticides. After an initial lapse, plant protection efforts have begun to recover.

Fertilizer use in Pakistan has increased sharply, encouraged by subsidized prices and rapidly rising rice procurement prices. Between 1970 and 1975, the price of domestically produced urea increased by 116 percent, but the procurement price for HYVs rose 181 percent. With an additional lowering in fertilizer prices in 1976 coincidental with a 20-percent increase in rice prices, the fertilizer:paddy ratio improved to 1:0.64--where it remained for the next three years. Fertilizer use on rice increased from an estimated 44,000 tons in 1972/73 (July-June) to 125,000 tons in 1979/80. As a result of steep fertilizer price increases in 1980 (the price of urea increased 49 percent), fertilizer use on all crops stagnated between 1979/80 and 1981/82. While fertilizer use increased only 3 percent during this two-year period, increases in the support prices had more than restored the previous fertilizer:paddy ratio by 1982/83, despite additional fertilizer price increases, and fertilizer use resumed its climb. (In 1982/83, overall fertilizer use is estimated to have increased by 15 percent.) The series of price increases introduced in 1980 (which was accompanied by a rise in the cost of diesel oil for operating tubewells) was aimed at eventually eliminating fertilizer subsidies by 1985. In addition to raising support prices to cover higher fertilizer costs, the government has sought to increase credit facilities and to streamline fertilizer distribution channels to improve the timely availability of this and other inputs.

Between 1972/73 and 1974/75, the government's procurement prices for milled rice increased 80-120 percent in three seasons, after being kept practically unchanged since 1968/69. Following these large increases, the rate of price increases slowed. During the 1974/75-1979/80 period, procurement prices increased only 17-22 percent. With the nationalization of the rice milling industry in 1976, the government also introduced a support price system for

paddy. 1/ Before the planting season begins each season, the government announces the support prices for the coming season. Subsequently, based on production estimates provided to the central government by the provincial authorities in Punjab and Sind, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MFA) sets minimum domestic procurement targets (which are subject to revision) for government purchases of Basmati and coarse rice 2/ in Punjab and Sind and an interministerial decision is made on the purchase prices to be paid. 3/ The latter decision is usually made in early October, at the beginning of the procurement season.

Based on the targets, the government purchases rice from millers and licensed traders at about 250 buying centers. In Punjab, the movement of rice is restricted in order to reach the procurement targets and a levy is exacted on millers/traders. (After the target is reached, remaining supplies are allowed to move freely for sale in the market by private traders without any price control.) In Sind the rice is procured voluntarily. The rice is purchased at procurement centers for the RECP by the provincial Food Department. The rice purchased is transported by truck and rail to one of two storage facilities near Karachi where it is further milled and cleaned to meet importer specifications. In the early 1980s RECP procured 1.0-1.2 million tons (almost double the nearly 645,000 tons averaged during 1973/74-1976/77), including about 350,000 tons of basmati, 260,000 tons of medium-quality rice, and over 500,000 tons of low-quality.

Approximately 70 percent of the production is marketed and the government purchases about half of the marketed surplus. Procurement of non-aromatic rice in Punjab normally begins in November, peaks in December, and is over by mid-April. Because the harvest is about one month later in Sind, the procurement there largely begins in December and continues through May, with January-March the peak procurement months. For basmati, procurement usually begins in late November and continues through June, with the bulk of the procurement in January-March. Because of limited procurement of non-aromatic rice in Punjab in recent years, the government has begun purchasing Sind rice

- 1/ The rice mills were denationalized in 1977 and the government re-introduced a milled rice procurement price. The current system of both a rough rice support price and a milled rice procurement price remains to ensure adequate returns for both farmers and millers as well as provide the government an adequate supply of rice for export.
- 2/ As in the case in neighboring India, the medium- and low-quality rice produced is often referred to as "coarse" rice. The coarse rice produced in Punjab is IRRI-6, a bold long-grain with a high amylose content. In recent years, IRRI-6 has become the predominant variety in Sind, too, replacing IRRI-8 and Kangni, both medium-grain varieties. However, a new variety, KS-282, was introduced in 1983 and is expected to replace IRRI-6 in Punjab.
- 3/ RECP is not charged with maintaining retail price stability; this is the responsibility of the MFA.

which has been screened to 15-20 percent broken. 1/ In 1982/83, the RECP purchased 288,000 tons of Sind 15/20 percent or roughly twice the level procured one year earlier.

EXPORTS

Rice is a key foreign exchange earner for Pakistan accounting for 15 percent of the value of all exports in 1982/83, compared with 21 percent in 1973/74-1974/75. The RECP, created in 1974, assumed the export responsibilities of the Trading Corporation of Pakistan, Ltd. (TCP), as well as responsibility for rice procurement and stock holding. 2/ (Prior to 1974, the latter functions were the responsibility of the MFA.) With the breakaway

of rice-deficit Bangladesh in 1971 and increased rice production resulting from an expansion in the rice area harvested, Pakistan's rice exports have increased sharply. As the rice crop is grown principally under irrigated conditions, the variability in production is less pronounced than that in many other Asian countries. In addition, rice is not the staple food of the majority of the population and per capita availability has been largely flat at 24-26 kilograms since 1975.

Prior to Bangladesh's independence, the government annually procured roughly 100-150,000 tons of Basmati, which was exported, and 300-400,000 tons of coarse rice, which was shipped to what was then East Pakistan. With Bangladesh's independence, the Pakistani government was initially undecided whether it should continue policies that encouraged rice production in Sind province. This, combined with coarse rice export limitations contained in P.L. 480 agreements for wheat, resulted in practically all of Pakistan's exports being Basmati up through 1972. With the marketing of large carryover stocks of coarse rice, Pakistan's exports surged from 130,000 tons in 1970 to over 770,000 tons in 1973. Since 1972, increasing quantities of coarse rice were exported, but shipments of Basmati have also increased. During the mid-1970s, Basmati exports annually averaged less than 245,000 tons, but by the early 1980s, Basmati exports were generally in excess of 350,000 tons. Total rice exports reached 1.1 million tons in 1981, but declined in 1982 due to the absence of Basmati sales to Iran and Iraq because uncompetitive prices.

1/ Compared to 310,000 tons procured in 1978/79, procurement of non-aromatic rice in Punjab averaged only slightly more than 10,000 tons over the last three years due to more remunerative prices for Basmati, which is less vulnerable to pest damage and less dependent upon fertilizer. In addition, farmers have curtailed production in the aftermath of the government's inability to buy the entire surplus in 1978/79 and large number of growers had to dispose of their crop at very low prices.

2/ During 1972-73, private exporters were allowed to export coarse rice out of their own stocks (subject to obtaining the price approval of the State Bank of Pakistan and export taxes) or from government holdings. Some 365,000 tons were exported by the private trade during these two years. In the early 1970s, with world prices low and the rupee overvalued, the central government granted to the TCP export bonuses of 10 percent, ad valorem, for Basmati and 45 percent for coarse rice. With the devaluation in 1972, the bonuses were replaced with export duties.

The limited quantity of Basmati rice exported is overwhelmingly destined for the Middle East and is sold at very high prices. Approximately 95 percent of the Basmati exported is sold through a series of annual, principally G-to-G contracts in late November or early December, shortly after the harvest. The Basmati is sold at prices which are uniform for all destinations. In 1983 and 1984, for example, the f.o.b. export price was \$600 per ton for ship lot sales and \$625 for small lots. With the completion of a new mill with an annual capacity of 30,000 tons, beginning in 1984, RECP began to ship relatively significant quantities of parboiled (sela) Basmati to Saudi Arabia and other Middle Eastern destinations. 1/ In addition to the G-to-G sales of Basmati rice, RECP in recent years has sold 150-200,000 tons of coarse rice on a G-to-G basis to Indonesia, Iran, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Libya, Syria, Turkey and Algeria. 2/

The balance of the rice is sold through a combination of export tenders and direct negotiations with international rice traders. RECP's use of privately negotiated sales has been flexible depending on prevailing market conditions.

If the world market is flat, RECP might use both tenders and private negotiations, assuming its stocks are ample. If the market is depressed or declining, RECP is more enthusiastic about private negotiations as they are likely to yield better prices assuming that its principal customers do not

have large stocks of Pakistani rice which they have not yet lifted. The same is also true if RECP stocks are particularly large and participation in its tenders is not expected to be strong. The converse is true in a rising market or where RECP's stocks are low. In addition, it might be subject to criticism from other buyers who might feel that they weren't given an equal opportunity.

PAKISTAN: Estimated Rice Exports by Quality and G-to-G, 1980-83
(Thousands of metric tons)

	<u>High-Quality</u>		<u>Medium-</u>	<u>Low-</u>			
	<u>Basmati</u>	<u>Other</u> <u>1/</u>	<u>Quality</u> <u>2/</u>	<u>Quality</u>	<u>Broken</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>G to G</u> <u>3/</u>
1980	355	35	40	465	66	961	510
1981	383	---	66	638	40	1,127	560
1982	188	---	227	334	---	749	380
1983	371	135	250	533	10	1,299	714

1/ Rice with a broken content of less than 10 percent. 2/ Includes Punjab and Sind 15/20 percent. 3/ Includes shipments of Basmati to Saudi Arabia which are covered by G-to-G price negotiations, although actual shipments are handled by private traders.

1/ Saudi Arabia prefers basmati rice that is one year old.

2/ Large G-to-G purchases by the Ivory Coast in 1983 resulted in G-to-G exports of non-basmati rice topping 340,000 tons. In addition, Nigeria made a significant G-to-G purchase in 1984.

Largely on the strength of aggressive marketing and the resumption of basmati shipments to Iran, RECP exported 1.3 million tons in 1983. Heavy basmati sales in 1984 will likely result in this record export volume again being achieved. In the mid-1980s, Pakistan will likely continue to have available an increasing quantity of rice for export. In contrast to its competitors in Asia, wheat is the staple food in Pakistan. Thus, Pakistan's exportable surplus is not under the same population pressures. In addition, further gains in overall rice production can be expected due to improvements in yields resulting from the introduction of new cultivars. Rice production in 1988 is officially targeted to reach 5.5 million tons and, based on increases to date, this level will likely be achieved. Further, Pakistan can be expected to remain an aggressive and successful exporter as it modernizes its milling and storage facilities to improve the quality of the rice available for export. Rice exports by the end of the 1980s will likely exceed 1.5-1.6 million tons.

Philippines: Approximately two-thirds of the total rice outturn of about 8 million tons comes from the main crop, the bulk of which is harvested November-January. A second crop is largely harvested during the April-June period and in some locales a third rice crop is cut in September-November. The principal rice producing regions are in Western Visayas, Central Luzon, Cagayan Valley, Southern Tagalog, Central Mindanao and Ilocos region. These six areas account for over two thirds of the country's production. While roughly half of the rice area is irrigated, HYVs are currently used on over 70 percent of the area planted. All rice imports and exports are the responsibility of the National Food Authority or NFA. ^{1/}



PRODUCTION & PRICE POLICIES

During the early 1960s, gains in rice production did not keep up with population growth as a result, rising domestic rice prices necessitated increased imports. Through the expansion in the area irrigated and the rapid introduction of HYVs in the mid-1960s, the Philippines enjoyed a brief period of self-sufficiency from 1968-70. Drought and pest problems, however, resulted in imports resuming in 1971.

With the imposition of martial law in 1972, the government's rice policy shifted from one of balancing consumer and producer interests to a policy which tilted toward consumers. While investments aimed at increasing agricultural productivity were initially stepped up, the current government's policy is keyed towards controlling inflation and keeping wages low as part of an export-oriented industrialization effort and to promote political stability.

^{1/} From 1972 until 1980, the NFA was known as the National Grain Authority (NGA). In theory, beginning in 1982, the private sector was allowed to begin rice exporting subject to obtaining NFA's approval. No exports to date have resulted from this policy change.

The martial law government launched the Masagana 99 in late 1973. ^{1/} Through this program of supervised credit, subsidized inputs, extension, second generation HYVs and the continued expansion in the area irrigated, yields increased significantly (albeit at a rate sharply below that experienced during 1965/66-1970/71), and allowed retail rice prices to gradually decline while farmers experienced improved incomes.

By the end of the 1970s, the Masagana 99 program was restricted because of loan repayment problems, and rice farmers had experienced a significant decline in the terms of trade. As a result of this and an overall deterioration in the rice farmer's terms of trade, by the early 1980s production gains were no longer keeping pace with increases in domestic demand (per capita rice availability has increased from 98 kilograms in 1970 to 104 kilograms averaged during 1980-82). Consequently, this, combined with significant damage to main season rice crops in 1980 and 1981 by typhoons, resulted in a temporary cessation of exports in 1982 as government-held stocks were drawn down below the desired buffer stock level of three months' supply. ^{2/}

As significant export subsidies were involved in much of the rice exported, it is not surprising that the government sought to bring the supply of rice more nearly into balance with domestic demand. This was achieved by limiting increases in the floor price for paddy, while the allowing large increases in the price of fertilizer.

Since 1974, the NFA/NGA has been empowered to set a floor price for rice at the farm level and a ceiling on retail prices (with the threat of legal sanctions against rice traders caught buying below or selling above official prices). Unlike its pre-martial law predecessors, NFA/NGA was sufficiently well-funded to allow it to massively intervene in the domestic rice market to defend the government-determined floor and ceiling prices. Government purchases, aided by increased warehouse capacity, increased to 500-700,000 tons each year, or 7 to 8 percent of the total outturn, with peak procurement occurring November-January from the main season crop and April-May from the dry season crop. (In the 1960s, government procurement annually averaged significantly below 100,000 tons.) It appears, however, that the government's defense of the ceiling price was more successful than that of maintaining the floor for paddy. Because both floor and ceiling prices have declined on real terms in the last decade and the spread between the floor and ceiling prices is insufficient to compensate for the cost of holding stocks, the food authority has expanded its role in the rice market.

Despite a deterioration in the fertilizer:paddy price ratio in the latter part of the 1970s, IRRI estimates that fertilizer use on rice doubled between 1970 and 1980. However, due to the elimination of direct fertilizer subsidies in 1982 and the devaluations of the peso in 1983, fertilizer prices increased in 1983 by 36-45 percent. This sharp increase in a key input cost was not compensated by increases in the support price, which increased only 24 percent in 1983. As a result of this and tight credit availability, overall fertilizer usage is estimated to have declined 11 percent in 1983.

^{1/} "Masagana" means plentiful and 99 stands for the targeted yield of 44 kilogram-bags (cavans) per hectare.

^{2/} The outturn from the main crop is vulnerable to damage by typhoons during the months of July through December.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

The lean months in the Philippines are July through October, and these are months of heaviest market releases by the government to control retail price rises. As such, in years where imports are needed, most of the imports are scheduled for July-September arrival. Manila, the main consumption center, was the principal port for the rice imported. As indicated above, because of crop shortfalls in 1971 due to tungro virus and 1972 due to floods, droughts and disease, the Philippine government was forced to resume large scale rice imports. Imports in 1971 totaled nearly 370,000 tons and climbed to over 450,000 tons in 1972. Nearly two-thirds of the imports were low-quality white rice from Thailand. In 1973, the Philippines turned to China for over half of the more than 300,000 tons imported. (NGA was unable to import the intended level of imports because the Thai government halted exports with the result that the government was forced to ration available rice supplies and encouraged the substitution of corn grits mixed with rice.) With rebuilt stocks and successive record crops, rice imports (principally broken from Thailand) fell sharply in subsequent years and ended in 1977.

As a result of production gains which outstripped the growth in population, the Philippines emerged as a net rice exporter (of mostly low qualities) in the 1978-81 period. In late 1977, the Philippines began to export rice to Indonesia. Rice exports, which were primarily low-quality rice with 25-30 percent broken, totaled only 15,000 tons in 1977, but grew to nearly 50,000 tons in 1978. Rice exports to Indonesia were at least implicitly linked to the availability of Indonesian oil at favorable prices. In 1979, rice exports more than doubled as the NFA shipped not only to Indonesia and Malaysia, but also to Brazil. While the initial sale of 40,000 tons to Brazil was for 15 percent broken, subsequent sales were for 25 percent broken. Rice exports in 1980 jumped to a peak level of over 230,000 tons, up 81 percent over the 1979 level. Because of typhoon damage to the main rice crop, the NFA limited rice exports in 1981 to only 83,000 tons. With production leveling off beginning in 1979-80, virtually no rice was exported in 1982. Manila and General Santos were the principal load ports for the rice exported. A modest amount was shipped through Iloilo and, to a much lesser extent, Cebu and Albay.

Drought conditions limited exports to 40,000 tons in 1983, and will likely result in imports of as much as 220,000 tons in 1984 as stocks have been drawn down to very low levels. During the 1980s, the Philippines will endeavor to keep production levels slightly above domestic demand. This would allow a margin of safety for unexpected losses occurring due to unfavorable weather while allowing highly visible (but insignificant) levels of exports. However, unless profitability is restored to growing rice, the Philippines runs the risk that the steam will run out of its continued drive for self-sufficiency and NFA will have to resort to imports.

Singapore: All of Singapore's rice needs are imported. Overall rice imports and retained imports have declined during the 1970-82 period, in large part due to a decline in per capita rice consumption as diets have diversified. Estimated per capita rice consumption in 1969-70 averaged 88 kilograms, but declined to 69 kilograms in 1982. Retained rice imports have averaged 178,000 tons over the last five years. While Singapore continues to import a mix of various rice qualities, the trend has been towards importing principally a high-quality, regular milled rice. Concomitant with the shift toward importing high-quality rice,

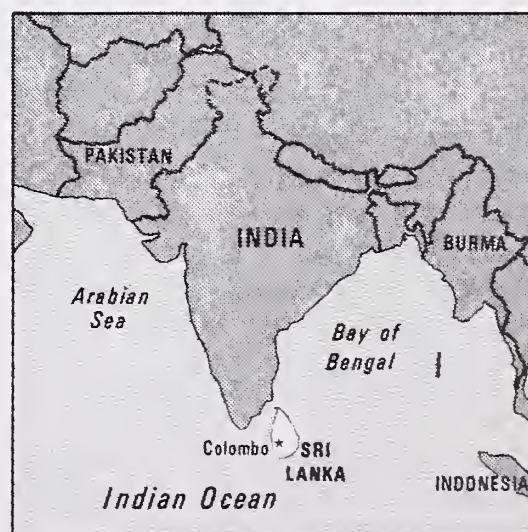


Singapore increasingly has depended on Thailand to supply the rice. Singapore's rice imports are carried out by both private importers and Intraco, a quasi-government trading company. Imports from Thailand under G-to-G contracts over the last nine years have ranged from 83,000 tons (in 1976) to 42,000 tons (1982), with no clear trend in the activity. In addition, Intraco, beginning in 1982, has purchased annually about 2,000 tons of high-quality Burmese rice.

The role of Singaporean traders in the world rice market has been reduced in the last decade, as has the volume of rice that is re-exported from Singapore. In particular, in the early 1970s rice re-exports to Malaysia of about 35,000 tons were supplanted by direct imports under G-to-G contracts by Malaysia.

Singapore's rice imports through the end of the 1980's can be expected to decline even further as a result of further diet diversification. Net rice imports will likely fall below 170,000 tons by the end of the decade.

Sri Lanka: Approximately two-thirds of Sri Lanka's rice production of over 2 million tons comes from the Maha crop, which is harvested February-March. A second (Yala) crop is harvested August-September. Rice is grown throughout Sri Lanka, but about half of the country's riceland is located in the dry zone in the northern half of the island and along the eastern coast. An estimated 40-45 percent of the rice growing area is rainfed and insufficient rainfall is a major constraint for the size of the outturn of the Yala crop. Sri Lanka usually experiences a major drought roughly every third year. Reportedly about 90 percent of the cultivated area is planted with HYVs. Up until 1981, all rice imports were made by the Food Commissioner (FC) and principally on a government-to-government basis. Most of the rice imported comes through the port of Colombo.



PRODUCTION & PRICE POLICIES

During Sri Lanka's colonial period, production of export crops was emphasized and rice prices were kept low to hold down labor costs. With independence in 1948, regaining rice self-sufficiency has been a high priority. Rice production was stimulated by the rehabilitation of existing irrigation systems and the construction of new ones. This, combined with the adoption of early maturing HYVs (on a large scale beginning in 1972), resulted in a significant expansion in the area planted in rice--from an average level of nearly 670,000 hectares in 1969-73, the area harvested has averaged over 800,000 hectares each year beginning in 1978. In addition, yields have increased 20 percent between 1970 and 1982 as a result of the expansion in the area planted HYVs, increased fertilizer use (at subsidized prices), subsidized credit and the adoption of improved cultivation techniques.

Since independence in 1948, successive governments pursued generous social welfare policies, diverting a large share of available resources into free or subsidized food, energy, medical care and transportation services. With the change of governments in 1977, a far-reaching program of economic reforms was launched, which was aimed at loosening the structure of government controls, allowing the free play of market forces and stimulating more rapid economic growth. In the rice sector the reforms were widespread. Previously, only authorized institutions could trade in rough and milled rice. The Paddy Marketing Board (PMB), established in 1971, through its agents was legally the sole purchaser of any marketable surplus and the FC the sole importer of rice. The FC had a mandate to stabilize retail prices at very low, subsidized levels and about half of all the rice consumed in the country was channeled through a food ration scheme. In addition to allowing farmers to sell paddy to private individuals, the government transformed the guarantee purchase price into what is now, in effect, a floor price by not attempting to match increases in the farmgate prices. Consequently, while the PMB purchased 35 percent of the 1977 crop, domestic purchases in 1981 and 1982 were significantly less than 10 percent of the total production. Just as the PMB has been assigned a diminished market intervention role which allows wider swings in paddy prices, the same has occurred with the FC and retail prices. Faced with a burgeoning subsidy and budget constraints, the government withdrew about half of the subsidy in 1978 by limiting recipient eligibility, and in 1979 the ration was replaced by a food stamp scheme (which still covers nearly half of the population).

The combination of greater participation of the private sector (which now handles an estimated 90 percent of the marketable surplus compared to an estimated 20 percent previously), the allowance of greater interseasonal price fluctuations, the FC's adoption of a "no loss, no profit" sales policy, and the opening of rice importing to the private trade, has greatly lessened the

FC's need to maintain a large buffer stock. Prior to liberalization, the FC sought to always have on hand 100,000 tons of rice, but 60,000 tons are now thought to be adequate, given the increased reliance on the private trade 1/.

IMPORTS

Declining per capita rice consumption in the early 1970s 2/, combined with increased production in the latter part of the decade (production has increased by more than a third over that harvested in the early 1970s) and rising wheat consumption, has resulted in rice imports declining from a peak level of 693,000 tons in 1966 to generally less than 200,000 tons in recent years. In the early 1970s, Sri Lanka imported most its rice needs from China and Burma, but beginning in 1976, Pakistan replaced China as a major origin. A major portion of the Chinese, and later, Burmese rice was supplied to Sri Lanka by China under what initially in 1952 was a barter agreement for Sri Lankan rubber. More recently, this has evolved into a triangular trade arrangement whereby China largely supplies rice purchased from Burma as part of a balanced trade agreement covering a number of commodities. While an estimated 80 percent of the rice consumed in Sri Lanka is parboiled 3/, the rice supplied by China in recent years has included both low-quality parboiled rice and white rice with 35 percent broken. 3/ On occasion, Sri Lanka has directly purchased low quality Burmese rice to supplement its purchases of Pakistani white rice. As part of the liberalization effort, rice importing was opened to the private trade in 1981 (although subject to an import duty and a 4 percent business turnover tax). The amount of rice imported by the private trade has grown from 11,000 tons in 1981 to an estimated 57,000 tons in 1982. As price considerations for the private sector seem to be even more important than for the government's purchases, a significant amount of the rice imported by the private trade has been from Taiwan, despite the normal Sri Lankan preference for rice with a very high amylose content.

- 1/ Concomitant with the lessened role of the government in rice marketing and higher retail rice prices, the Sri Lankan government has sharply raised fertilizer prices. In an effort to restrain the mushrooming fertilizer subsidy, fertilizer prices were more than doubled in 1981, and increased by an additional 77 percent in 1982. As a result of the sharp increase in fertilizer prices and adverse growing conditions, fertilizer usage on rice has steadily declined from the peak level of 190,000 tons recorded in 1980 to 157,000 tons in 1983. The government subsidy on fertilizer remains large--for urea it is 60 percent of the c.i.f. value.
- 2/ Estimated per capita rice availability declined from about 109 kilograms at the beginning of the decade to an average level of 96 kilograms during 1972-76. Despite the price increases involved in the liberalization effort, per capita rice availability by the early 1980s recovered to 109-110 kilograms. In addition, it is reported that there has also been a marked shift by consumers toward higher qualities in the last five years.
- 3/ In the south, white rice is consumed.

Sri Lanka's rice imports in 1983 declined to an estimated 157,000 tons. Large carryover stocks are expected to permit imports in 1984 to approximate that level despite production difficulties again being encountered due to adverse weather. Sri Lanka will likely become self-sufficient in rice production within the next four to six years--barring a sharp increase in per capita consumption and/or a change in current government policies. The centerpiece of the drive for self-sufficiency is the Maheveli Project, which is intended to provide needed irrigation to the dry zone in the north central part of the island. Domestic production is projected to increase by an estimated 547,000 tons as 117,000 hectares are brought into cultivation. As this sharply exceeds the existing production gap covered by imports, the Sri Lankan government is faced with the prospect of either diverting some of the existing or new riceland to other crops or to try to export the surplus. Should Sri Lanka seek to become a successful exporter, considerable improvements must be made ranging from using cultivars with better cooking and taste characteristics to improved handling and milling. In addition, Sri Lanka is a relatively high cost producer. As such, unless world prices rise to levels significantly above those experienced in recent years, Sri Lanka's exports would likely entail a large subsidy.

Taiwan: Taiwan produces 3.0-3.3 million tons of rice annually from two crops--most of which is Ponlai, a round-grain variety. Except in some areas in the south where irrigation water is insufficient during the winter months, double-cropping of rice is the norm in the lowlands where nearly all of Taiwan's rice is grown. The first crop, harvested May-July, accounts for about 60 percent of the total production. The second crop is harvested September-November. ^{1/} Production is concentrated on the western half of the island. Three districts (Tainan, Taichung and Kaohsiung) in the center of the western coast account for about three quarters of the rice production. The peak procurement months for the government are July and August, while the peak months for releasing government-held rice occurs in March through early May, the period immediately preceeding the harvest of the first crop. Virtually all of Taiwan's rice exports are made by the Provincial Food Bureau, negotiated through the Central Trust of China. The vast majority of Taiwan's rice exports are a milled, round-grain rice with 15 percent broken. Taiwan also annually produces an exportable surplus of about 60,000 tons of long-grain. (Shen and Tsailai varieties) averaging about 25 percent broken. The main export port is Taichung, followed by Keelung and Kaohsiung.



^{1/} The second crop is vulnerable to typhoons.

PRODUCTION & PRICE POLICIES

Taiwan's rice policy is influenced by the memory of severe food shortages on the mainland in the 1940s (and the resulting inflation) and the hostile political environment with the mainland which characterized the 1950s and 1960s. As a result, the government's major agricultural policy goal for most of the post-war period has been to provide an adequate supply of rice for the military and other government employees and to stabilize urban prices. In addition, during the 1950s and 1960s, the government sought to secure a sufficient amount of rice so as to allow the maximization of rice exports in order to earn needed foreign exchange. Prior to 1973, the government sought to keep the retail prices low so as to benefit Taiwan's export-oriented industrialization effort by helping to keep wages low. Rice procurement by the government was effected through below-market compulsory procurement prices, heavy land taxes (which were paid in rice), and a fertilizer-rice barter system which earned the government considerable profits.

From 1960-68, rice production increased at an annual rate of 3.4 percent. As this exceeded the population growth rate of 3.0 percent and a moderate increase in per capita rice consumption, the surplus generated was exported, principally to Japan. Depressed compulsory procurement prices, however, eventually led to production stagnating at below 3.4 million tons from 1969 onwards as farmers switched to growing other, more profitable crops. Initially, the resulting fall off in government rice procurement led to a curtailing in Taiwan's exportable surplus. From a record procurement of about 640,000 tons in 1968, the government's acquisitions fell to 280,000 tons in 1972. Government stockpiles were further drawn down in 1973, when procurement declined to 235,000 tons and production was reduced 8 percent due to heavy typhoon damage, necessitating imports of 127,000 tons in 1974.

The government, which had been moving towards policies to stimulate production in order to secure sufficient rice procurement, reacted by abolishing the fertilizer barter system, reduced the land tax and instituted the Minimum Guarantee Price (MGP), a guaranteed farm gate price. The need for imports galvanized the government to follow up on its 37-percent increase in the 1973 support price with a 67 percent increase in 1974 in an effort to provide rice farmers with a price 20 percent above their production costs. As a result, the fertilizer: rice support price ratio, improved from 1:0.55 in early 1968 to 1:1.64 in 1974.

With increased yields and declining per capita rice consumption, government rice stocks increased sharply in the mid-1970s. ^{1/} The decline in government procurement, which reached a low of slightly more than 100,000 tons in 1974, was reversed and over 580,000 tons were procured in 1976 from an especially large crop. ^{2/} The procurement resulted in an unacceptably high government

^{1/} From a peak level of nearly 142 kilograms per capita in 1967, estimated rice consumption fell to 128 kilograms in 1976. Per capita rice consumption has continued to decline to an estimated 98 kilograms in 1983.

^{2/} According to Food Production and Activities in Taiwan, 1981. The Taiwan Food Statistics Book, however, indicates that in 1974, nearly 217,000 tons of rough rice or the milled equivalent of 149,000 tons were acquired through the land tax (148,000 tons) and the compulsory purchase scheme (69,000 tons).

outlay and a shortage of storage space. The government reacted by launching a warehouse construction effort and imposing a limit on its purchases from the second crop in 1976 of less than 330,000 tons. In the following year, the government established the current limit of 0.97 tons of rice per hectare, which would be purchased under the government's MGP (which continued to exceed free market prices)--limiting the government's obligation to make large purchases at considerable cost. 1/

EXPORTS

Faced with burgeoning stocks, the government began to subsidize the export of significant quantities of rice in 1977. As world prices were generally significantly below those in Taiwan, relatively modest amounts of rice (averaging 15,500 tons) were exported from during 1970-76. Indonesia was the destination of nearly 95 percent of the rice exported from 1977 through 1980.

Imports and exports of Taiwanese rice are tightly controlled by the government. With internal rice prices two to three times above the world market, Taiwanese rice can only be exported in significant quantities by utilizing hefty export subsidies. When Indonesia sharply reduced rice imports in 1981 and 1982 due to bumper crops, Taiwan aggressively sought to diversify its exports by sharply cutting its export prices and selling to international rice traders. 2/ (Previously, the sales to Indonesia virtually amounted to G-to-G sales, although the two countries do not officially recognize each other. The rice is channeled through two firms ostensibly set up to serve as a conduit for these transactions.) From a low of 87,000 tons in 1981, Taiwan's rice exports in 1983 reached an estimated 550,000 tons.

Prior to 1984, Taiwan produced an annual exportable surplus of up to 500,000 tons. Despite the record level of exports in 1983, government-held stocks rose to nearly 1.5 million tons at the end of 1983 as the government purchased an alltime high of about 900,000 tons in an effort to boost the farm price of rice. 3/ Rice exports in the mid- and late-1980s, however, are expected to decline substantially as a result of a six-year riceland diversion program announced in late 1983 and an agreement with the United States to limit its exports over the next five years to 1.38 million tons. Under the diversion program, farmers will be encouraged to devote increasing acreages to alternative crops with the result that it is intended that rice supply and

1/ Including the land tax levy, about one-third of the rice crop is valued at the MGP. In addition to procurement at the MGP, the government makes additional purchases to stabilize farmgate prices. These purchases, the annual amounts of which vary, are made at levels slightly above prevailing market prices.

2/ Reportedly, all sales to offshore private parties must be arranged through a single Taiwanese trading company, which receives a commission for its services.

3/ Taiwan seeks at all times to have a minimum government-held stock of 550,000 tons.

demand will be brought into balance in 1989. Under a recently negotiated agreement with the United States, Taiwan has agreed to limit its subsidized exports to 375,000 tons in 1984, 300,000 tons in 1985, 275,000 tons in 1986, 225,000 tons in 1987, and 200,000 tons in 1988. 1/

Thailand: In recent years, rice production has ranged from 15.8-18.0 million tons (including about 4-5 million tons of glutinous rice)--consisting of a wet season crop of 14.6-15.8 million tons and a dry season crop of 1.1-2.2 million tons. Harvesting dates vary by season, variety, and region. For the most part, the wet season crop is harvested from mid-November to early January. The dry season crop is harvested June-August. The Central Plains account for the largest share of Thailand's rice production and exports--about 25 percent of the wet season crop and 85 percent of the dry season crop. In contrast to the Central Plains, where virtually all of the production is from non-glutinous varieties, in the northeast (which accounts for about 36 percent of the total wet season crop) about two-thirds of the rice grown is glutinous. The north produces both glutinous (amount to roughly two-fifths of the region's production) and non-glutinous rice, and accounts for 30 percent of the country's wet season crop and 10 percent of the dry season crop. The south, which grows only negligible amounts of glutinous rice, accounts for less than 7 percent of Thailand's rice production. About one-fourth of the area harvested is irrigated--although effective water control limits double-cropping of rice to 500,000 hectares or 5 percent of the total area. Most of the irrigation is concentrated in the Chao Phya Delta in the Central Plains. In contrast, rice cultivation in the rest of the country (especially in the northeast) is almost entirely under rainfed conditions and is subject to wide year-to-year fluctuations. Only about one-tenth of the rice area is planted to HYVs. With the exception about 38 percent of the exports which are sold by the Department of Foreign Trade (DFT), Thailand's rice exports are in the hands of the private trade. Bangkok, the rice trading center, is also the main port for rice exports. 2/



1/ The agreement provides for a shipping tolerance of up to 10 percent each year for 1985-88 as long as the total quantity does not exceed the stipulated level.

2/ Bangkok has a monthly loading capacity of over 500,000 tons.

PRODUCTION & PRICE POLICIES

Rice, although less prominent in the economy than historically was the case, still accounts for 60 percent of the cultivated area and about 14-15 percent of Thailand's total export earnings. This compares with about 20 percent of export earnings in the early 1970s. Rice is cultivated on a semi-subsistence basis, with little direct control on production exercised by the government. Plantings and output hinge on the extent and seasonality of rains and farmers' expectations regarding rice prices. While weather variations (both floods and droughts) explain the year-to-year fluctuations in production levels, the upward trend in production has been a consequence of a sharp increase in acreage, an expansion in the size of the dry season crop grown on irrigated land and steadier production in the Central region as a result of supplemental irrigation during the rainy season.

Thailand's rice production has increased 31 percent between 1970/71 and 1981/82, as a 37-percent increase in the area more than offset a decline in yields, which resulted from lower yielding and rainfed land being brought under cultivation and extended periods of low fertilization.

Field yields have averaged only 1.9 tons per hectares in recent years--the lowest of the major Asian rice producing countries--because of traditional cultivation techniques (e.g. the absence of proper pest and weed control, insufficient crop rotation, etc.), low-yielding cultivars, unreliable water supply, insufficient credit availability and low levels of fertilizer use due to unattractive fertilizer:paddy price ratios. There is no equivalent in Thailand to Indonesia's BIMAS program or to the Philippines' Masagana 99 program to stimulate HYV usage and, hence, production. The Thai government has sought, however, to encourage rice production through the expansion and improvement of the irrigation system and by providing limited amounts of low-interest credit and subsidized inputs.

The government's rice policy has a number of (at times conflicting) goals: promoting exports at competitive, but remunerative prices; stabilizing domestic consumer and farm prices; reducing the disparity between rural and urban incomes; maintaining adequate supplies of cheap rice for domestic distribution to the poor; insulating Thai rice prices from changes in the world prices; and generating revenue for the national treasury. ^{1/} Under certain circumstances, one or more of policy goals may receive heightened emphasis. For example, in a buyers' market (with the notable exception of the last two years), the government has taken measures, e.g. minimum export prices and/or the forming of exporting companies into trading groups, to avoid undue price undercutting. Assuring adequate rice supplies for the domestic economy, at reasonable prices, however, is paramount.

^{1/} Thailand's various export taxes, which in 1953 were a source for 32 percent of the government's revenue, have played a greatly diminished role in the last decade and a half. In 1970, these taxes provided only 4 percent of the Thai government's revenue, but by 1982, this fell to less than 2 percent.

About 60 percent of the rice crop is marketed. A rice support price was established in 1966 in an attempt to prevent rough rice prices from falling below a target level set by the government. Until 1973/74, the government's paddy purchases in support of farm prices were made by the Public Warehouse Organization (PWO), a marketing agency within the Ministry of Commerce. In 1974/75, the Ministry of Agriculture's Marketing Organization for Farmers (MOF) became the chief agency for supporting the target price, but made purchases under the same policy and procedures used by the PWO. In 1980/81, the MOF's paddy purchases were suspended and replaced by milled rice purchases by the PWO from millers and traders. In 1981/82, both the MOF and the PWO were involved in price supporting purchases. These efforts, however, have not been very effective because the prices are announced after the planting has occurred, the purchases are not countrywide and have been limited to small quantities because of insufficient funds, limited trained personnel and insufficient government-owned storage. As a result, the rice purchased is not isolated from the market. ^{1/} In the period prior to 1979/80, the government's procurement to support farm prices never exceeded 2 percent of the country's production. While stepped up in 1980/81 and 1981/82, the purchases under the price support program were less than 13 percent of total production. In addition, the PWO purchases were mainly low-grade, broken and glutinous rice. As a result, incentives have not been sufficiently attractive to encourage Thai rice farmers to adopt improved rice technology. ^{2/} The fertilizer application rate, as a result, is relatively low--although fertilizer usage has increased more than tripled between 1970 and 1982. Application rates are significantly higher on the dry season crop where more HYVs are used.

Up until 1974, the government limited fertilizer imports in order to protect two domestic fertilizer manufacturers which, among other things, discouraged the use of low-cost single ingredient fertilizers (e.g. urea) and favored higher cost, compound fertilizers. Expanded usage after 1974 has been hampered by high distribution margins enjoyed by the highly concentrated number of firms engaged in importing and marketing fertilizer and widespread quality adulteration. The government's main effort to promote fertilizer use entails subsidizing its distribution (by about 20 percent) through the MOF. The MOF, however, handles only about 13 percent of the fertilizer market, does not have a countrywide distribution network and has shown little interest in distributing low-cost straight fertilizer. Over three-fifths of the fertilizer is used in the Central region.

^{1/} The rice purchased is supplied to the Department of Internal Trade of the Ministry of Commerce for distribution at fixed prices to civil servants and the poor, principally in Bangkok. In addition, this rice, at times, has been sold to exporters.

^{2/} Beginning with the 1983/84 wet season crop, neither the MOF or the PWO is responsible for purchases to support farm prices. Instead, the government is providing loans to exporters to finance rough rice purchases from farmers.

The rate of expansion, improvement and rehabilitation of irrigation systems accelerated during the 1970s further increasing the area served by irrigation. In the past decade, the irrigated area increased by about 14 percent and the area benefiting from improved water control increased by about 40 percent. Most of the irrigated area, however, continues to lack tertiary canals, thereby limiting average field yields attained. More than half of Thailand's irrigated rice is characterized by unreliable water supplies and control due to the lack of effective control facilities, poor enforcement of irrigation laws, substandard operation of the main irrigation/drainage systems and low standards of water management.

Per capita rice consumption has fallen significantly in the last 13 years as a result of diet diversification. From 219 kilograms in 1970, estimated per capita availability fell to 163 kilograms in 1982. Still, it is among the highest in the world.

EXPORTS

Prior to World War II, Thailand was the world's third largest rice exporting country, following Burma and Indochina. Aided by investments in modern rice mills, Thailand has emerged as the world's largest rice exporting country, accounting for between a quarter and a third of all the rice traded internationally. (Many of the modern rice mills are owned by exporters.) The great bulk of rice exported is processed by the large rice mills along the Chao Phya river near Bangkok. Since World War II, the government has increasingly sought to manage the rice export trade in order to achieve domestic economic objectives especially as various price support programs failed to bolster farm prices. ^{1/} The government has utilized a number of instruments, including the rice reserve requirement, the export premium and an export tax to influence domestic prices. Export controls and taxes are tightened or relaxed depending upon domestic supply conditions. In periods of shortage, the government may also impose quantitative limits on the rice exported. ^{2/} The rice reserve requirement, which was established in late 1972, stipulated that exporters must deliver to the PWO, at prices generally below the wholesale market level, a certain amount of milled rice for every ton exported. This rice was to be delivered upon request and was partially utilized to fulfill G-to-G contracts and to provide rice to be sold through

^{1/} For example, the government often seeks to accelerate exports at the beginning of the harvest season and promote future sales contracts. Frequent government rice policy adjustments, however, have led to speculative pricing based on anticipated future government actions.

^{2/} A monthly export target is calculated based on available stocks and anticipated use. The export target is then allocated between G-to-G and commercial exports. Among commercial exporters, the quota is usually based on historical export performance by a given firm with no one quotaholder able to have more than 8 percent of the total quota. (In part because of the periodic use of export quotas, the major exporting firms have a number of sister companies under whose name sales are registered. Thus, these firms are able to avoid the 8 percent limit and maximize their export quota.). As such, the quota allocation in 1980 was valued at \$20-30 per ton when resold to other exporters. In the 1960s, the government appears to have relied more heavily on quantitative limits than has been true during the last 13 years.

the public distribution system, which serves civil servants, schools and the lower income groups in Bangkok. (Most of the rice for the G-to-G contracts was secured via tenders from the private sector.) In 1981, the rice reserve requirement was changed from a physical to a monetary levy, but was subsequently suspended in May 1982. During the past 20-25 years, the export premium (which varies according to the grade exported) has been the government's most important instrument for market intervention. The export premium, initially an important revenue source, was adjusted to act as a buffer between domestic and international prices. In addition, to the extent that there was an unwanted rise in local retail prices, the premium could be adjusted upward to slow exports and contribute to increased local rice supplies. (Alternately, if there was an undesired slowdown in exports, the export premium would be lowered to stimulate export sales.) Since the Farmers Aid Fund (FAF) was established in 1974, all revenue from the export premium is channeled into the FAF. These funds, in turn, are used by the MOF to subsidize fertilizer prices and to support farm prices by financing paddy purchases. The export duty is an ad valorem tax (usually 5 percent), based on the Board of Trade (BOT) price for a specific grade of rice.

The interests of exporters are represented by the Rice Exporters Association of Thailand (REA). From the REA, members of the Rice Committee of the Board of Trade (BOT) are chosen. The BOT is the link between the government and the private trade advising the government on matters of rice policy. In addition, each Wednesday afternoon, the Rice Committee, using domestic wholesale prices, export levies and taxes, etc., publishes an indicative price list for exports. The weekly listing, in fact, often represents a "barometer" of the market as actual market prices may vary by as much as 10 percent from the posted price. At other times, however, the BOT price has acted a minimum export price below which actual contracts may not fall more than a few percentage points.

All commercial rice exporters must be licensed and meet certain licensing requirements. Rice may only be exported after a permit has been issued. Issuance of the export permit, in addition to being subject to the payment of the various export taxes, may be subject to other requirements (e.g. if a commercial export allocation has been set, the amount of rice covered by the permit must not result in the quota being exceeded; at times permits are not issued to specific destinations, etc.).

To illustrate the dynamism and flexibility of Thai rice export policies and measures, one need only look at the record of the last four years. In May 1980, in a seller's market (uncertain about the prospects of the main season crop and seeking to counter rising domestic rice prices), the DFT required prior government approval of the price on any sale above 500 tons. Exports were limited by quarterly maximum quota allocations by firm based on the individual firm's export history, with the proviso that all exports, must be effectuated within the specified period. Combined export taxes on 100 percent grade B were over \$135 per ton. In the fall of 1980, the government reversed its direction and sought to bolster farm prices in the face of a large wet season crop by urging exporters to make advance export sales of one million tons, trimming export taxes (in November export taxes were \$125 per ton for 100 percent B), and by announcing a plan to tender for 900,000 tons of rice to be used in fulfilling G-to-G contracts. As world prices remained stronger than expected during the first half of 1981, the government in February and in June raised the rice reserve requirement by \$10.60 per ton and \$10.52 per ton, respectively, for 100 percent B.

When world market prices turned down in the face of large new crops in Asia and weak import demand, Thai rice export policy evolved to one of minimum export prices, the formation of the exporting companies into groups which concentrated on sales to specific markets and pooled the resources of the individual firms to meet the contracts entered into, and the maintenance of high export taxes. Unable to stem market forces, in October of 1981 export premiums were slashed and in December reserve requirements were halved and minimum export prices and quotas were abolished. By year's end, combined export taxes were less than \$82 per ton of 100 percent B. By the time the government reversed its policies, significant sales opportunities had already been lost to Pakistan and the United States. To help build demand, exporters were required to hold buffer stocks totaling 200,000-300,000 tons of working stocks between December 1, 1981 and March 31, 1982. In addition, the government sought to bolster prices by encouraging exporters to make advance sales and by lining up large numbers of G-to-G contracts.

Successive export policy changes in early 1982 (including the suspension of the reserve requirement), however, created uncertainty among exporters, resulted in commercial speculation on future government policies rather than the basic market supply and demand and served to minimize export movement in early 1982. The piecemeal approach to reducing the various export taxes was replaced in October with government assurances that the current level of duties would stay in place for specified extended periods of time and the export taxes were sharply reduced. With a view towards the April 1983 elections and sagging farm prices, the government sought to quickly line up 600,000 tons of G-to-G contracts, announced government purchase plans for 1.5 million tons to support farm prices, and adopted a free trade posture towards exports with a minimal level of export taxes (less than \$32 per ton for 100 percent B). In the fall of 1983, export prices began to rise as a result of strong export movement. Despite a rising market, however, the government halved the export premium and tax in an avowed effort to stimulate flagging sales. Export taxes have not been subsequently changed. Export taxes have not been subsequently changed. As a result, export taxes on 100 percent B currently are less than \$16 per ton.

Overall rice policy decision making is entrusted to the Rice Policy Committee, chaired by the prime minister. The DFT within the Ministry of Commerce has operational responsibility for all matters relating to rice exports. In addition, the DFT is responsible for negotiating G-to-G contracts, which account for about 38 percent of all export shipments. Under both G-to-G and private sales, the rice to be exported is bought from millers and placed aboard ship by licensed exporters. Because of diplomatic considerations, the DFT often sells rice at "friendship prices", up to 5 percent below prevailing market prices. This practice is facilitated because G-to-G sales are not subject to the various export taxes.

There has been a proliferation since 1975 in the number of G-to-G contracts and an increase in the quantity shipped via such arrangements. During the period 1970-75, G-to-G shipments annually averaged about 460,000 tons, but G-to-G exports have risen in the subsequent years to reach 1.34 million tons in 1982. Indonesia and Malaysia accounted for 72 percent of the annual average of 1.0 million tons exported between 1977-80. During 1981-82, the tonnage covered by G-to-G contracts increased to 20 percent, but Indonesia and Malaysia accounted for only 42 percent of the rice shipped.

While the number of registered rice exporters is significantly larger, only about 25-30 rice exporting companies are active and the trade is dominated by 4 or 5 firms. While prior to and immediately following World War II, the rice trade was dominated by British firms, the trade has subsequently been the domain of Thai-Chinese merchants. While increasingly the Thai rice exporters are selling directly to buyers in the importing countries, some observers estimate that between 70 percent and 80 percent of the sales in recent years have been made through brokers and international trading houses. This share, however, is expected to decrease in coming years, as Thai exporters, beginning in 1984, began selling directly to Iran, Senegal and other countries, which previously were handled through intermediaries.

With production growing at 3.0 percent annually and population increasing at 2.5 percent annually, a greater share of Thailand's rice crop is now available for export than was previously the case. Thailand's rice exports increased sharply during the 1970s and early 1980s. Exports reached 3.6 million tons in 1982--nearly three times the level exported in 1970-71--and beginning in 1982, Thailand clearly emerged as the world's largest rice exporting country. ^{1/} During this period, the changes were equally dramatic in both the destinations and composition of the types of rice exported by Thailand. While exports to Asia accounted for over two-thirds of the volume exported in the 1970-75 period, by 1980-82, the rise in exports to Africa and the Middle East resulted in Asian destinations accounting for only 30 percent of the total exported. In addition, the rice exported was of a higher quality, as imports of low-quality white and parboiled rice to south Asian destinations declined.

EXPORTS BY GRADE

Thailand produces and exports both long-and medium-grain rice. Roughly 90 percent of the exports are the Nasan type--a slender, long-grain. The medium-grain is known as Kow Bow type. Medium-grain exports are estimated to be roughly less than 10 percent of the total export volume.

Shipments of 100 percent white rice increased sharply in the late 1970s and early 1980s, accounting for nearly two out of every five tons. During the earlier period, exports of 100 percent white rice annually averaged about 220,000 tons or 18 percent of all exports. By the early 1980s, exports had increased steadily--reaching one-third of the 3.6 million tons exported in 1982.

In addition to the investment in modern milling facilities, the shift in Iranian purchase activity to Thailand beginning in 1980 after the fall of the Shah, and the sharp increase in high-quality rice exports to Malaysia were central to the growth in export of 100 percent white rice. In addition, Singapore (like Malaysia) upgraded the quality of Thai rice it purchased, Iraq increased its purchases of rice and in 1982, Indonesia purchased a significant quantity of 100 percent white rice rather than purchasing its normal

^{1/} In the mid-1970s, it had occupied third place behind China and the United States. With the decline in Chinese exports, Thailand and the U.S. (from 1976 until 1981) alternated as the number one exporting country.

requirements of medium- and low-quality rice. In the early 1980s, half of the 100 percent white rice shipped by Thailand was to other Asian neighbors (compared to 82 percent in the 1970-75 period), and the Middle East took 44 percent. 1/

THAILAND: Rice Exports by Quality and Government-to-Government, 1980-83
(1,000 Metric Tons)

	High- Quality <u>1/</u>	Medium- Quality <u>2/</u>	Low- Quality	Brokens	Parboiled	Total <u>3/</u>	G to G
1980	942	365	454	521	292	2,681	1,050
1981	941	545	293	503	402	3,050	1,070
1982	1,328	184	565	861	510	3,620	1,338
1983	1,186	402	597	578	789	3,700	1,380

1/ White rice with a broken content less than 10 percent.

2/ White rice with 10-15 percent brokens. Also includes a small, but unspecified quantity of 20 percent brokens.

3/ Includes brown rice converted to a milled equivalent and glutinous rice.

Exports of 5 percent broken white rice increased dramatically in the late 1970s and early 1980s--albeit from low levels--due to expanded shipments to Syria and other Middle Eastern destinations. In the 1980s, exports of 5 percent brokens averaged nearly 125,000 tons, or 10 times the level exported for 1970-77, and nearly 41 percent was exported to the Middle East.

After averaging slightly more than 170,000 tons in the 1970-75 period (over 80 percent of which was shipped to Asian destinations), Thailand's exports of medium-quality rice (10-15 percent brokens) more than doubled by the early 1980s. With the exception of the Middle East (which shifted its purchases to high-quality rice), exports to most regions increased--including to Asia where shipments increased by one-third, largely as a result of increased exports to Indonesia. Other large, but inconsistent markets for medium-quality Thai rice during the 1970-82 period were the USSR and Brazil.

1/ Shipments of aromatic or fragrant rice are included in the totals for 100 percent white rice. While no separate breakout is available regarding the levels shipped, one knowledgeable observer estimated that by the early 1980s monthly shipments of 5,000 tons each were made to Hong Kong and Singapore. Total fragrant rice exports are estimated at 100-120,000 tons annually and are increasing. In 1984, exports of aromatic rice are expected to nearly double as approximately 100,000 tons of this quality have also been sold to Iran.

Exports of low-quality rice (over 15 percent broken) have been very erratic, but peaked in the late 1970s at nearly 900,000 tons when Indonesia was importing record quantities of rice. The overall quantity exported declined in recent years to about 400-450,000 tons as Indonesia reduced its overall imports and at least temporarily shifted its purchases to higher qualities. This was only partially offset by increased exports to the Ivory Coast, Cameroon and other African destinations. In recent years, Thai prices for low quality rice were generally uncompetitive, compared with those from Pakistan and Burma. While 85 percent of Thailand's exports of low-quality rice during the 1970s were to Asian destinations, in 1981 and 1982, this fell to 20 percent as Africa's share increased to 60 percent.

Through most of the 1970s, Thailand annually exported about 200,000 tons of broken. Exports in recent years have been more than double that level as Thai exporters seemingly have concentrated on selling high-quality rice and the attendant broken produced (rather than blending the broken to produce low-quality rice), and because of the signing in 1981 of a series of G-to-G contract covering most of Senegal's import needs. In addition to the increase in exports to Senegal, large shipments of broken have been made to Vietnam, Madagascar and Mauritania. Thailand is by far the world's largest exporter of broken--accounting for over two-thirds of all the broken traded internationally.

Only modest amounts (20-30,000 tons per year) of brown rice were exported during the 1970-82 period. Shipments to the European Community (EC) and Reunion accounted for 42 percent and 38 percent, respectively, of the total quantity shipped. Continued large price differentials with U.S. rice enabled Thailand to increase its shipments of brown rice to the (EC) to 42,000 tons in 1983, compared to 26,000 tons in 1982. If this price trend persists, Thailand is likely to increase permanently and significantly its market share at the expense of U.S. rice.

Exports of parboiled rice in the late 1970s and early 1980s increased sharply over the nearly 275,000 tons averaged during 1970-76. Larger shipments to Nigeria accounted for most of the increase. As such, there has been an important shift in Thai exports away from shipping mostly low-quality parboiled rice primarily to South Asia (India, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh) in the early 1970s to a mix that includes significant quantities of high-quality parboiled rice. While over half of the parboiled rice was exported to Asia during the 1970-75 period, the amount shipped thereafter to Asia declined both absolutely and as a share of the total quantity shipped. Parboiled rice exported to Asia fell to 14 percent of the total during 1976-82. Improvements in parboiling technology over the last decade, combined with low prices, and recent purchase of electronic sorting machines have enabled Thailand not only to dominate the important Nigerian market in the early 1980s, but also have allowed Thai exporters to increasingly penetrate the heretofore U.S.-dominated markets of South Africa and the E.C. In 1983, Thai parboiled exports to South Africa increased to 30,000 tons an estimated 18 percent of the market and exports to the E.C. increased to 13,000 tons, compared with only 3,000 tons in 1982. In 1984, shipments to the E.C. are expected to increase sharply again.

Thailand is the principal supplier of the limited quantity of glutinous rice that enters world trade channels. Exports of glutinous rice have been flat and annually averaged about 100,000 tons during 1970-82. ^{1/}

Rice imports increased to 3.7 million tons in 1983 and were expected to reach 4.4 million tons in 1984. Improved cultivation practices, higher yielding rainfed varieties and an expanded/improved irrigation could result in a significant increase in Thailand's rice production during the next five or six years. In the late 1980s, Thailand's exportable surplus could reach between 4.5-6.0 million tons. The high end of the range assumes an improvement in price incentives and input supplies for farmers.

Vietnam: In the early 1980s rice production has ranged from 12 million to 14 million tons. With an estimated 38 percent of the riceland area irrigated, many locales, especially in the north, produce two and three rice crops. Traditionally, double-cropping of rice is much less prominent in the south. As farmers use a lunar calendar, the different crops are referred to by the month in which they are harvested. The main tenth-month rice crop is harvested between September and December in the north and central regions and in late November through February in the south. The tenth-month rice crop and the fifth-month crop (harvested



May-June) together account for about 55 percent of the total production. About one-third of the production comes from the winter-spring or "crop of the three moons," harvested March-June, and a minor amount of rice is produced from the so called summer-fall crop (harvested July-October). The Mekong Delta produces about 45 percent of the country's total outturn. In the north, rice cultivation is centered on the Red River Delta and other river systems along the coast. A third major rice area is located along the coastal plains of the Central Lowlands. While no official estimates of HYV use are available, planned HYV use in 1983 was to increase to 30 percent of the rice area. Rice imports and exports are a state monopoly handled by Agrexport. The principal ports are Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon, currently for rice exports) and Hanoi (for imports).

^{1/} Export data reported by both SGS and the DFT does not include overland export shipments to Laos and Kampuchea. As such, it understates the quantity of glutinous rice exported each year by about 15,000 tons. Only Thailand's Department of Customs export data includes these overland shipments. Similarly, rough rice exports, which are subject to export controls, have reached as high as 28,000 tons (milled equivalent) are not included in the SGS or DFT series. In late 1983, the government decided to allow rough rice exports to the E.C. with the proviso that it is initially treated to prevent its use as seed and after assurances are given that it would not be re-exported.

PRODUCTION & PRICE POLICIES

After experiencing a low rate of growth in the last 10 years of the Vietnam War (rice production rose 7 percent between 1966 and 1975), rice production has been increasing at an accelerating rate as a result of post-war reconstruction, increased use of HYVs, an expansion in this irrigation system, increased fertilizer use, improved cultivation techniques and, more recently, production incentives. Rice production in 1982 is estimated to have reached nearly 13.8 million tons or 31 percent above the level of 1975 and 39 percent above the 1970 production level. After remaining largely flat during the first half of the 1970s at 2.1-2.2 tons per hectare yields topped 2.4 tons per hectare in 1982, while the area harvested increased 16 percent. The latter was principally due to increased cropping intensities and the reclamation of land put out of cultivation during the war. Increases in yields were likely limited by the availability of fertilizer after the destruction in 1979 of the Lao Cai apatite mine by China and its delayed rehabilitation. (In addition, shortages have occurred because of insufficient naptha feedstock, fuel and space parts.) Total fertilizer availability is estimated to have plummeted from 184 kilograms per hectare to 97 kilograms per hectare during 1978 and 1979. ^{1/} By 1982, fertilizer availability had partially recovered to an estimated 170 kilograms per hectare.

Despite political unification in 1975, Vietnam's economy has not yet been fully integrated. In the north, for example, there is a reliance on agricultural cooperatives, but in the south, after initially ambitious efforts in 1976 to collectivize agriculture, only 15 percent of the land is under cooperatives. In the south, a market economy of sorts, based on private ownership, continues to exist as the government has subsequently sought to gradually introduce a socialist economic system.

Because of a major policy change introduced in 1980/81, the government has been able to encourage increased rice production and, perhaps more importantly, increased the government's rice procurement through the introduction of a two-way contract system and a significant increase in procurement prices. ^{2/} Under the new system, the government sells specified quantities of inputs and consumer goods against the procurement of fixed quantities of rice (based on the output in 1977-78) at an established price. Above quota production may be sold either to the government at higher negotiated prices (which may vary substantially between locales) or to private traders at free market prices. (Private trade across district boundaries however, is illegal.) In addition, the government increased its emphasis on disseminating intensive cultivation techniques and targeted limited inputs and fuel to the most fertile areas. Finally, in the north, the size of the cooperative farms reportedly has been reduced and farmers have been allowed to till fallow or unused cooperative land without paying taxes. Between 1980 and 1982, rice production jumped 18 percent, propelled by yield increases of 15 percent due to favorable weather, increased fertilizer availability and improved production incentives and cultivation techniques. ^{3/} In 1982, rice

^{1/} In nitrogenous fertilizer equivalent.

^{2/} By 1982, the contract system was dominant in the north, but was used less extensively in the south.

^{3/} While land is less fertile in the north, rice production increased more rapidly than in the south because of the more extensive use of the contract system.

procurement reached over 3.0 million tons of rough rice ^{1/}. Procurement under the quota is reported to have increased to 1.0 million tons, up 20 percent, while purchases at negotiated prices (which already had tripled in 1981) increased by a third, also reaching 1.0 million tons. The rice procured is distributed via a ration system at highly subsidized prices with priority distribution given to government workers and the military. ^{2/} Reportedly, the monthly ration in Hanoi increased from 3 or 4 kilograms of rice in the spring of 1981 to 9 kilograms in early 1983.

IMPORTS

Prior to World War II, Vietnam was consistently one of the three largest rice exporters in the world. During the 1930s, Vietnam annually exported about 1.2 million tons. With the advent of the war for independence and the Vietnam

War, the exportable surplus initially disappeared and the two Vietnams emerged in the early 1970s as very significant rice importers. Between 1970 and 1973, North Vietnam and South Vietnam together accounted for about one-fourth of all the rice traded internationally--with China and the United States their respective suppliers. From slightly less than 900,000 tons in 1970, combined imports fell off sharply in the mid-1970s as food aid from China and the United States ended. Estimated imports, after falling to a low of 71,000 tons in 1978, rebounded to 247,000 tons in 1979 in the aftermath of devastating floods and a brown plant hopper outbreak in 1978.

As a result of the strong incentives introduced in the early 1980s and continued recovery from 30 years of war, Vietnam emerged in 1983 as a net rice exporter for the first time in 20 years. Vietnam's rice imports are estimated to have declined to only 30,000 tons in 1983 while exports are estimated to have increased to 140,000 tons (with Cuba, the Ivory Coast and Angola the principal destinations), up from only 15,000 tons in 1982 and 5,000 tons in 1981. The rice is being exported from Ho Chi Minh City, while the imports are destined for Hanoi.

By 1985, rice production is officially targeted to increase to 16.0-16.5 million tons, but it appears unlikely that this level will be achieved. ^{3/} Nonetheless, because of Vietnam's natural comparative advantage in producing rice and the need to earn foreign exchange, Vietnam's rice exports can be expected to increase sharply during the remainder of the decade--assuming a continuation of existing policies, including only gradual collectivization. By the end of the decade it is conceivable that Vietnam's annual exports could rise to 1 million tons. A key constraint, the insufficient availability of chemical fertilizers and insecticides necessary for intensive rice cultivation, however, will have to be overcome.

^{1/} Reportedly, less than 600,000 tons of paddy was procured in 1979 and procurement averaged only about 2 million tons in the 1976-80 period.

^{2/} In early 1983 it, was reported that free market rice prices in Hanoi were 20 times the ration price and in Ho Chi Minh City, 25-38 times.

^{3/} According to the plan, government procurement is to reach 3.5 million tons of rough rice.

Partial List of Government Agencies Involved in Rice Trading

Asia, East

China

China National Cereals, Oils, Foodstuffs Imports
& Exports Corp (CEROIL)
82 Dong An Men Da Jie
Beijing, China

Tel: 55-8831
Telex: 22281 CEROF CN
22111 CEROF CN
CABLE: CEROILFOOD Peking

CEROIL
Shanghai Cereals & Oils Branch
11 Hankow Rd.
Shanghai, China

Tel: 219760
Telex: 33032 COFSH CN
CABLE: CHINAFAT

Ng Fung Hong
115-119, Queens Road, West
Hong Kong

Tel: 5-404021
Telex: 74054 NGFUN HX
65227 NGFUN HX
CABLE: 3578 NGFUNG

Japan

The Food Agency
Import Division
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
1-2-1 Kasumigaseki
Chiyoda-Ru
Tokyo, Japan

Tel: 501-3813
Telex:

Korea, Democratic Peoples Republic of (North Korea)

Korea Cereals Export Import
Corporation
Central District
Pyongyang, Democratic
Peoples Republic of Korea

Tel: UKN
Cable: SSAL

Asia, East (Cont.)

Korea, Republic of (South Korea)

Office of Supply Republic of Korea (OSROK)
Bureau of Foreign Procurement
48-26, In-Ui-Dong
Chong-Ro-Ku
Seoul, Republic of Korea

Tel: 764-0712
Telex: 23244 OSROK

Taiwan

Taiwan Provincial Food Bureau
No. 15 Section 1, Hang-Chou South Road
Taipei, Taiwan

Tel: (886) 2-341-2744
Telex: 26254 TRUSTAND
CABLE: TRUSTRADE TAIPEI

Asia, South

Bangladesh

Ministry of Food
Bangladesh Secretariat
5th Floor, Room 524
Second 9 Storied Bldg.
Dhaka, Bangladesh

Tel: 404386, 404276, 406275
Telex: 65671

Bhutan

Food Corporation of Bhutan (FCB)
Phuntsholing, Bhutan

Tel: 241, 560, 429
Cable: DRUKFOOD PHUNTSOLING

India

Food Corporation of India (FCI)
16-20, Barakhamba Lane
New Delhi 110001, India

Tel: 44074
Telex: ND-2428
Cable: FOODCORP

State Trading Corporation of India, Ltd (STC)
Chandralok 36 Janpath,
New Delhi 110001, India

Tel: 320623
Telex: ND 2167/68/3057
CABLE: ESTICI

Asia, South (Cont.)

Maldives

State Trading Organization
Faamuladheyri Building, 35/10
Male, Maldives

Tel: 3280
Telex: 66006 STO MF MALDIVES

Nepal

Nepal Food Corporation
P.O. Box 987
Central Office
Kathmandu, Nepal

Tel: UKN
Telex: NPH 261 EMBEE KATHMANDU NEPAL
Cable: SUNDAR KATHMANDU

Pakistan

Rice Export Corporation of Pakistan (RECP)
State Life Building No. 1, 3rd Floor
I.I. Chundrigar Road
Karachi, Pakistan

Tel: 221063
Telex: RECP KAR 3706
CABLE: RICECORP

Sri Lanka

Food Commissioner
Food Department
330 Union Place
Colombo 2, Sri Lanka

Tel: 29842
Telex: 21170 FOODCOM

Asia, Southeast

Brunei

State Store and Supply Department
Batu 3 1/2, Jalu Jadong
Brunei

Tel: 235151
Telex: DU 2209

Asia, Southeast (Cont.)

Burma

Myanma Export Import Corporation (MEIC)
622-624 Merchant St.
Rangoon, Burma

Tel: 78583
Telex: 21305 UBMIEC BM
21328 UBMEIC BM
CABLE: MYANEICO

Kampuchea

Service de Ravitaillemenc
Phnom Penh, Kampuchea

Laos

Societe Lao d'Import et Export
43-47 Lang Xang
Vientiane, Laos

Tel: 2668, 2944
Telex: 318 COMELAO LS VIENTIANE

Indonesia

Badan Urusan Logistik (BULOG)
Jl Gatot Subroto 49
Jakarat Selatan, Indonesia

Tel: 512209
Telex: 011-44303

Malaysia

Lembaga Padi dan Nasi (LPN)
P.O. Box 108
Kuala Lumpur 01-02, Malaysia

Tel: (03) 206-133
Telex: PARAS MA 42003

Philippines

National Food Authority (NFA)
101 E. Rodriquez Sr. Avenue
Quezon City, Philippines

Tel: 62-61-27, 61-96-46/49
Telex: ITT - 742 42007

Singapore

Intraco
Keppel House
11 Keppel Road
Singapore 0208

Tel: 222-6611
Telex: RS 21413

Thailand

Department of Foreign Trade
Ministry of Commerce
Bangkok, Thailand

Tel: 221-8884

Telex: 72277 DFT TH

Vietnam

Agrexport
6 Trang Tien St.
Hanoi, Vietnam

Tel: 54234

Telex: 4510 VT

Cable: AGREXPORT-HANOI

Asian Rice Exports by Region, 1970 to Present
(1,000 Metric Tons)

DESTINATION	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
<u>North America</u>													
Burma	30	---	---	---	---	29	---	---	2	3	---	21	---
China	150	220	186	200	222	45	63	59	60	47	69	43	20
Hong Kong	*	*	*	*	*	---	---	*	---	---	---	*	---
India	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2	1	17	2	---
Japan	---	*	---	*	---	---	*	*	*	*	*	---	---
Korea, North	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pakistan	---	---	4	---	---	6	4	1	*	1	45	19	77
Philippines	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10	---	*
Singapore	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	---	*	---
Taiwan	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	*	---	*	---
Thailand	*	8	---	---	---	---	---	11	8	---	38	57	96
Subtotal	180	228	190	200	222	74	67	71	72	52	179	142	193
Subtotal as %	5	5	4	4	5	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	3
<u>South America</u>													
Burma	---	7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	34	135	10	---
China	---	---	---	---	43	30	81	10	---	43	61	---	---
Hong Kong	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
India	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Japan	---	---	---	---	---	---	*	---	*	*	10	---	*
Korea, North	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pakistan	---	---	---	---	---	11	---	12	---	151	20	20	---
Philippines	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	32	64	11	---
Singapore	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Taiwan	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Thailand	*	---	19	---	---	26	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Subtotal	*	7	19	---	43	67	81	22	*	310	46	62	*
Subtotal as %	1/	1/	1/	---	1	2	2	44	1/	570	336	103	*
								1		8	5	1	1/
<u>Western Europe</u>													
Burma	56	50	58	21	2	58	205	71	38	11	37	35	41
China	22	14	38	31	10	3	6	3	28	4	4	1	1
Hong Kong	*	*	*	*	7	---	---	---	---	*	---	---	---
India	*	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	26	6	32	73	---
Japan	*	*	---	*	*	*	*	---	---	---	---	---	---
Korea, North	---	---	---	---	13	*	1	---	61	---	---	---	---
Pakistan	8	5	6	20	---	37	21	22	2	8	3	11	2
Philippines	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	*
Singapore	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Taiwan	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	*	---	---	*
Thailand	18	43	61	39	21	11	14	29	20	43	126	76	78
Subtotal	104	113	164	112	55	111	249	128	182	72	202	398	122
Subtotal as %	3	2	3	2	1	3	6	2	4	1	3	5	2

Eastern Europe															
Burma	22	35	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15	17	5
China	52	113	113	135	161	135	113	157	187	---	---	158	160	81	40
Hong Kong	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
India	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Japan	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	*	17	19	33
Korea, North	---	---	---	---	31	---	1	11	5	---	---	5	*	8	12
Pakistan	---	---	---	---	---	---	24	6	*	---	---	12	15	11	4
Philippines	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	18
Singapore	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Taiwan	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Thailand	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Subtotal	74	148	117	135	192	135	138	183	192	---	---	10	---	54	50
Subtotal as %	2	3	2	4	4	4	3	3	4	---	---	3	3	2	2
USSR															
Burma	---	17	27	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	---	30	2
China	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hong Kong	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
India	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	*	102	741	532
Japan	---	*	---	---	---	---	---	---	*	---	---	*	*	---	*
Korea, North	89	103	88	96	133	124	85	164	151	---	---	169	123	218	201
Pakistan	20	26	---	---	*	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Philippines	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Singapore	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Taiwan	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Thailand	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Subtotal	109	146	115	96	20	11	85	164	151	---	---	62	204	278	---
Subtotal as %	3	3	2	2	3	4	2	3	3	---	---	236	429	1,267	735
Middle East															
Burma	12	61	26	5	7	---	9	---	---	---	---	---	---	10	---
China	5	32	23	42	107	78	24	3	16	---	---	38	5	25	3
Hong Kong	---	---	---	*	5	---	---	*	*	---	---	---	*	---	---
India	24	13	13	6	30	15	33	15	57	---	---	77	104	76	62
Japan	2	6	6	*	1	*	*	*	*	---	---	*	1	*	1
Korea, North	---	---	---	---	4	14	*	---	10	---	---	10	*	33	*
Pakistan	81	150	134	84	154	176	396	433	286	---	---	391	403	401	231
Philippines	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Singapore	5	5	2	1	7	---	*	*	2	---	---	1	10	*	*
Taiwan	*	1	*	---	---	---	---	*	1	---	---	1	---	---	41
Thailand	145	207	114	67	235	88	192	234	267	---	---	281	457	587	636
Subtotal	274	475	318	205	550	371	654	686	639	---	---	799	980	1,132	974
Subtotal as %	7	10	7	4	12	10	15	12	13	---	---	11	13	14	14

<u>Africa</u>													
Burma	59	79	77	20	25	52	37	75	42	183	175	339	268
China	19	39	63	264	289	118	84	86	211	94	188	103	99
Hong Kong	*	*	*	---	*	---	*	*	---	*	---	---	---
India	*	*	*	*	---	*	1	*	3	35	63	202	---
Japan	*	*	*	2	8	*	*	*	*	13	118	47	175
Korea, North	---	---	---	---	---	1	7	55	44	---	*	---	---
Pakistan	6	9	30	201	61	112	126	137	268	541	387	511	322
Philippines	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	11	---	---
Singapore	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13	6	1	*	*
Taiwan	*	*	*	---	---	---	---	*	16	23	---	---	140
Thailand	111	271	411	144	123	128	405	750	627	624	577	773	1,433
Subtotal	195	398	581	631	506	411	660	1,103	1,224	1,519	1,520	1,975	2,437
Subtotal as %	5	8	12	12	11	11	15	19	24	21	21	25	35
<u>Asia & Oceania</u>													
Burma	499	594	378	112	180	168	406	535	293	353	296	210	396
China	1,032	874	1,004	1,899	1,228	1,221	505	619	849	595	529	256	249
Hong Kong	11	14	87	49	4	4	2	3	3	3	46	6	6
India	1	2	1	10	8	*	1	*	57	221	106	17	6
Japan	595	903	193	514	275	10	*	17	74	551	525	740	130
Korea, North	*	---	---	---	105	190	---	40	140	49	89	---	---
Pakistan	13	2	117	441	218	138	288	242	147	262	94	96	143
Philippines	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15	47	95	145	73	*
Singapore	40	40	67	41	5	19	5	12	7	9	15	5	4
Taiwan	4	33	16	49	5	*	*	150	214	385	261	87	126
Thailand	750	1,021	1,465	582	618	664	1,253	1,833	646	1,361	1,230	1,163	1,328
Subtotal	2,945	3,483	2,987	3,697	2,646	2,414	2,460	3,466	2,477	3,884	3,336	2,653	2,388
Subtotal as %	76	70	62	72	60	64	56	58	49	53	46	34	34
<u>Total 2/</u>													
Burma	677	844	570	157	214	307	657	690	375	590	675	674	701
China	1,280	1,292	1,426	2,631	2,060	1,630	876	1,033	1,435	1,053	1,116	583	460
Hong Kong	11	14	87	50	18	4	2	3	3	3	46	6	6
India	25	16	15	18	40	18	38	18	145	340	428	1,143	633
Japan	597	909	200	517	284	10	*	17	75	564	654	795	318
Korea, North	89	103	88	96	286	328	93	270	412	234	227	264	204
Pakistan	130	196	300	771	478	498	861	860	703	1,366	971	1,127	794
Philippines	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15	47	127	231	83	*
Singapore	45	46	71	44	15	19	6	14	22	16	27	6	5
Taiwan	4	34	16	49	5	*	*	150	238	409	261	87	307
Thailand	1,023	1,550	2,070	832	1,017	930	1,865	2,881	1,571	2,696	2,681	3,050	3,620
TOTAL	3,881	5,004	4,843	5,165	4,417	3,744	4,398	5,951	5,026	7,398	7,317	7,818	7,048

* Denotes less than 500 tons

1/ Less than 1%.

2/ Includes rice exported to unspecified destinations.

BANGLADESH: Rice Imports, 1970 to Present
(Metric Tons)

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
North America													
United States	4	---	143,352	---	---	382,024	233,277	82,589	---	---	---	---	54,689
Western Europe													
France	---	9,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Germany, West	---	5,191	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Greece	---	302	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Italy	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,500	612	---	6,555	---	---
Netherlands	---	---	18,576	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EC-10	2	14,493	18,576	---	---	---	---	4,500	612	---	6,555	---	---
USSR	---	---	32,057	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Asia and Oceania													
Australia	---	---	4,000	---	---	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Burma	41,000 3/	22,916	65,918	22,768	---	10,526 3/	7,906	152,000 3/	---	101,000	33,913	---	48,097 5/
China	97,000 3/	107,922	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
India	630	---	21,733	---	---	---	---	---	---	123,000	26,386	---	---
Japan	111,783	153,555	63,381	68,802	33,120	24,529	4,467	20,400	11,800	188,000	119,837	34,000	153,000
Nepal	---	---	---	4,634	4,830	---	---	---	---	30,090	---	---	---
Pakistan	358,000 3/	310,354	---	---	5,500	62,921	11,576	---	---	99,000	---	---	---
Singapore	2,239	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Thailand	---	1,246	111,774	50,313	3,781	1,000	10,431	119,000 3/	---	108,000	---	---	40,246
Subtotal	510,652	595,993	266,806	146,517	47,231	99,476	34,392	282,400	11,800	649,000	180,136	34,000	241,343
Others 1/	---	---	---	22,497	11,500	---	1,180 2/	64,300	37,900	2,000	---	---	13,000
TOTAL 2/	510,658	610,486	460,791	169,014	58,731	481,500	268,849	433,789	50,312	650,000	186,691	34,000	296,032

Note: Data after 1976 partially rounded to nearest hundred/thousand tons.

1/ Includes the following World Food Program rice from unspecified origins: 11,500 tons in 1974, 1,000 tons in 1979 and 13,000 tons in 1982.

2/ Total may not equal sum of parts due to rounding.

3/ Estimate.

4/ UNDR0 rice. Origin not known.

5/ Includes an estimated 13,000 tons of WFP rice.

Source: World Food Program
Ministry of Food
Exports statistics of various countries

BURMA: Rice Exports, 1970 to Present
(Metric Tons)

Country Of Destination	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
NORTH AMERICA													
Bermuda	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,524	3,353	---	---	---
Cuba	29,958	---	---	---	---	29,088	---	---	---	---	10,500 2/	20,891	---
Haiti	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,278 2/	---	---
Subtotal 1/	29,958	---	---	---	---	29,088	---	---	1,524	3,353	19,778	20,891	---
SOUTH AMERICA													
Brazil	---	7,432	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	34,203	107,308 2/	35,596 2/	---
Peru	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	28,085	10,295	---
Subtotal 1/	---	7,432	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	34,203	135,393	45,891	---
WESTERN EUROPE													
Belgium-Luxembourg	9,941	7,752	21,566	6,260	1,116	9,346	16,148	35,176	14,338	---	---	---	20,173
France 3/	---	---	102	---	---	---	---	4,384	15,295	11,030	---	---	---
Germany, West	16,985	19,413	3,039	507	1,188	---	---	5,511	---	---	---	---	---
Italy	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,000 2/	---	10,805
Netherlands	1,278	887	---	11,294	---	47,493	23,226	25,517	8,715	---	16,429	1,200	10,220
United Kingdom	28,201	21,817	33,265	2,572	---	905	165,198	---	---	---	---	---	---
EC-10 1/	56,406	49,869	57,972	20,633	2,303	57,744	204,572	70,589	38,348	11,030	25,597	1,200	41,198
Switzerland	---	---	---	---	---	---	405	---	---	---	11,432	---	---
Subtotal 1/	56,406	49,869	57,972	20,633	2,303	57,744	204,979	70,589	38,348	11,030	38,861	1,200	41,198
EASTERN EUROPE													
Bulgaria	12,689	2,419	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Czechoslovakia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	102	---	4,958	4,995
Germany, East	8,922	22,684	3,555	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Yugoslavia	---	10,128	---	---	---	---	---	9,001	---	---	15,420	12,130	---
Subtotal 1/	21,611	35,231	3,555	---	---	---	---	9,001	---	102	15,420	17,088	4,995
USSR	---	17,054	27,368	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,066	---	29,758	1,741
MIDDLE EAST													
Bahrain	787	10,586	2,853	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Iran	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,409	---
Iraq	---	6,004	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kuwait	---	---	507	---	6,263	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Saudi Arabia	3,326	2,566	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Others	7,687	42,195	22,916	4,731	803	---	8,731	---	---	---	---	---	---
Subtotal 1/	11,800	61,331	26,006	4,731	7,066	---	8,731	---	---	---	---	10,409	---

AFRICA													
Angola	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,614	17,016 2/ 10,224 2/	---
Cameroun	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cape Verde	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,551 2/ 2,270
Chad	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Dahomey	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	17,205 2/	---
Gambia	9,142	12,160	12,191	3,044	9,645	15,381	27,431	7,110	---	15,158	11,913	17,907 2/	13,787 2/
Guinea	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,620	---	---	25,585 2/
Ivory Coast	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	80,010	43,443 2/	52,379 2/	72,311 2/
Kenya	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Liberia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,095	---	4,262	9,933 2/
Malagasy	---	17,947	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,956	50,246	54,725	125,191 2/	40,377 2/
Mauritania	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	21,708 2/
Mauritius	35,286	38,846	65,008	17,345	15,240	36,436	9,754	54,002	9,165	---	---	18,820	17,931
Mozambique	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,857 2/	---
Niger	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	19,834 2/
Reunion	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Senegal	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,413	12,701	---	---	---	5,559 2/
Sierra Leone	14,223	10,153	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,131	9,921	10,000 2/	3,898 2/
Tanzania	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	24,259 2/	20,961 2/
Zimbabwe	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
East Africa, NEC	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,780	---	---	---	6,599 2/
West Africa, NEC	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,887	---	10,141	---	---	---
Other	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	41,225	---	11,353 2/
Subtotal 1/	58,652	79,097	77,198	20,389	24,885	51,817	37,185	75,412	41,603	183,492	175,009	338,610	267,674
ASIA & OCEANIA													
Bangladesh	---	---	82,603	13,951	---	11,802	8,001	152,033	5,747	109,960	33,913	---	89,616
China	---	---	8,027	---	101,605	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hong Kong	24,051	16,681	7,149	7,477	1,289	3,971	926	1,132	405	---	---	---	198
India	95,798	163,812	22,224	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Indonesia	81,486	42,867	3,529	19,797	68,816	68,400	61,565	158,398	111,415	174,463	107,019 2/	29,825 2/	83,138
Japan	3,848	3,879	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	36,469
Kampuchea	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	43,663	11,153	---
Korea, South	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	66,292	---
Malaysia	46,736	9,963	1,936	---	---	---	7,611	6,465	5,912	---	---	---	---
Maldives	8,431	8,362	6,557	3,555	710	1,016	5,073	7,497	4,149	7,188	10,411	14,405	7,331
Okinawa	---	1,319	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pakistan	5,537	31,435	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Papua New Guinea	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,332	---	---	---	---	---
Philippines	---	85,168	11,352	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Singapore	85,741	80,118	49,151	10,325	7,623	23,514	77,305	77,416	25,882	6,797	8,402 2/	---	2,037
Sri Lanka	147,390	150,586	184,983	56,450	---	57,569	128,512	101,607	139,972	49,454	92,800 2/	83,212	154,832
Vietnam	---	---	---	---	---	2,025	116,710	20,249	---	5,307	---	4,800	22,092
Subtotal 1/	499,018	594,193	377,512	111,554	180,044	168,298	405,704	535,119	293,481	352,529	296,208	209,687	395,713
TOTAL 1/	677,446	844,207	569,611	157,307	214,298	306,948	656,597	690,121	374,955	589,775	674,667	673,534	701,348

1/ Sum of parts may not equal total due to rounding.

2/ Estimate.

3/ Believed to be Reunion.

Burma: Estimated Exports by Quality, 1980
(1,000 Metric Tons)

Country of Destination	High Quality		Medium Quality		Low Quality		Other	Parboiled	Broken	Total 1/
	Brown	5%	10%	15%	25%	35%				
<u>North America</u>										
Cuba	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--	10
Haiti	--	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	9
Subtotal	--	--	--	10	9	--	--	--	--	19
<u>South America</u>										
Brazil	--	--	--	17	90	--	--	--	--	107
Peru	--	--	--	--	--	28	--	--	--	28
Subtotal	--	--	--	17	90	28	--	--	--	135
<u>Western Europe</u>										
Italy	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	5
Netherlands	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16	16
EC 10	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	16	21
Switzerland	--	--	5	6	--	--	--	--	--	11
Subtotal	--	--	5	6	--	5	--	--	16	32
<u>Eastern Europe</u>										
Yugoslavia	--	--	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	15
<u>Africa</u>										
Angola	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	10
Gambia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	12
Ivory Coast	--	--	--	--	--	43	--	--	--	43
Malagasy	--	--	--	--	--	55	--	--	--	55
Reunion	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Sierra Leone	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	10
Other	--	--	--	--	15	26	--	--	--	41
Subtotal	4	--	--	--	25	124	--	--	22	174
<u>Asia & Oceania</u>										
Bangladesh	--	--	--	--	--	34	--	--	--	34
Indonesia	--	--	--	80	27	--	--	--	--	107
Kampuchea	--	--	--	--	--	44	--	--	--	44
Maldives	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	10
Singapore	--	--	1	--	7	--	--	--	--	8
Sri Lanka	--	--	--	--	--	43	--	--	--	93
Subtotal	--	--	1	80	34	121	60	--	--	296
Total 1/	4	--	21	113	158	278	60	38	--	675

1/ Total may not equal sum of parts due to rounding.

Burma: Estimated Exports by Quality, 1981
(1,000 Metric Tons)

Country of Destination	High Quality Brown	Medium Quality			Low Quality		Other	Parboiled	Broken	Total 1/
		5%	10%	15%	25%	35%				
<u>North America</u>										
Cuba	--	--	--	21	--	--	--	--	--	21
<u>South America</u>										
Brazil	--	--	--	--	36	--	--	--	--	36
Peru	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	10
Subtotal	--	--	--	--	46	--	--	--	--	46
<u>Western Europe</u>										
Netherlands	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1
<u>Eastern Europe</u>										
Czechoslovakia	--	--	2	3	--	--	--	--	--	5
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	--	12
Subtotal	--	--	2	15	--	--	--	--	--	17
USSR	--	10	10	10	--	--	--	--	--	30
<u>Middle East</u>										
Iran	--	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10
<u>Africa</u>										
Angola	--	--	--	--	14	3	--	--	--	17
Cameroon	--	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	10
Dahomey	--	--	--	--	--	17	--	--	--	17
Gambia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18	18
Ivory Coast	--	--	--	--	18	34	--	--	--	52
Liberia	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	4
Malagasy	--	--	--	--	10	66	10	--	39	125
Mauritius	--	--	--	--	--	19	--	--	--	19
Mozambique	--	--	--	--	--	13	--	--	--	13
Reunion	26	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	28
Senegal	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	10
Sierra Leone	--	--	--	--	--	24	--	--	--	24
Subtotal	26	1	--	--	56	187	10	--	57	339
<u>Asia & Oceania</u>										
Indonesia	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	30
Kampuchea	--	--	--	--	--	11	--	--	--	11
Korea, South	--	--	--	23	43	--	--	--	--	66
Maldives	--	--	--	--	--	--	14	--	--	14
Sri Lanka	--	--	--	--	--	53	30	--	--	83
Vietnam	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	5
Subtotal 1/	--	--	30	23	43	69	44	--	--	210
Total 1/	26	21	42	69	145	256	10	44	58	674

1/ Total may not equal sum of parts due to rounding.

Burma: Estimated Exports by Quality, 1982
(1,000 Metric Tons)

Country of Destination	High Quality		Medium Quality		Low Quality		Other	Parboiled	Broken	Total 1/
	Brown	5%	10%	15%	25%	35%				
<u>Western Europe</u>										
Belgium	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	20
Italy	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11
Netherlands	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	10
EC-10	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	41
<u>Eastern Europe</u>										
Czechoslovakia	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	5
<u>USSR</u>	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	2
<u>Africa</u>										
Cameroon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	2
Cape Verde	--	--	--	--	--	6	--	--	--	6
Gambia	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	13	14
Guinea	--	--	--	--	--	26	--	--	--	26
Ivory Coast	--	--	--	--	--	72	--	--	--	72
Liberia	--	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	10
Malagasy	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	40
Mali	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
Mauritania	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	11
Mauritius	--	--	--	--	--	18	--	--	--	18
Niger	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	20
Reunion	--	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	5
Senegal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	4
Sierra Leone	--	--	--	--	--	21	--	--	--	21
Zimbabwe	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Other	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	11	11
Subtotal 1/	--	*	7	--	--	176	20	--	65	268
<u>Asia & Oceania</u>										
Bangladesh	--	--	--	--	--	84	--	6	--	90
Hong Kong	--	--	--	--	--	--	*	--	--	*
Indonesia	--	30	43	--	--	--	--	--	--	73
Kampuchea	--	--	--	--	--	36	--	--	--	36
Maldives	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	--	7
Singapore	*	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Sri Lanka	--	--	--	--	--	116	--	39	--	155
Vietnam	--	--	--	--	--	3	19	--	--	22
Subtotal	*	32	43	--	--	239	19	52	--	385
Total 1/	11	32	50	7	--	415	39	52	95	707

* Less than 500 tons.

1/ Total may not equal sum of parts due to rounding.

BURMA: 1983 Rice Exports by Quality
(Metric Tons)

	High Quality		Medium Quality		Low Quality			Parboiled	Broken	Glutinous	Total 1/
	Brown	5%	10%	15%	25%	35%	Other				
January	---	---	---	---	---	12,813	---	10,609	6,597	---	30,019
February	---	14,924	---	7,469	---	17,184	20,112	494	1,892	---	62,075
March	---	---	11,342	11,398	---	32,805	357	12,339	26,649	3	94,893
April	---	7,867	9,593	496	9,481	9,373	---	148	---	---	36,959
May	---	27,969	404	669	9,864	7,999	9,482	5,000	---	---	61,386
June	9,937	14,800	---	12,158	---	23,513	---	12,534	26,827	---	99,769
July	---	4,801	---	7,956	9,831	11,855	---	16,526	6,547	---	57,516
August	---	---	---	47,708	---	33,695	---	1,918	---	---	83,320
September	---	---	10,802	17,184	---	33,487	---	---	6,473	---	67,946
October 2/	---	---	---	15,846	10,451	10,500	---	---	6,920	---	43,717
November 2/	---	15,750	---	20,510	---	46,977	---	2,310	---	---	85,547
December 2/	---	---	---	31,139	10,061	57,178	---	---	19,411	---	117,789
Total 1/	9,937	86,111	32,141	172,533	49,688	297,379	29,951	61,878	101,316	3	840,936

1/ Total may not equal sum of parts due to rounding
2/ Estimates

CHINA: Rice Exports, 1970 to Present
(Metric Tons)

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
North America													
Canada	---	99	1,168	565	119	137	56	10	35	177	57	145	247
Cuba 1/	150,000	220,000	184,342	168,713	150,349	44,432	62,639	59,428	60,019	40,000 2/	40,000 2/	---	20,000 2/
Jamaica	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,352	2,402	---	---
Mexico	---	---	---	30,600	71,242	---	---	---	---	---	26,451	41,851	---
United States	---	---	---	---	7	11	15	---	---	---	428	666	187
Subtotal	150,000	220,099	185,510	199,878	221,717	44,580	62,710	59,438	60,054	46,592	69,338	42,662	20,434
South America													
Chile	---	---	---	---	42,552	---	10,400	10,100	---	---	---	---	2/
Peru	---	---	---	---	---	30,359	70,622	---	---	42,786	61,028	---	---
Subtotal	---	---	---	---	42,552	30,359	81,022	10,100	---	42,786	61,028	---	---
Western Europe													
Belgium-Lux.	---	788	1,782	1,103	206	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2/
Denmark	---	6	1,043	2,891	61	89	41	6	17	2	1	4	3
France	---	54	1,306	2,300	85	65	3	500	277	513	436	88	151
Germany, West	1,769	2,673	7,673	4,015	2,154	12	---	96	55	15	356	36	23
Ireland	97	40	300	516	5	222	128	15	34	47	44	19	32
Italy	---	1	2,855	315	---	---	---	1,605	22,977	1,115	559	---	7
Netherlands	---	1,796	5,598	3,675	2,319	123	13	---	1,448	---	248	---	200
United Kingdom	19,328	7,984	13,672	12,876	1,232	734	772	5	502	11	15	20	23
EC-10	21,194	13,342	34,229	27,691	6,062	1,245	957	2,227	25,310	1,703	1,659	167	439
Austria	---	---	5	1	87	---	1,015	5	---	16	---	---	4
Finland	---	20	271	980	492	1,002	---	---	---	2,084	---	---	---
Malta	90	75	170	25	10	---	30	71	93	30	101	356	---
Norway	269	465	1,054	1,613	2,159	216	225	310	1,106	143	601	226	147
Sweden	10	25	65	121	10	798	3,645	212	1,494	114	1,364	678	108
Switzerland	---	---	1,770	99	1,518	6	5	---	---	1	---	---	1
Subtotal	21,563	13,927	37,564	30,530	10,338	3,267	5,877	2,825	28,003	4,091	3,725	1,427	699
Eastern Europe													
Bulgaria	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	3,000	---	---	---	---
Czechoslovakia	15,000	28,000	30,000	45,000	39,000	43,000	60,000	61,000	47,000	54,000	50,000	36,000	10,000
Germany, East 2/	2,200	5,700	31,000	46,400	29,000	18,600	18,400	39,000	35,800	28,000	34,900	21,300	---
Hungary	---	7,900	5,000	6,300	9,000	6,000	---	3,600	10,500	6,000	6,000	---	4,000
Poland	11,000	11,100	18,900	23,000	29,300	27,100	29,500	32,700	54,100	38,900	39,792	13,254	11,900
Romania 2/	23,700	60,100	28,100	70,200	40,100	40,000	5,000	15,000	29,400	31,100	29,200	10,000	---
Yugoslavia	---	---	---	4,909	15,000	---	---	2,233	7,571	---	---	---	---
Subtotal	51,900	112,800	113,000	195,809	161,400	134,700	112,900	156,533	187,371	158,000	159,892	80,554	39,900
Middle East													
Bahrain	114	900	445	883	56	44	51	76	392	1,257	1,135	1,871	---
Iraq	---	24,600	---	---	30,499	---	---	---	---	2/	---	2/	2/
Jordan	1,077	435	1,119	1,008	1,396	1,000	2,448	---	---	5	---	---	---
Kuwait	868	635	627	1,975	1,368	793	669	2,217	3,378	1,666	744	65	---
Lebanon	---	503	---	2,922	2,900	---	---	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Oman	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Qatar	50	---	---	---	51	---	100	375	441	1,502	2,169	1,303	2,966
Saudi Arabia	---	---	---	---	---	26	576	---	1,483	1,093	901	1,101	---
Syria	2,505	4,950	20,362	24,991	60,430	35,510	20,258	---	10,468	19,445	---	9,736	---
Turkey	---	---	---	9,911	10,000	40,886	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
United Arab Em.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	14,310	---	10,504	---
Subtotal	4,614	32,023	22,553	41,690	106,700	78,259	24,102	2,668	16,162	39,755	4,999	24,580	2,966

[illegible]

Asia & Oceania															
Australia	---	2	4	2	---	12	4	7	27	4	55	34	---	---	---
Bangladesh	97,000	2/ 107,992	---	---	12,000	2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Brunei	50	14	3	6,096	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Fiji	10	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hong Kong	82,632	99,088	162,592	196,965	137,360	164,352	173,329	158,657	184,955	198,210	187,011	184,337	500	346	---
Indonesia	---	---	113,182	545,002	461,570	356,703	152,861	249,301	403,027	209,056	293,959	---	---	184,555	---
Japan	---	75	152	13,782	28,738	12,513	4,022	249	30,962	460	447	1,224	---	31,291	---
Laos	---	---	---	---	---	3,600	---	2/	---	2/	---	2/	---	---	2/
Macao	15,061	15,050	16,412	13,704	11,905	11,952	13,954	14,954	10,784	16,386	17,012	14,433	---	16,787	---
Malaysia	139,876	84,453	60,479	207,817	206,152	111,466	88,030	84,124	210,468	104,617	24,933	18,216	---	3,306	---
New Caledonia	---	---	---	---	---	---	6	1	---	5	2	3	---	2	---
New Zealand	205	310	599	372	677	179	354	167	211	201	10	66	---	67	---
Pakistan	---	---	17,005	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Philippines	---	13,381	39,885	160,375	52,140	53,526	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Singapore	46,899	33,987	36,881	44,662	14,000	11,200	6,682	700	8,798	3,454	5,550	7,401	---	3,700	---
Sri Lanka	337,320	138,900	32,740	211,680	110,980	209,980	37,380	108,720	---	61,590	---	29,925	---	8,898	---
Thailand	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	600	---	---	---	---	---
Tonga	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	75
Vietnam 2/	313,137	380,414	523,713	498,482	192,838	285,335	28,229	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Western Samoa	62	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Subtotal	1,032,252	873,666	1,003,647	1,899,029	1,228,360	1,220,818	504,851	616,880	849,232	594,593	529,146	256,139	---	249,023	---
Other	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	98,136	83,563	72,449	100,426	92	---	48,173	---
TOTAL	1,279,500	1,292,000	1,425,700	2,630,800	2,060,500	1,629,600	876,100	1,032,900	1,435,200	1,053,100	1,116,400	583,300	---	460,000	---

1/ Estimates for 1970-71 based on total imports, less traceable shipments from origins other than China.

2/ Partly estimated or unofficial.

Source: Based on import statistics of various countries. Where the entry is rounded to the nearest 100 tons, the original data was collected by FAO.

Blank entries denote the absence of trade data. Total exports as contained in "1982 Almanac of China's Economy"

Hong Kong: Rice Exports and Re-exports by Type, 1970 To Present
(Metric Tons, Milled Basis)

Type	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Brown 1/ White, Whole	---	79	26	5	---	16	---	---	36	---	1,901	---	---
Broken	10,019	6,995	2,403	20,242	13,766	592	981	1,900	1,601	2,180	42,229	1,885	3,044
Glutinous	680	5,943	84,566	29,646	3,744	2,651	550	973	438	736	1,647	3,480	2,901
Other	460	568	470	103	185	481	443	356	1,410	493	313	390	445
	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10	---	---	---
Total	11,159	13,585	87,465	49,996	17,695	3,740	1,974	3,229	3,485	3,419	46,090	5,755	6,390

1/ Converted to milled rice using a conversion of .88.

Source: Hong Kong Trade Statistics, Exports and Re-exports

HONG KONG: Rice Exports and Re-exports, 1970 to Present
(Metric Tons, Milled Basis)

Country Of Destination	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
NORTH AMERICA													
Canada	5	3	6	1	1	---	---	18	---	---	---	7	---
Guatemala	---	---	---	---	1/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mexico	1/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
United States	---	1/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	50	---
Subtotal	5	3	6	1	1	---	---	18	---	---	---	57	---
WESTERN EUROPE													
Belgium-Luxembourg	---	---	---	1	1,098	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Denmark	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	25	---	---	---
France	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Germany, West	---	---	---	1/	892	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Netherlands	---	1	---	---	1,236	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
United Kingdom	4	5	11	4	4,154	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EC-10	4	7	11	5	7,380	---	---	---	---	25	---	---	---
MIDDLE EAST													
Jordan	---	---	---	---	225	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kuwait	---	---	---	---	4,138	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Qatar	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	33	---	---	---	---
Saudia Arabia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	45	233	---	---	---	---
Trucial States	---	---	---	728	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
United Arab Emir.	---	---	---	---	1,111	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Yemen, (Aden)	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Yemen, (Sana)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20	---	---
Subtotal	---	---	---	728	5,475	---	---	45	266	---	20	---	---
AFRICA													
Congo (Brazza.)	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ethiopia	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gabon	---	---	---	---	472	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Guinea	1/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mauritius	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6	---	---	---
Nigeria	---	---	---	---	---	---	223	165	---	---	---	---	---
Tanzania	---	2	---	---	9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Subtotal	1/	3	3	---	481	---	223	165	---	6	---	---	---

ASIA & OCEANIA													
Australia	18	15	24	16	5	---	21	---	---	---	---	---	---
Brunei	---	---	---	1,455	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
China	---	---	---	---	---	16	---	---	97	---	5	1,002	---
India	1	2	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2
Indonesia	---	20	75,786	20,003	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kampuchea	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	880	---	---
Macao	1,353	2,461	2,052	560	1,337	1,869	1,730	2,997	1,989	3,287	44,154	4,636	6,383
Malaysia	9,703	10,368	8,214	24,508	---	---	---	---	1,030	---	---	---	---
New Zealand	1	---	1/	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oceania, NES	73	4	21	1/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oceania, U.S.	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pakistan	1	2	1	1/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Papau New Guinea	---	---	---	1/	---	---	---	4	---	---	---	---	---
Singapore	---	699	1,342	2,715	3,017	1,640	---	---	---	4	1,021	---	---
Taiwan	---	---	---	---	---	214	---	---	200	---	---	---	---
Thailand	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	50	---
Vietnam	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10	---	---
Subtotal	11,150	13,572	87,445	49,261	4,359	3,740	2/ 1,751	3,001	3,219	3,388	46,070	5,698	6,390
TOTAL 2/	11,159	13,585	87,465	49,996	17,695	3,740	1,974	3,229	3,485	3,419	46,090	5,755	6,390

1/ Less than 500 kg.

2/ Total may not equal sum of parts due to rounding.

Source: Hong Kong Trade Statistics, Exports and Re-exports

Hong Kong: Rice Imports by Type, 1970 To Present
(Metric Tons, Milled Basis)

Type	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Paddy 1/	202	---	547	11	---	---	---	---	136	---	1,916	---	---
Brown 2/	1,985	1,980	1,073	2,480	364	239	---	17	2,052	---	22	---	---
White, Whole	258,328	263,513	273,267	300,460	222,718	275,060	287,594	269,856	307,760	322,977	312,270	308,246	314,994
Glutinous	8,497	12,759	10,070	2,400	7,074	11,017	25,130	9,627	4,961	10,782	7,321	6,998	6,110
Other	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7	58	274	283
Broken	38,306	51,760	123,695	74,582	50,782	20,509	10,412	24,893	28,385	27,312	37,558	46,584	44,807
Total 3/	307,318	330,012	408,652	379,933	280,938	306,825	323,136	304,394	343,294	361,078	359,145	362,102	365,394

1/ Converted to milled rice using a conversion of .68.

2/ Converted to milled rice using a conversion of .88.

3/ Total may not equal sum of parts due to rounding.

HONG KONG: Rice Imports, 1970 To Present
(Metric Tons, Milled Basis)

Country Of Origin	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
NORTH AMERICA													
United States	10,227	6,106	2,302	55,987	9,920	3,192	2	17	2,349	30	442	20	106
SOUTH AMERICA													
Argentina	---	268	---	454	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Venezuela	871	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Subtotal	871	268	---	454	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
WESTERN EUROPE													
France	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Italy	---	---	---	---	357	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EC-10	---	---	1	---	357	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Spain	---	---	---	---	3,111	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Subtotal	---	---	1	---	3,468	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ASIA & OCEANIA													
Australia	6,669	21,982	16,517	16,280	19,186	26,095	37,123	44,756	58,270	57,888	47,035	57,899	69,407
Burma	19,600	15,599	5,936	1,896	3,920	3,351	1,099	1,225	407	---	10	---	200
China	82,632	99,088	162,592	196,965	137,360	164,352	173,329	158,657	184,955	198,210	187,011	184,337	184,555
India	10	2	40	29	40	7	4	11	20	30	31	57	30
Indonesia	---	---	---	---	---	63	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Japan	---	2	---	---	---	---	27	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kampuchea	18,808	3,057	132	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Korea, North	214	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Laos	---	---	---	---	179	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Macao	56	---	10	11	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Malaysia	---	125	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pakistan	28	28	10	4,031	1,140	36	36	14	---	13	26	---	10
Singapore	3,503	660	43	6,719	2,638	957	1,674	2,280	3,176	8	231	---	3
Taiwan	188	77	18	5,094	536	18	18	183	268	30	30	910	105
Thailand	164,061	181,949	221,051	92,467	102,552	107,515	109,737	97,252	93,849	104,869	124,329	117,880	110,978
Vietnam	453	1,069	---	---	---	1,240	89	---	---	---	---	1,000	---
Subtotal	296,222	323,638	406,349	323,492	267,551	303,634	323,036	304,377	340,945	361,048	358,703	362,082	365,288
TOTAL 1/	307,318	330,012	408,652	379,933	280,938	306,825	323,136	304,394	343,294	361,078	359,145	362,102	365,394

1/ Total may not equal sum of parts due to rounding.

2/ Listed as South Vietnam.

Source: Hong Kong Trade Statistics, Imports

INDIA: Rice Exports, 1970 to Present
(Metric Tons, Milled Basis)

Country Of Destination	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
<u>North America</u>													
Canada	14	4	18	25	62	156	198	45	642	822	630	342	---
Cuba	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,335	---	---
United States	4	18	33	10	206	165	260	143	1,581	674	466	1,338	---
Subtotal	18	22	51	35	268	321	458	188	2,223	1,496	16,611	1,680	---
<u>Western Europe</u>													
Belgium	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Denmark	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	55	3	---	---
France	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	24	68	11,601	---
Germany, West	---	---	5	---	---	---	8	4	---	17	---	55	---
Italy	---	3	---	---	---	---	1/	1/	---	---	---	57,485	---
Netherlands	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,821	---
United Kingdom	2	827	647	601	2,150	1,801	2,361	2,814	26,193	4,931	16,633	1,511	---
EC-10	2	830	652	601	2,150	1,801	2,373	2,818	26,193	5,777	31,667	72,473	---
Norway	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	33	104	28	---
Switzerland	---	---	15	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Subtotal	2	830	667	601	2,150	1,801	2,373	2,818	26,193	5,810	31,771	72,501	---
<u>Eastern Europe</u>													
Czechoslovakia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	16,500
Romania	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,250	16,600
Yugoslavia	---	---	1/	---	---	1	---	---	---	3	---	---	---
Subtotal	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	3	---	19,250	33,100
USSR	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	70	102,118	741,313	532,475
<u>Middle East</u>													
Bahrain	3,401	3,120	---	1,880	5,642	2,250	5,000	---	7,509	---	1,958	5,501	---
Iran	494	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,100	17,000	25,000	---
Iraq	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,500	4,563	---	---	---	---	---
Kuwait	4,006	2,468	500	1,000	10,646	1,045	905	---	11,296	38,764	22,376	14,622	17,000
Lebanon	---	---	---	10	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Muscat and Oman	200	---	---	1,000	3,998	---	450	200	9,853	6,288	11,469	1,644	---
Qatar	5,539	2,090	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,509	264	834	---	---
Saudia Arabia	7,133	2,447	11,829	---	2,959	8,350	16,135	4,958	3,942	15,085	26,514	13,521	44,500
United Arab Emirates	2,217	1,500	1,000	2,400	7,000	3,500	---	5,500	16,721	3,737	23,769	15,861	---
Yemen (Aden)	910	1,700	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	---	---	---
Yemen (Sana)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,325	400	150	---
Subtotal	23,900	13,325	13,329	6,290	30,245	15,145	32,990	15,221	56,830	76,563	104,320	76,299	61,500

INDIA: Rice Imports, 1970 To Present
(Metric Tons, Milled Basis)

Country Of Origin	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
<u>NORTH AMERICA</u>											
United States	4,423	---	---	---	---	200	94,874	3,272	3,539	33	---
<u>WESTERN EUROPE</u>											
Belgium-Luxembourg	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
France	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---
Italy	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,179	387	---	---	---
Netherlands	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,054	---	2	---
United Kingdom	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20
EC-10	---	1	---	---	---	1	1,179	2,441	---	2	20
<u>AFRICA</u>											
Egypt	115,393	46,000	70,000	---	---	---	7	---	---	---	---
<u>MIDDLE EAST</u>											
Qatar	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
<u>ASIA & OCEANIA</u>											
Australia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
Burma	111,119	74,784	---	---	---	12,000	9,787	---	---	---	---
Hong Kong	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nepal	38,868	41,384	31,427	37,563	54,811	69,318	117,213	27,824	2,246	3,322	4,108
Thailand	65,389	113,276	61,100	---	---	99,021	13,623	---	10	---	---
Subtotal	215,376	229,441	92,527	37,563	54,811	180,339	140,623	27,824	2,257	3,322	4,108
TOTAL	335,193	275,442	162,527	37,563	54,811	180,540	236,683	33,537	5,796	3,357	4,128

Source: Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India

INDONESIA: Rice Imports, 1970 to Present
(Metric Tons, Milled Basis)

Country of Origin	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
NORTH AMERICA													
United States	444,824	233,641	287,502	158,119 1/	69,243	---	239,628	367,799	382,089 2/	243,537	220,765	76,625	2,500
SOUTH AMERICA													
Brazil	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	60,593	---	---	---	---	---
Ecuador	---	---	---	---	---	---	13,840	---	---	---	---	---	---
Subtotal	---	---	---	---	---	---	13,840	60,593	---	---	---	---	---
WESTERN EUROPE													
France	54,730	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Italy	75,200	---	---	---	---	6,000	10,000	5,557	---	3,450	---	---	---
Netherlands	---	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EC-10	129,930	---	10,000	---	---	6,000	10,000	5,557	---	3,450	---	---	---
AFRICA													
Egypt	9,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ASIA & OCEANIA													
Australia	6,500	---	4,000	32,680	20,422	10,000	81,296	38,680	47,105	31,284	49,651	---	200
Burma	80,844	42,192	2,000	19,575	78,427	60,922	228,694	160,923	115,943	148,635	113,499	26,780	73,205
China	---	---	113,182	545,002	461,570	356,703	152,861	249,301	403,027	209,056	293,959	---	---
India	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	52,342	---	10,000	---	---
Japan	151,983	105,124	104,830	254,702 3/	107,272 4/	29,856 4/	---	---	88,000 4/	139,423 4/	209,209 4/	92,612 4/	---
Korea, North	---	---	---	---	110,312	193,583	---	39,534	140,392	49,279	89,065	---	---
Korea, South	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,800	65,200	---	---	---	---
Malaysia	---	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
New Zealand	---	---	---	286	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pakistan	---	---	23,441	295,388	106,040	---	52,273	65,148	95,019	49,892	---	39,484	10,516
Philippines	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	14,000	68,498	92,175	68,800	---
Singapore	---	---	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Taiwan	---	---	8,800	31,845	---	---	---	127,100	227,667	378,432	266,705	43,506	87,482
Thailand	132,548	121,925	184,256	281,047	128,630	11,530	514,461	854,544	192,771	612,439	694,900	194,987	158,526
Subtotal	371,875	269,241	450,509	1,475,525	1,004,673	662,594	1,029,585	1,555,030	1,441,466	1,686,938	1,819,163	429,925	329,929
TOTAL	955,629	502,882	748,011	1,633,644	1,073,916	668,594	1,293,053	1,988,979	1,823,555	1,933,925	2,039,928	542,794	332,429

1/ Includes 25,875 tons of brown rice converted using .88.

2/ Includes 77,175 tons of brown rice converted using .88.

3/ Includes 191,245 tons of brown rice converted using .88.

4/ Brown rice converted to milled basis.

NOTE: Thai rice includes glutinous rice imported by Bulog.

Source: Bulog

JAPAN: Rice Exports, 1970 to Present
(Metric Tons, Milled Basis)

Country of Origin	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
NORTH AMERICA													
Canada	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---
Canal Zone	---	---	---	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cuba	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	2	1	---	1/
Netherlands Antilles	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Panama	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
Trinidad	1/	135	1/	1/	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---
United States	1/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1/	---	---	---	---
Subtotal	---	135	---	8	---	---	1	1	2	2	2	---	---
SOUTH AMERICA													
Bolivia	---	---	---	---	---	---	1/	---	---	---	---	---	---
Chile	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	22	14	4	---	---
Ecuador	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4
Peru	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,024	---	---
Subtotal	---	---	---	---	---	---	1/	---	22	14	10,028	---	4
WESTERN EUROPE													
Belgium	---	20	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
France	10	9	---	---	---	---	---	1/	---	---	---	---	---
Denmark	---	1/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Germany, West	20	10	1/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ireland	---	24	---	---	---	3	1	1/	---	---	---	---	1/
United Kingdom	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EC-10	30	63	---	---	6	3	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Switzerland	---	---	---	1	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Subtotal	30	63	---	1	8	3	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
EASTERN EUROPE													
Hungary	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---
Poland	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,026	12,039
Romania	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1/	2	---	---	---
Subtotal	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	2	2	8,026	12,039
USSR	---	1/	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	1/	1/	---	1
MIDDLE EAST													
Afghanistan	---	2,189	2,005	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cyprus	---	---	---	70	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	106	723
Iran	---	---	---	1/	---	1	5	6	---	---	---	---	---
Iraq	---	---	---	37	12	7	121	187	---	---	---	---	---
Israel	2,142	2,100	2,346	---	---	---	---	---	179	113	132	106	126
Jordan	---	1,549	1,400	---	14	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kuwait	2	1	1/	8	2	5	5	4	8	9	1	1/	---
Oman	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Qatar	---	1/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3
Saudi Arabia	---	3	9	23	22	1/	7	8	2	---	---	---	---
Saudi-Kuwait	10	---	---	---	---	11	19	16	29	20	15	16	6
Neutral Zone	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Syria	---	---	324	351	744	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Turkey	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,141	---	---
United Arab Emirates	---	---	---	1/	1/	1/	12	20	7	---	---	1/	---
Yemen (Aden)	---	---	15	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10	207	12
Yemen (Sanaa)	---	---	10	6	67	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	60
Subtotal	2,154	5,842	6,109	495	861	30	169	241	225	142	1,299	436	930

AFRICA									
Algeria	---	---	---	5	7	---	1/	2	---
Angola	---	---	---	1/	---	---	---	---	---
Cameroon	---	12	12	---	---	---	---	---	1,560
Canary Islands	---	6	1/	---	1/	---	1/	---	1/
Central African Rep	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Comoro Islands	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Congo	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Djibouti	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Egypt	---	---	---	---	---	17	---	---	---
Gabon	7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gambia	---	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ghana	---	---	---	---	6	2	---	1	---
Guinea	---	10	11	---	---	---	---	1,695	---
Guinea Bissau	---	---	14	---	---	---	1/	---	---
Ivory Coast	---	132	---	106	---	---	---	---	---
Kenya	3	---	60	---	---	---	---	4	---
Liberia	---	15	10	---	---	---	---	---	---
Libya	---	---	2	---	---	2	3	1/	---
Malagasy	50	1,779	7,293	1	---	---	---	3,050	---
Mali	---	---	---	---	1/	2	1/	1/	---
Mauritania	---	95	35	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mauritius	85	32	41	2	---	---	---	---	---
Morocco	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mozambique	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Niger	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nigeria	---	1	---	---	---	3	3	---	---
Senegal	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sierra Leone	---	---	50	---	---	---	---	---	---
Somalia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
South Africa	---	33	11	6	7	20	7	12	---
Sudan	---	---	1/	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tanzania	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,067	---
Togo	---	146	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Uganda	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Upper Volta	---	10	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Zaire	---	---	26	---	---	---	---	---	---
Zambia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Subtotal	145	2,271	7,565	120	20	46	13	12,710	175,144

1/ Less than 500 KG.
2/ Sum of parts may not equal total due to rounding.

Source: Japan Exports and Imports by Commodity and Country

JAPAN: Rice Imports by Type, 1970 to the Present
(Milled Basis, Metric Tons)

Type	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Rough 1/	---	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Brown 2/	91	---	---	---	6,817	12,846	9,550	4/	915	---	3	4/	---
Semi & Wholly Milled	13,087	12,351	2,672	14,773	44,074	13,749	6,100	34,452	54,224	5,994	5,121	67,291	56,785
Broken	5,645	350	525	9,707	9,483	8,592	5,414	8,649	6,959	8,999	8,682	8,116	9,175
Other	---	37	---	---	1,779	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total 3/	18,823	12,743	3,197	24,480	62,153	35,187	21,064	43,101	62,098	14,993	13,806	75,407	65,960

1/ Converted using a factor of .728

2/ Converted using a factor of .91

3/ Sum of parts may not equal total due to rounding

4/ Less than 500 kg

Source: Japan Exports and Imports by Commodity and Country.

JAPAN: Rice Imports, 1970 to the Present
(Metric Tons, Milled Basis)

Country of Origin	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
NORTH AMERICA													
United States	1,472	---	2/	54	9,224	14,295	10,459	1,044	2,587	1,461	1,051	1,067	354
WESTERN EUROPE													
United Kingdom	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2/	---
MIDDLE EAST													
Iran	---	2/	---	---	---	---	---	2/	---	---	---	---	---
ASIA & OCEANIA													
Australia	54	107	204	207	150	230	188	442	198	283	---	---	---
Burma	14	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	---
China	---	75	152	13,782	28,738	12,513	4,022	249	30,962	460	447	1,224	31,291
India	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Korea, South	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,294	---	---	---	---
Malaysia	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pakistan	4	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Taiwan	---	---	35	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Thailand	17,276	12,556	2,806	10,437	24,041	8,149	6,395	41,366	18,056	12,789	12,304	73,116	34,315
Subtotal 1/	17,351	12,743	3,197	24,426	52,929	20,892	10,605	42,057	59,510	13,532	12,754	74,340	65,304
Other	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
Total 1/	18,823	12,743	3,197	24,480	62,153	35,186	21,064	43,101	62,098	14,993	13,806	75,407	65,960

1/ Total may not equal sum of parts due to rounding
2/ Less than 500 kg

Source: Japan Exports and Imports by Commodity and Country

NORTH KOREA: Rice Exports, 1970 to Present
(Metric Tons)

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
<u>Western Europe</u>													
Denmark	---	---	---	---	355	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Germany, West	---	---	---	---	249	230	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Italy	---	---	---	---	4,963	---	---	---	60,471	---	---	---	---
EC-10	---	---	---	---	5,567	230	---	---	60,471	---	---	---	---
Austria	---	---	---	---	302	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Finland	---	---	---	---	6,673	249	976	---	608	---	---	---	---
Sweden	---	---	---	---	20	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Subtotal	---	---	---	---	12,562	479	976	---	61,079	---	---	---	---
<u>Eastern Europe</u>													
Bulgaria	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,100	3,200	5,000	5,158	4,600	---	---
Yugoslavia	---	---	---	---	30,665	---	---	7,477	---	---	10,000	11,000	3,542
Subtotal	---	---	---	---	30,665	---	1,100	10,677	5,000	5,158	14,600	11,000	3,542
<u>USSR</u>	88,600	103,100	87,900	96,066	133,485	123,872	84,878	164,248	151,231	169,156	123,199	217,686	200,759
<u>Middle East</u>													
Iraq	---	---	---	---	12	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2/
Jordan	---	---	---	---	3,998	3,457	---	---	---	---	---	---	2/
Kuwait	---	---	---	---	246	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Saudi Arabia	---	---	---	---	---	---	136	---	---	20	5	---	70
Syria	---	---	---	---	---	10,045	---	---	10,033	10,044	---	33,000	---
Subtotal	---	---	---	---	4,256	13,502	136	---	10,033	10,064	5	33,000	70
<u>Africa</u>													
Benin	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	1/ 5,000	1/	---	---	---	---
Mozambique	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	50,000	1/ 44,000	---	---	---	---
Togo	---	---	---	---	727	---	4,841	478	---	---	---	---	---
Upper Volta	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	94	---	---
Subtotal	---	---	---	---	---	727	6,841	55,478	44,000	---	94	---	---
<u>Asia & Oceania</u>													
Hong Kong	240	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Indonesia	---	---	---	---	104,714	189,677	---	39,534	140,392	49,279	89,065	---	---
Subtotal	240	---	---	---	104,714	189,677	---	39,534	140,392	49,279	89,065	---	---
TOTAL	88,840	103,100	87,900	96,066	285,682	328,257	92,831	269,937	411,735	233,657	226,963	263,686	204,371

Note: Blank space denotes absence of data.

1/ FAO estimate.

2/ Partly estimated or unofficial.

3/ Estimate, rice shipped through Italy.

Source: Import statistics of various countries

REPUBLIC OF KOREA: Rice Imports, 1970 to Present
(Metric Tons, Milled basis)

Country Of Origin	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
NORTH AMERICA													
Canada	3	397,282	500,004	245,253	251,607	414,868	155,535	100	---	---	---	---	---
United States	250,925	397,282	500,004	245,253	251,607	414,868	155,535	53,927	---	125,490	668,233	1,088,100	228,003
Subtotal	250,928	397,282	500,004	245,253	251,607	414,868	155,535	54,027	---	125,490	668,233	1,088,100	228,003
SOUTH AMERICA													
Brazil	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	34,200	---
Uruguay	---	10,605	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Subtotal	---	10,605	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	34,200	---
WESTERN EUROPE													
Italy	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	48,950	---
Spain	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	36,000	---
Switzerland	---	---	---	---	1/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Subtotal	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	84,950	---
AFRICA													
Egypt	---	---	9,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	51,000	---
ASIA & OCEANIA													
Australia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	114,600	---
Burma	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	65,000	---
Hong Kong	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
India	---	---	---	---	---	1/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Indonesia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	75,000	---
Japan	3,257	452,248	78,942	54,180	82,119	---	---	---	---	220,000	142,857	619,300	---
Malaysia	---	---	1/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
New Zealand	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---
Philippines	1/	4	1/	1/	3	76	---	51	---	---	---	---	---
Singapore	---	880	---	1/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Taiwan	2	23,900	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	40,500	---
Thailand	26	5,103	18,299	559	170	11,053	2,429	3,433	1,864	9,898	10,500	119,000	---
Vietnam	---	---	---	1/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Subtotal	3,289	482,135	97,241	54,739	82,292	11,129	2,429	3,486	1,864	229,898	153,357	1,033,400	---
TOTAL	254,217	890,022	606,745	299,992	333,899	425,997	157,964	57,513	1,864	355,388	821,590	2,291,650	228,003

1/ Less than 500 KG

NOTE: Brown rice converted using a factor of .88 for 1970-79 and .90 thereafter.

Source: 1970 and 1973 — U.S. Census for U.S. entry
1970-78 — Statistical Year Book of Foreign Trade
1979 to Present — OSROK

LAOS: Rice Imports, 1970 to Present
(Metric Tons)

Country of Origin	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
North America													
United States	---	29	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,228	2,532	---	---	---
Western Europe													
Germany, W.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	---	---	---
Italy	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2070	2,777	4,020	---	---
EC-10	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,070	3,277	4,020	---	---
Asia and Oceania													
Australia	---	---	---	---	---	1,800	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
China	---	---	---	---	---	3,600	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Thailand	46,668	65,496	82,218	63,932	52,062	3,885	66,476	45,599	29,203	53,184	55,923	2,101	21,426
Subtotal	46,668	65,496	82,218	63,932	52,062	9,285	66,476	45,599	29,203	53,184	55,923	2,101	21,426
Other 1/	---	---	---	---	---	63,804	53,524	54,401	58,499	11,007	---	47,899	---
Total	46,668	65,525	82,218	63,932	52,062	73,089	120,000	100,000	94,000	70,000	59,943	50,000	21,426

Note: Data for 1975 to the present converted to a milled basis.

1/ Residual. Represents an implicit estimate of cross border trade with Thailand.

Source: 1970-1974 -- United Nations Trade Statistics
1975 to Present -- FAO estimates and "export to" data from various exporting countries

MACAO: Rice Imports, 1970 to the Present
(Milled Basis, Metric Tons)

Country Of Origin	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
North America													
United States	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---
Western Europe													
United Kingdom	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2/	---
Asia & Oceania													
Australia	---	55	58	39	35	---	142	246	322	601	557	378	570
Burma	---	---	---	---	---	50	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
China	15,061	15,050	16,412	13,704	11,905	11,952	13,954	14,954	10,784	16,386	17,012	14,433	16,787
Hong Kong	707	116	60	91	569	327	318	710	77	---	30	---	426
Japan	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	50
Kampuchea	---	561	80	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Malaysia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	415
Singapore	---	---	---	28	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---
Thailand	1,100	2,362	1,968	453	1,444	1,531	1,311	2,418	1,544	2,874	3,735	4305	4797
Subtotal 1/	16,868	18,144	18,579	14,315	13,953	13,860	15,726	18,329	12,777	19,861	21,334	19,118	23,047
Total 1/	16,868	18,144	18,579	14,315	13,953	13,860	15,726	18,329	12,777	19,861	21,334	19,120	23,047

1/ Sum of parts may not equal total due to rounding.

2/ Less than 500kg.

Source: Estatísticas do Comércio Externo

Malaysia: Rice Imports by Type, 1970 to the Present
(Milled Basis, Metric Tons)

Type of Rice	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Glutinous	17,931	29,102	31,464	9,001	6,214	5,526	11,048	17,754	13,700	6,299	---	7,742	4,500
Rough 1/	24	47	5	2	3	1,330	21	4/	139	---	---	---	---
Brown 2/									202	---	---	---	---
Semi- & Wholly Milled	17,907	29,055	31,459	8,999	6,211	4,196	11,027	17,754	13,359	6,299	---	7,742	4,500
Non-Glutinous 3/	337,582	206,318	181,609	289,484	327,553	139,761	199,227	265,562	393,013	232,777	166,839	259,539	387,044
Rough 1/	---	1	4/	4/	296	250	---	---	12	---	---	---	---
Brown 2/	693	423	55	605	1	2	---	---	13,203	---	---	---	---
Milled 3/	262,750	167,769	167,515	269,166	322,235	138,186	199,227	237,369	307,681	197,705	117,722	229,467	374,044
Parboiled	48,633	40,155	35,061	11,117	3,398	1,458	3,940	1,098	15,050	3,394	---	---	---
Other	214,117	127,613	132,454	258,050	318,838	136,728	195,286	236,271	292,631	194,311	117,722	---	---
Brokens 3/	74,139	38,125	14,040	19,713	5,021	1,323	---	28,193	72,117	35,070	49,117	30,072	13,000
For feed	170	196	61	---	4/	---	---	---	12	---	---	---	---
Other	73,969	37,929	13,979	19,713	5,021	1,323	---	28,193	72,105	35,070	49,117	267,281	391,544
Total 3/	355,513	235,419	213,073	298,484	333,767	145,288	210,275	283,317	405,714	239,074	166,839	267,281	391,544

1/ For 1970-1977 includes "undermilled" rice. Conversion factor of .65 used.

2/ Conversion factor of .88 used.

3/ Total may not equal sum of parts due to rounding.

4/ Less than 50 kg.

Source: 1970-80, Malaysia Annual Statistics of External Trade
1981-82 Lembaga Padi dan Nasi

MALAYSIA: Rice Imports, 1970 to Present
(Metric Tons, Milled Basis)

Country Of Origin	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
<u>NORTH AMERICA</u>													
U.S.	305	3	---	152	1,001	9,780	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
<u>SOUTH AMERICA</u>													
Uruguay	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
<u>WESTERN EUROPE</u>													
Belgium-Luxembourg	---	---	---	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Netherlands	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
United Kingdom	---	1/	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EC-10	---	3	1	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Portugal	---	1/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Subtotal	---	3	1	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
<u>ASIA & OCEANIA</u>													
Australia	1,050	3,926	1,593	888	1,916	5,567	640	---	103	84	138	---	198
Burma	52,953	17,043	6,202	663	---	---	6,664	---	---	---	---	---	---
China	139,876	84,453	60,479	207,817	206,152	111,466	88,030	84,124	210,468	104,617	24,933	18,216	3,306
Hong Kong	370	3	1/	1/	---	1/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
India	2	3	16	55	25	---	1,027	---	10,040	3,394	---	---	---
Indonesia	11	8	---	3	9,593	12	2	---	---	---	---	---	---
Japan	---	12	---	1	5	1/	1/	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kampuchea	773	193	97	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Korea, South	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
New Zealand	---	25	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pakistan	374	429	453	581	13,067	321	---	---	---	50	50	400	400
Philippines	---	1/	1/	255	2,202	970	---	---	28,318	27,690	24,158	---	---
Singapore	52	482	326	24	7	13	244	20	32	20	2,500	237	410
Taiwan	---	---	1/	1/	1	1/	1/	---	---	1/	1/	---	---
Thailand	138,193	126,130	142,951	88,044	99,795	17,158	113,668	199,173	157,753	103,218	115,059	248,428	387,500
Vietnam	21,553	2,579	956	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Subtotal 2/	355,207	235,287	213,073	298,332	332,763	135,508	210,275	283,317	406,714	239,074	166,839	267,281	391,544
Other	---	127	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
<u>TOTAL 2/</u>	355,513	235,419	213,073	298,484	333,767	145,288	210,275	283,317	405,714	239,074	166,839	267,281	391,544

1/ Less than 50 kg.

2/ Total may not equal sum of parts due to rounding.

Source: 1970-80, Malaysia Annual Statistics of Foreign Trade
1981-82 Lembaga Padi dan Nasi

PAKISTAN: Rice Exports, 1970 to Present
(Metric Tons, Milled Basis)

Country Of Destination	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
NORTH AMERICA													
Canada	---	---	3,598	---	---	---	363	45	150	705	---	---	---
Cuba	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	19,856	50,875 2/	76,482
Dominican Republic	---	---	---	---	---	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Jamaica	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	198	---
Mexico	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	25,545	---	---
United States	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,372	1,096	184	364	---	92	90
Subtotal	---	---	3,598	---	---	6,000	3,735	1,141	334	1,069	45,401	19,390	76,572
SOUTH AMERICA													
Brazil	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	118,355	---	---	---
Colombia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,813	---	---	---	---	---
Peru	---	---	---	---	---	11,000	---	---	---	32,993	20,499	20,000	---
Subtotal	---	---	---	---	---	11,000	---	11,813	---	151,348	20,499	20,000	---
WESTERN EUROPE													
Denmark	---	---	2,798	---	---	550	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
France	---	---	---	---	---	3,999	---	---	---	25	---	---	30
Germany, West	---	---	---	1,209	---	1,895	1,783	10	---	---	---	---	---
Italy	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,974	1,004	11	7	---	10,000	---
Netherlands	---	---	---	4,680	---	---	882	---	10	425	---	---	---
United Kingdom	8,306	5,069	2,800	11,328	---	3,200	4,180	3,500	1,990	6,532	3,334	780	2,361
EC-10	8,306	5,069	5,598	17,217	---	9,644	8,819	4,514	2,010	6,989	3,334	10,780	2,391
Austria	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	90	---	---	---
Iceland	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,004	---	---	---	---	---	---
Norway	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	---	---	---	---	---	---
Spain	---	---	---	---	---	27,202	2,892	11,004	---	---	---	---	---
Sweden	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12	1,000	---	---	36
Switzerland	---	---	---	3,047	---	---	6,123	6,892	---	---	---	---	---
Subtotal	8,306	5,069	5,598	20,264	---	36,846	20,933	22,410	2,022	8,079	3,334	10,780	2,427
EASTERN EUROPE													
Bulgaria	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10 1/	---	---	---	---
Romania	---	---	---	---	---	8,349	14,529	151	---	---	---	---	18,198
Yugoslavia	---	---	---	---	---	8,349	9,432	5,500	---	11,560	---	---	---
Subtotal	---	---	---	---	---	---	23,961	5,651	10	11,560	---	---	18,198
USSR	20,320	25,609	---	---	300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

MIDDLE EAST

Bahrain	23,467	12,893	8,908	469	6,000	7,508	18,898	10,921	10,000	1/ 10,596	26,424	6,935	3,125
Cyprus	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	183	---	---	---	389	2,000
Iran	---	565	---	20,320	62,000	---	32,500	41,803	---	14,546	100,537	43,874	43,104
Iraq	3,156	42,302	26,407	2,186	26,988	20,768	117,971	95,011	59,019	79,937	26,228	76,874	---
Jordan	---	3,951	7,591	---	---	---	499	1,500	---	---	---	---	6,488
Kuwait	26,472	40,809	33,931	6,638	600	38,751	50,915	52,913	63,930	17,774	46,900	32,852	25,700
Lebanon	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	28	---
Muscat & Oman	1,735	1,619	6,285	2,624	3,475	11,084	14,393	17,957	---	1/ 12,982	7,319	10,404	10,405
Qatar	3,368	7,175	7,933	---	1,000	2,000	12,657	11,800	---	17,582	---	9,601	5,722
Saudi Arabia	5,730	17,131	28,959	19,345	31,126	47,540	52,643	67,216	55,100	67,098	94,267	110,558	82,471
Syria	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	523	---	41,150	20,000	215	3,000
Turkey	1,006	---	---	---	---	13,049	19,790	40,000	50,000	10,000	20,000	30,380	10,000
United Arab Emir.	14,261	21,036	14,068	2,738	23,340	35,734	73,793	86,489	44,482	119,816	61,028	79,031	36,202
Yemen, Aden	1,709	2,148	---	---	---	---	282	1,175	50	---	---	---	2,995
Yemen, Sanaa	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,021	2,654	---	---	---	---	---
Subtotal	80,904	149,629	134,082	84,320	154,429	176,434	396,362	432,655	285,584	391,451	402,703	400,689	231,212

AFRICA

Affars and Issas	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	5,953	5,000	6,000	50	---	---	---
Algeria	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,000	---	5,420	7,000
Burundi	---	---	---	1,524	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cameroon	---	---	---	6,905	---	---	19,768	13,610	51,038	212,208	230,397	166,624	255,259
Chad	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,280	12,204
Comoro	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	100	115
Djibouti	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Equatorial Guinea	---	---	---	---	---	---	493	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ethiopia	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,452	---	45	---	---	---	---
Gabon	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	985
Gambia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---	---	1,050	---
Ghana	---	---	10,183	4,352	---	---	---	23,130	39,760	30,000	6,063	---	---
Guinea	---	---	---	2,591	---	---	2,000	429	---	---	---	---	47
Guinea Bissau	---	---	3,048	---	---	1,956	2,455	---	---	---	---	10,000	---
Ivory Coast	---	---	---	---	---	3,098	---	8,379	20,100	52,087	---	253,098	1,586
Kenya	3,724	7,932	6,872	2,493	---	---	13,870	2,130	219	10,903	---	469	---
Lesotho	---	---	---	4,465	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	40	---
Liberia	---	---	---	26,481	---	---	16,198	364	1,893	160	---	---	---
Libya	---	---	---	---	---	---	69	8,816	10,000	6,000	---	---	---
Malagasy	---	---	---	---	---	31,118	---	8,311	30,000	41,970	83,575	60	---
Mali	---	---	---	---	10,982	5,267	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mauritania	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	10	---	---	---	4,139
Mauritius	---	---	---	26,631	10,000	---	942	1,186	---	25	12,050	24,132	165
Mozambique	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	527
Niger	---	---	---	---	---	---	410	---	---	---	---	---	12,370
Nigeria	---	---	---	1,999	---	---	---	---	5,000	---	---	---	---
Reunion	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,455	---	---	100	---	---	---
Senegal	---	---	---	---	21,453	59,041	48,139	38,151	89,851	95,704	41,242	35,000	---
Seychelles	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	34	---	---	---	---	---
Sierra Leone	---	---	---	10,744	11,366	---	30	4,960	---	---	---	---	---
Somalia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	1,682	---	---	---
Sudan	---	---	---	---	---	---	376	101	---	1,450	---	100	1,900
Tanzania	---	---	---	---	---	---	78	5,134	806	10,775	---	10,104	---
Togo	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	398	---	---	13,330	---	12,420
Zambia	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,787	10,882	---	---	---	---	---
Other	2,375	1,479	9,878	113,271	7,400	7,350	---	4,142	---	7,414	---	---	---
Subtotal	6,099	9,411	29,981	201,456	61,201	111,830	126,475	137,157	267,722	540,528	386,657	511,477	322,375

ASIA AND OCEANIA

[illegible]

1/ Partly estimated.

2/ Includes 31,685 tons listed for Paraguay but believed shipped to Cuba.

Source: 1970-79, Rice Export Corporation of Pakistan
1970-75, Central Statistical Office
1976-79, UN Trade Statistics

PHILIPPINES: Rice Exports By Country of Destination, 1970 to 1982
(Metric Tons)

Country Of Destination	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
<u>North America</u>													
Mexico	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,500	---	---
United States	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5
Subtotal	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,500	---	5
<u>South America</u>													
Brazil	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	32,030	63,500	10,500	---
<u>Western Europe</u>													
Germany, West	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	60
<u>Africa</u>													
Mauritius	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,000	---	---
<u>Asia & Oceania</u>													
Australia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	87
Indonesia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	14,037	68,500	97,175	63,800	---
Malaysia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	33,119	26,605	26,450	---	---
Singapore	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---
Vietnam	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	21,000	9,000	---
Subtotal	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	47,156	95,105	144,625	72,800	87
Total	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	47,156	127,135	230,625	83,300	152

Note: Does not include rice seed exports.

Source: National Food Authority

PHILIPPINES: Rice Imports, 1970 to Present
(Metric Tons)

Country Of Origin	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
<u>NORTH AMERICA</u>													
United States	---	---	49,809	---	---	6,885	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
<u>WESTERN EUROPE</u>													
Italy	---	---	31,113	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
<u>ASIA & OCEANIA</u>													
Burma	---	77,465	20,905	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
China	---	13,381	39,885	160,375	52,140	53,526	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Japan	---	10,003	11,938	97,110	68,721	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pakistan	---	---	---	14,258	---	21,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Taiwan	---	50,000	---	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Thailand	---	218,089	303,852	13,962	46,968	70,811	55,190	30,499	---	---	---	---	---
Subtotal	---	368,938	376,580	305,705	167,829	145,337	55,190	30,499	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	---	368,938	457,502	305,705	167,829	152,222	55,190	30,499	---	---	---	---	---

Source: National Food Authority

Singapore: Rice Exports by Type, 1970 to Present
(Metric Tons, Milled Basis)

Type	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Rough 1/	82	4/	---	---	4/	---	---	---	---	34	1,190	71	---
Brown 2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	26	6	6	44
Undermilled 3/	421	179	55	2,167	---	31	---	3,224	1,460	---	---	---	---
Parboiled Milled	3,828	2,739	20,835	2,430	657	20	489	650	8,787	6,095	4	615	142
Glutinous	2,356	7,148	11,498	4,702	740	605	2,229	1,720	2,802	1,137	790	773	784
Whole Milled Rice	26,016	25,549	31,151	18,028	11,287	17,226	1,013	2,000	1,752	3,705	12,548	3,405	2,828
Basmati										361	439	208	225
100%										1,192	10,892	785	1,181
5%										639	319	198	187
10%										138	189	60	372
Other for humans										1,375	709	2,154	863
Other for feed										---	---	---	---
Broken	12,281	10,310	7,621	16,322	2,302	1,157	1,823	6,167	7,505	5,114	12,549	1,617	920
For humans						340	301	1,564	6,492	5,114	12,549	1,617	920
For feed						817	1,522	4,603	1,013	---	---	---	---
Total	44,984	45,925	71,160	43,649	14,986	19,039	5,554	13,761	22,306	16,111	27,087	6,487	4,718

1/ Rough rice converted using .68.
 2/ Brown rice converted using .88.
 3/ Undermilled rice converted using .92.
 4/ Less than 500 kg.

Source: Singapore External Trade Statistics, 1970-74
 Singapore Trade Statistics, 1975 to present.

SINGAPORE: Rice Exports, 1970 to Present
(Metric Tons, Milled Basis)

Country Of Destination	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
NORTH AMERICA													
Canada	5	11	19	4	4	1/	---	28	133	13	---	---	---
United States	1/	1	5	1/	---	7	1/	16	11	---	---	27	---
Subtotal	5	12	24	4	4	7	1/	44	144	13	---	27	---
WESTERN EUROPE													
Belgium-Luxembourg	---	---	---	---	2,241	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Denmark	---	---	---	20	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
France 2/	9	114	15	2	---	---	---	---	566	---	---	---	---
Germany, West	---	98	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Netherlands	2	567	1,060	6	23	---	---	---	58	6	---	---	---
United Kingdom	17	492	382	786	520	---	---	663	78	---	---	---	---
EC-10	28	1,271	1,457	814	2,784	---	---	663	702	6	---	---	---
Norway	---	1/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sweden	---	---	---	15	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Switzerland & Liechtenstein	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---
Other	---	98	---	14	---	---	---	---	---	---	300	500	350
Subtotal	28	1,369	1,457	843	2,784	---	---	663	702	7	300	500	350
MIDDLE EAST													
Aden	1	---	---	1/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Bahrain	300	2,085	620	---	294	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Iran	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,986	---	---
Iraq	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1/	---	---	---	---	---
Israel	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	72	36	---
Kuwait	30	---	1/	---	---	---	---	---	100	---	---	---	---
Lebanon	---	---	---	1,002	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Saudi Arabia	53	---	---	25	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Turkey	---	583	765	---	360	---	3	7	77	105	---	---	140
Trucial Oman	90	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1/	---	---	---	---
United Arab Emirates	---	129	508	---	800	---	---	---	1,400	614	---	---	---
Other	4,296	2,025	550	---	5,793	---	1/	42	224	1	---	---	---
Subtotal	4,770	4,822	2,443	1,027	7,247	---	3	49	1,801	720	10,058	36	140
AFRICA													
Egypt	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	18	---	---	---	---	---
Kenya	98	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	40
Mauritius	7	32	3	6	---	1/	---	302	473	17	693	151	48
Mozambique	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nigeria	---	---	---	---	---	---	123	10	7,415	---	---	---	---
Reunion	1	1	2	---	3	2	---	---	5,000	1	---	---	---
Tanzania	---	3	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Zambia	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other	197	116	328	858	277	149	123	419	189	6,292	407	235	138
Subtotal	303	152	337	864	280	151	246	749	13,077	6,310	1,100	386	226

ASIA & OCEANIA

Australia	10	33	67	38	39	59	99	156	303	111	29	---	---
Bangladesh	---	---	17,514	1/	9	1	---	293	---	---	---	---	---
Brunei	2,216	1,594	1,007	247	143	273	647	1,059	409	712	759	707	1,522
Burma	---	---	6	---	---	---	1/	---	---	---	---	---	---
Christmas Island	30	132	46	21	24	6	33	1/	---	---	---	20	---
Fiji	29	90	85	18	147	28	28	38	33	17	21	17	29
Hong Kong	2,466	257	550	4,700	2,100	1,126	2,149	2,908	3,420	39	216	---	---
India	49	7	1/	1/	4	10	25	---	6	1/	---	---	---
Japan	1/	98	440	---	---	1/	3	2	1	1	---	---	---
Kampuchea	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,485	13,934	1,878	1,722
Korea, South	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1/	---	---	---	---	---
Malaysia	32,734	37,293	46,380	35,456	2,011	11,836	2,296	755	1,999	551	134	253	371
Nauru	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10	---	---	---
New Caledonia, etc.	12	2	2	---	---	8	7	3	1	---	---	---	144
New Zealand	---	---	1/	88	73	2	3	18	19	3	---	---	---
Pakistan	2,239	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1/	5	---	---	---
Papua New Guinea	7	---	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Philippines	1	1/	1	1	1/	1	1	3	1	1	---	---	---
Sri Lanka	1	1	1/	---	---	4,500	11	1	12	41	74	129	60
Thailand	3	---	5	---	---	---	2	1	2	5	---	---	---
Timor, Portuguese	1	2	732	290	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vietnam, North	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	175	1	255	1,883	---
Vietnam, South	22	2	2	---	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other	57	58	57	52	120	31	---	7,022	203	80	---	550	---
Subtotal	39,877	39,569	66,899	40,911	4,671	18,881	5,304	12,259	6,584	9,062	15,422	5,437	3,848
Other	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	207	---	154
TOTAL 3/	44,984	45,925	71,160	43,649	14,986	19,039	5,554	13,761	22,306	16,111	27,087	6,487	4,718

1/ Less than 500 kg.

2/ Includes Monaco.

3/ Total may not equal sum of parts due to rounding.

Source: Singapore External Trade Statistics, 1970-74
Singapore Trade Statistics, 1975 to present.

FAS:CP:G&F:TSlayton:jb:75391:10/4/83 2223G

Singapore: Rice Imports by Type, 1970 to Present
(Metric Tons, Milled Basis)

Type	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Rough 1/ Brown 2/	91	4/ ---	---	---	---	82	---	---	---	37	---	---	---
Undermilled 3/ Parboiled milled	11,685 15,910	4,030 14,087	1,870 30,483	1,310 6,148	161 2,213	264 2,857	2,213 4,292	12,874 2,826	6,722 5,610	---	312	---	383
Glutinous	13,745	24,561	34,439	5,924	3,251	4,495	8,987	10,782	4,694	2,249	2,681	---	3,610
Whole milled rice	187,950	176,885	239,647	181,790	143,842	114,093	158,583	141,720	146,622	5,775	6,598	---	7,001
Basmati										190,149	150,418	159,015	166,546
100 percent										1,073	1,465	1,403	2,135
5 percent										159,670	131,199	142,776	142,263
10 percent										2,647	2,214	3,371	5,690
Other for humans										15,132	9,253	9,112	11,185
Other for feed										2,027	4,960	838	5,273
Brokens										9,600	1,327	1,515	---
For human	45,922	52,699	51,498	39,284	13,433	24,769	51,460	57,016	30,201	15,457	26,983	13,334	14,893
For feed						21,015	19,100	22,692	16,083	15,415	26,983	13,333	14,893
						3,754	32,360	34,324	14,118	42	---	1	---
Total	275,307	272,262	357,937	234,456	162,900	146,560	225,535	225,218	193,849	214,217	186,992	177,709	192,433

1/ Rough rice converted using .68.
2/ Brown rice converted using .88.
3/ Undermilled rice converted using .92.
4/ Less than 500 kg.

Source: Singapore External Trade Statistics, 1970-74
Singapore Trade Statistics, 1975 to present.

SINGAPORE: Rice Imports, 1970 to Present
(Metric Tons, Milled Basis)

Country of Origin	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
NORTH AMERICA													
United States	---	---	---	31,015	29,695	11,022	1/	---	80	120	529	438	1,060
SOUTH AMERICA													
Uruguay	---	---	---	400	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
WESTERN EUROPE													
France	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1/	---	---	---	---	---
Italy	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	1/	---	1/	1,320	---	---
United Kingdom	1	1/	---	---	---	---	---	1/	---	---	---	---	---
EC-10	1	1/	---	---	---	1,000	---	1/	---	1/	1,320	---	---
Spain	---	---	---	---	3,481	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Subtotal	1	1/	---	---	3,481	1,000	---	1/	---	1/	1,320	---	---
ASIA & OCEANIA													
Australia	2,530	3,428	1,428	3,913	2,811	14,722	1,816	1,512	2,682	2,502	2,322	3,240	5,297
Bangladesh	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	50	---	---	---	---	---
Burma	70,165	34,507	11,436	6,043	4,084	5,208	37,759	52,224	21,959	10,426	8,698	1,515	2,038
China	46,899	33,987	36,881	44,662	14,000	11,200	6,682	700	8,798	3,454	5,550	7,401	3,700
Hong Kong	---	---	200	---	---	---	36	---	---	---	---	---	---
India	---	---	391	1,194	602	150	155	227	1,521	107	413	243	329
Japan	---	3	---	2	4	1	2	15	1	2	---	---	---
Kampuchea	6,021	4,371	250	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Korea, South	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Malaysia	132	115	101	54	45	40	3	1/	---	14	---	---	---
Nepal	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	416	---	---	---
New Zealand	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1/	---	---	---	---	---
Pakistan	1,101	1,812	1,438	19,288	6,226	684	4,090	3,603	9,776	967	1,077	1,210	1,801
Philippines	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	34	2,000	---	---
Portuguese Timor	91	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sri Lanka	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Taiwan	---	21	35	13,821	6,003	---	505	---	---	---	---	---	---
Thailand	130,697	189,986	303,474	114,064	95,949	101,531	168,874	162,139	3,000	500	164,964	162,620	1,500
Vietnam	17,670	4,030	2,303	---	---	999	5,581	4,699	144,600	195,675	118	1,040	169,051
Other	---	---	---	---	---	---	32	---	1,433	---	---	---	7,649
Subtotal 2/	275,306	272,262	357,957	203,041	129,724	134,538	225,535	225,218	193,769	214,097	185,142	177,269	191,365
Other	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	8
TOTAL 2/	275,307	272,262	357,957	234,456	162,900	146,560	225,535	225,218	193,849	214,217	186,992	177,709	192,433

1/ Less than 500 kg.

2/ Total may not equal sum of parts due to rounding.

Source: Singapore External Trade Statistics, 1970-74
Singapore Trade Statistics, 1975 to present

SRI LANKA: Rice Imports, 1970 to Present
(Metric Tons)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
North America													
United States	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,720	---	---	---	7	---
South America													
Uruguay	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	---
Eastern Europe													
Yugoslavia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,370	---	---	---	---	---
Asia & Oceania													
Australia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9	---
Burma	154,430	147,460	174,800	62,310	96,680	52,910	126,800	101,520	128,220	52,620	90,630	83,212	133,872 1/
China	337,320	138,900	32,740	211,680	110,980	209,980	37,380	108,720	---	61,590	---	29,925	8,898
India	---	---	---	---	7,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	59	---
Japan	---	3,120	1,970	---	---	---	3,410	---	---	---	---	1	---
Pakistan	11,180	---	56,260	69,130	87,140	69,390	173,280	146,970	33,170	96,800	98,820	43,895	29,161
Singapore	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7	---
Taiwan	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	30,500 2/
Thailand	31,090	49,900	---	---	---	101,560	84,150	156,840	---	---	---	10,538	15,000
Subtotal	534,020	339,180	265,770	343,120	301,800	433,840	425,020	514,050	161,390	211,010	189,450	167,649	217,531
TOTAL	534,020	339,180	265,770	343,120	301,800	433,840	425,020	542,140	161,390	211,010	189,450	167,660	217,531

1/ Includes an estimated 11,000 tons imported by the private trade.

2/ Estimated imports by the private trade.

Source: Food Commissioner
External Trade Statistics (1981 for private trade)

ASIA AND OCEANIA

[illegible]

1/ Less than 500 kg.

2/ Sum of parts may not equal due to rounding.

3/ Includes brown rice converted using .88

4/ Estimate

Source: Trade Of China

THAILAND: Rice Exports, 1970 to Present
(Metric Tons, Milled Basis)

Country Of Destination	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
<u>North America</u>													
Canada	---	550	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	910	2,335
Costa Rica	---	7,765	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cuba	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	37,805	49,000 M/	78,500 N/
Panama	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,000	---	---	---	---	---
Trinidad	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,000	---	---	---	---
United States	4	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,760	15,109
Subtotal	4	8,317	---	---	---	---	---	11,000	8,000	---	37,805	56,670	95,944
<u>South America</u>													
Brazil	A/	---	10,899	---	---	---	---	---	---	296,651	40,256	61,680	---
Chile	---	---	8,295	---	---	---	---	---	---	13,050	5,928	---	---
Colombia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	22,000	---	---	---	---	---
Peru	---	---	---	---	---	25,911	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Subtotal	A/	---	19,194	---	---	25,911	---	22,000	---	309,701	46,184	61,680	---
<u>Western Europe</u>													
Belgium	1,140	7,774	3,028	2,186	1,510	125	2,101	3,994	2,735	3,154	3,474	820	8,458
Denmark	396	2,703	1,626	226	625	130	---	---	---	---	---	90	126
France	1,970	2,172	5,014	2,541	5,861	875	1,441	3,934	4,598	3,722	7,425	6,700	8,815
Germany, West	1,596	4,052	6,143	5,693	1,650	401	2,756	9,378	2,200	2,709	4,019	10,650	3,915
Greece	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	36
Italy	A/	1,475	3,651	---	---	880	---	2,598	1,900	23,357	39,626	26,630	31,790
Netherlands	6,143	17,369	36,939	27,409	7,817	8,424	7,199	8,079	7,573	9,378	70,943	30,640	23,581
United Kingdom	4,746	6,983	4,443	682	3,118	351	479	733	837	843	744	422	544
EC-10 B/	15,991	42,529	60,844	38,737	20,581	11,186	13,976	28,756	19,843	43,163	126,231	75,952	77,265
Finland	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	18
Norway	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	70	135
Portugal	1,620	---	---	---	130	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sweden	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	163
Switzerland	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	435
Subtotal B/	17,612	42,530	60,844	38,737	20,711	11,186	13,976	28,756	19,843	43,163	126,231	76,022	78,016
<u>Eastern Europe</u>													
Czechoslovakia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,510	3,000
Poland	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,880	---
Romania	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	40,030	20,005
Yugoslavia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,881	---	---	27,000
Subtotal	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,881	---	54,420	50,005
<u>USSR C/</u>	---	---	---	---	20,105	11,302	---	---	---	61,532	203,750	277,750	---

Middle East													
Bahrain	1,317	18,566	36,796	1,840	3,277	525	363	1,754	10,938	23,610	4,705	1,240	2,187
Cyprus	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	161
Dubai	---	---	---	---	10,774	3,609	4,952	2,187	12,598	48,790	134,869	52,200	15,110
Iran	---	21,266	---	---	1,051	1,000	---	77,729	38,500	---	165,173	347,110	319,002
Iraq	---	18,430	9,890	---	81,211	---	43,496	75,872	74,460	97,424	53,157	53,990 G/	129,497 H/
Israel	---	87	754	1043	1,709	---	149	---	8,589	3,506	6,389	6,020	10,392
Jordan	---	---	---	---	50	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kuwait	3,885	28,527	12,096	300	34,142	525	8,835	5,620	9,047	2,912	725	120	5,339
Lebanon	---	---	198	198	---	519	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oman	1,185	3,755	2,015	2,750	6,074	1,371	150	2,105	6,657	2,241	3,825	6,100	10,245
Qatar	---	---	1,716	---	4,509	441	---	---	---	---	---	---	108
Saudi Arabia	103,028	90,175	26,850	47,596	70,074	49,305	102,017	24,349	42,019	42,216	42,772	36,130	45,300
Syria	85	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	25,130	10,800	50,950	70,262
Turkey	---	---	---	5400	---	---	---	2,025	---	---	---	---	100
Yemen (Aden) D/	35,103	19,151	---	---	---	---	4,200	14,628	62,275	27,182	34,092	33,600	28,261
Yemen (Sanaa) D/	---	7,001	24,129	7,650	22,200	30,944	27,900	27,788	2,015	7,501	---	---	---
Subtotal B/	144,602	206,956	114,443	66,777	235,071	88,239	192,063	234,057	267,096	281,142	456,506	587,460	635,964
Africa													
Afars & Issas	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	---
Algeria	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,100	500	---	---	---	---	10,922
Angola	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,900	---	11,410	25,567
Cameroon	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,650	86,224
Cape Verde Is.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,730
Comoro Islands	---	10,450	9,880	---	9,891	---	---	2,350	---	---	---	---	10,500
Dahomey	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	102,062	1,000	9,792	---	8,850	15,027
Djibouti	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,500
East Africa	4,901	5,758	4,039	---	2,000	1,000	800	1,100	350	2,550	1,850	---	---
Ethiopia	656	865	726	---	311	285	1,600	600	1,400	---	---	---	---
Gabon	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	700
Gambia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,300	17,820	9,564
Ghana	---	---	17,982	---	---	---	---	50,596	5,530	---	---	---	8,954
Guinea	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	19,750	2,145	---	---	---	21,500
Ivory Coast	---	---	58,829	8,892	92	---	---	12,570	---	---	---	157,290	136,120
Kenya	---	2,549	1,746	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,310	21,984
Liberia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	22,010	---	---	7,987
Madagascar	---	10,200	18,593	5,000	13,612	12,201	49,103	---	---	---	---	20,770	219,920
Mauritania	7,000	10,257	19,931	26,125	---	---	26,005	23,318	31,821	---	---	52,600	20,675
Mauritius	21,019	20,860	3,045	---	24,267	24,380	50,958	950	1,225	24,198	---	50	12,000
Mozambique	---	3,423	2,970	49	---	---	---	---	---	304	398	2,370	12,043
Niger	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	---	---	810	9,988
Nigeria	---	252	500	---	---	---	46,393	277,924	482,760	198,422	196,473	197,300	282,687 I/
Reunion	383	11,222	23,430	1,750	3,253	20,338	30,964	30,210	12,607	21,845	---	2,850	3,261
Sao Tome	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000
Senegal	---	148,689	199,659	78,480	19,569	27,780	111,025	67,509	61,170	229,049	327,415	227,600	309,404
Seychelles	2,500	4,500	4,500	2,000	1,500	---	1,300	---	2,000	2,000	2,025	2,030	---
Sierre Leone	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,266	---	---	30,087
Somalia	1,677	37,940	25,292	2,096	9,285	8,640	22,780	41,235	7,100	58,875	10,985	35,110	51,737
South Africa	1,660	3,128	5,502	2,640	2,135	3,169	8,110	34,959	2,570	110	3,905 J/	6,680 K/	11,659 J/
Sudan	---	---	---	7,800	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	16,465
Tanzania	---	---	---	---	28,899	19,740	4,100	27,331	6,902	20,760	20,000	4,790	43,442
Togo	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	26,545
Tunisia	---	---	---	---	---	3,185	1,983	1,000	3,358	4,154	---	9,440	5,500
West Africa	71,246	91	13,220	8,890	8,330	6,350	38,535	55,289	450	20,839	1,388	---	---
Zaire	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,040	---	---	---	---	---	15,027
Zambia	---	839	840	---	---	560	4,120	500	---	---	---	---	---
Other	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	126
Subtotal B/	111,041	271,021	410,683	143,722	123,051	127,628	404,915	749,753	627,388	624,074	576,738	773,230	1,432,545

Note: While SGS Far East, Ltd. accounts for the bulk of inspections made of rice exported from Thailand, some inspections are undertaken by other licensed firms. Though SGS has made an attempt to account for these other inspections in their data, there are likely to exist minor discrepancies between the SGS series and export data as reported by Thailand's Board of Trade and the Department of Foreign Trade within the Ministry of Commerce. Such discrepancies account for the differences between the above export series and those shown in Thailand's rice supply/demand table carried by USDA.

Source: SGS Far East, Ltd., Bangkok, Thailand - 1970-81
Department of Foreign Trade - 1982

THAILAND: Rice Exports By Grade, 1970 to Present
(Metric Tons, Milled Basis)

Year	100%	5%	10%	15%	OTHER 25%	BROKENS				GLUTINOUS		BROWN 1/ PARBOILED	TOTAL 2/	
						W.R.	A-1	C-1	C-3	RICE	BROKENS			
1970	249,653	11,776	7,692	90,729	N.A.	142,771	172,339	4,510	50	56,422	16,453	4,697	265,720	1,023,262
1971	282,613	10,064	124,744	22,578	N.A.	354,218	253,466	8,720	---	78,310	24,319	31,645	359,497	1,550,175
1972	319,572	2,723	210,578	33,420	N.A.	659,188	340,418	4,442	---	78,482	24,138	43,771	353,711	2,070,441
1973	106,197	202	35,836	122,509	N.A.	161,165	216,025	300	---	20,159	6,041	20,573	142,702	831,708
1974	181,881	14,727	206,239	59,102	N.A.	199,797	169,291	6	---	29,113	3,490	1,987	151,432	1,017,066
1975	171,121	5,633	64,988	48,531	N.A.	76,873	159,022	---	---	45,000	2,805	21,584	333,963	929,519
1976	277,439	41,777	102,221	273,420	410,311	106,441	243,066	---	---	64,659	4,568	33,183	308,181	1,865,265
1977	414,039	8,291	330,967	74,875	726,201	172,349	384,783	---	---	121,197	3,726	35,101	609,756	2,881,285
1978	331,200	71,902	174,670	1,860	124,391	7,595	208,606	---	---	35,692	---	18,129	597,154	1,571,199
1979	476,407	71,008	561,056	20,287	510,210	28,512	431,949	---	---	67,487	---	34,535	494,239	2,695,689
1980	764,132	177,943	315,665	49,413	454,646	---	520,912	---	---	82,369	---	23,738	292,282	2,681,099
1981	873,460	67,870	387,230	158,040	171,320	121,710	503,090	---	---	503,090	---	19,787	401,750	3,050,244
1982	1,205,068	122,957	182,162 3/	N.A.	564,607 4/	N.A.	860,511	---	---	145,124	---	28,222	509,514	3,620,165

1/ Converted to a milled rice equivalent using a factor of .88

2/ May not equal sum of parts due to rounding.

3/ Includes 15% brokens.

4/ Includes "other white rice".

Source: 1970-1981 SGS Far East, LTD; 1982 Department of Foreign Trade.

THAILAND: Exports of 100% White Rice 2/, 1970 to Present
(Metric Tons)

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
<u>North America</u>													
Canada	---	100	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	360	1,073
United States	3	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,040	6,331
Subtotal	3	102	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,400	7,404
<u>South America</u>													
Brazil	1/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
<u>Western Europe</u>													
Belgium	1,140	830	262	550	760	100	711	562	101	1/	76	---	99
Denmark	194	2,253	1,411	226	625	130	---	---	---	---	---	30	64
France	1,930	1,133	766	1,151	4,751	424	1,043	1,834	2,066	3,358	4,258	5,860	7,107
Germany, West	403	3,352	2,283	3,038	1,650	301	1,135	565	1/	1,050	1,440	500	833
Italy	1/	1/	1	---	---	---	---	2,048	1,750	7,065	9,238	5,730	6,727
Netherlands	2,743	6,961	17,708	12,075	6,417	5,592	1,693	786	818	2,170	59,575	27,810	8,022
United Kingdom	3,454	3,347	2,698	525	2,107	52	170	212	22	140	105	70	194
EC-10	9,864	17,876	25,129	17,565	16,310	6,599	4,751	6,006	4,756	13,783	74,692	40,810	23,046
Norway	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	70	131
Sweden	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	109
Switzerland	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	192
Other	301	1	199	---	30	1	---	---	---	11	---	---	---
Subtotal 3/	10,165	17,877	25,129	25,328	16,340	6,600	4,751	6,006	4,756	13,794	74,692	40,870	23,478
<u>Eastern Europe</u>													
Czechoslovakia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,510	3,000
USSR	---	---	---	---	5,501	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
<u>Middle East</u>													
Bahrain	---	55	671	---	2,090	111	24	602	8,279	21,156	2,676	450	1,111
Cyprus	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	18
Dubai	---	---	---	---	---	100	425	755	9,568	43,822	125,831	39,740	8,728
Iran	---	21,266	---	---	1	1,000	---	77,729	38,500	---	165,173	347,110	319,002
Iraq	---	---	---	---	60,161	---	21,739	75,867	17,938	97,424	53,157	53,990	6/ 129,497 7/
Israel	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,439	3,472	5,400	4,380	1,440
Kuwait	500	183	---	---	75	100	---	775	690	373	---	---	1,465
Lebanon	---	---	---	198	---	519	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oman	---	---	---	100	---	---	---	---	75	---	---	2,250	---
Qatar	---	---	330	---	104	196	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Turkey	---	---	5,400	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Saudi Arabia	100	60	1/	1	1	---	1/	11	551	493	460	500	500
Yemen (Aden)	---	---	---	---	---	---	900	---	---	---	---	---	---
Yemen (Sanaa)	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,600	10,023	24,890	1,513	---	---	---
Other	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Subtotal 3/	600	21,564	1,001	5,698	62,431	2,026	26,688	165,762	103,928	168,252	352,697	448,420	461,761

<u>Africa</u>												
Algeria	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,922
Cameroon	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,151
Comoro Islands	---	---	395	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
East Africa	3,629	4,558	1,669	810	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ivory Coast	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20	---
Kenya	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	250
Mauritius	650	590	380	175	270	865	925	1,025	200	---	---	---
Mozambique	---	700	980	---	---	---	---	---	10	---	300	188
Nigeria	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	31	---	100	100	100
Reunion	24	742	---	220	100	---	---	987	---	---	1,980	2,173
Senegal	---	1,898	---	---	---	2,800	---	---	1/	---	---	---
Seychelles	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	25	---	---
Somalia	---	---	---	150	30	---	---	---	---	---	500	---
South Africa	735	1,200	1,104	286	878	2,267	586	379	---	---	---	---
Tanzania	---	---	---	2,887	14,300	---	4,000	1/	---	---	---	---
Other	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Subtotal 3/	5,039	10,690	4,529	4,528	15,578	6,032	5,510	2,421	210	568	2,900	21,784
<u>Asia & Oceania</u>												
Australia	27	3	---	---	---	---	---	30	39	59	70	780
Brunei	7,400	8,500	9,500	10,000	10,000	10,000	14,932	12,500	12,500	17,503	12,500	17,620
Fiji Islands	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7
Hong Kong	106,306	101,618	92,846	48,261	73,248	71,108	63,497	62,012	63,484	81,539	68,110	63,380
Indonesia	22	3	2	1/	---	---	10,801	1/	35	1/	---	151,162
Japan	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	180	1
Malaysia 4/	30,366	23,395	31,818	1,390	1,424	14,300	36,487	37,495	61,328	95,408	165,880	311,998
New Zealand	142	118	27	36	---	---	---	---	---	---	20	142
Singapore	89,507	98,299	154,483	33,317	61,833	144,272	110,809	106,871	156,600	141,429	130,400	142,512
Tahiti	---	292	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Taiwan	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other	76	122	38	12	17	178	11	35	90	---	---	30
Subtotal 3/	233,846	232,380	288,714	93,016	146,522	239,858	236,537	218,913	294,076	335,938	377,160	687,641
Other	---	---	---	20	65	110	224	1,182	75	237	---	---
TOTAL 3/	249,653	282,613	319,572	106,197	171,121	277,439	414,039	331,200	476,407	764,132	873,460	1,205,068

1/ Less than 500 kilograms.

2/ 100% unbroken Grades A, B, and C -- including fragrant rice

3/ Total may not equal sum of parts due to rounding.

4/ Includes Sabah, Sarawak, Penang, and North Borneo.

SOURCE: SGS Far East, Ltd., Bangkok, Thailand, 1970-81.
Department of Foreign Trade, 1982.

THAILAND: Exports of 5% Broken White Rice, 1970 to Present
(Metric Tons)

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
<u>North America</u>													
Canada	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	18
United States	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Subtotal	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	18
<u>Western Europe</u>													
Belgium	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	25	24	---	---	---	---
France	1	---	---	---	---	---	30	7	---	---	---	---	---
Denmark	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	18
Germany, West	---	---	50	---	---	---	506	767	---	600	1,500	---	862
Italy	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,832	---	---
Netherlands	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	25	---	---	---	---	---
United Kingdom	137	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EC-10	137	---	50	---	---	---	536	824	24	600	7,332	1,540	880
<u>Eastern Europe</u>													
Czechoslovakia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---
Yugoslavia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	27,000
Subtotal	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	27,000
<u>USSR</u>	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	21,932	151,995	---	---
<u>Middle East</u>													
Bahrain	---	5	250	---	---	---	10	556	1,755	2,204	150	320	511
Cyprus	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	35
Dubai	---	---	---	---	---	---	350	---	99	3,850	4,644	---	---
Iran	---	---	---	---	1,050	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Iraq	---	---	---	---	---	---	21,757	---	56,523	---	---	---	---
Israel	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	682	1,640	7,965
Lebanon	---	---	198	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kuwait	2,435	3,557	---	---	10,000	1/	---	1,075	290	875	---	---	2,425
Oman	---	---	---	---	2,000	250	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Qatar	---	---	30	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Saudi Arabia	550	100	---	---	990	100	500	1,200	1,150	1,100	---	---	267
Syria	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	25,130	10,800	50,950	70,262
Turkey	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	100
Yemen (Aden)	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,300	---	---	---	---	---	---
Subtotal 2/	2,985	3,662	478	---	14,040	350	25,917	2,832	59,816	33,158	16,276	52,910	81,565

THAILAND: Exports of 10-15% Broken White Rice, 1970 to Present
(Metric Tons)

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
<u>North America</u>													
Canada	---	100	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	18
Costa Rica	---	7,765	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cuba	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,500	---	21,000
Panama	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,000	---	---	---	---	---
United States	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20	39
Subtotal	---	7,865	---	---	---	---	---	11,000	---	---	20,500	20	21,057
<u>South America</u>													
Brazil	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	283,751	40,256	61,680	---
Chile	---	---	8,295	---	---	---	---	---	---	13,050	5,928	---	---
Colombia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	22,000	---	---	---	---	---
Subtotal	---	---	8,295	---	---	---	---	22,000	---	296,801	46,184	61,680	---
<u>Western Europe</u>													
Belgium	---	---	200	---	---	---	150	1,025	110	555	415	240	1,010
Denmark	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	30	35
France	---	---	370	150	670	---	---	1,010	---	---	---	---	---
Germany, West	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,001	4,342	---	---	---	---	18
Netherlands	---	---	324	950	360	---	---	275	376	3,427	2,675	1,300	1,730
EC-10	---	---	894	1,100	1,030	---	1,151	6,652	486	3,982	3,090	1,570	2,793
Sweden	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	35
Switzerland	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6
Subtotal	---	---	894	1,100	1,030	---	1,151	6,652	486	3,982	3,090	1,570	2,834
<u>Eastern Europe</u>													
Poland	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,880	---
Yugoslavia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,881	---	---	---
Subtotal	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,881	---	7,880	---
<u>USSR 2/</u>	---	---	---	---	14,604	11,302	---	---	---	---	21,956	277,750	---
<u>Middle East</u>													
Bahrain	7	15,046	32,240	---	1,000	304	70	350	410	---	1,529	180	---
Cyprus	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	18
Dubai	---	---	---	---	3,317	664	195	325	575	450	90	1,000	500
Iraq	---	18,430	9,890	---	21,050	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Israel	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	306	---	987
Kuwait	---	23,750	11,576	---	14,928	150	---	---	---	100	700	50	18
Oman	---	275	225	---	---	---	---	700	1,375	100	---	---	---
Qatar	---	---	920	---	4,225	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	108
Saudi Arabia	90	530	355	133	405	455	360	1,090	1,600	2,900	3,500	2,850	1,520
Turkey	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,025	---	---	---	---	---
Yemen (Sanaa)	---	---	---	---	5,700	5,000	---	---	---	---	4,400	5,130	---
Subtotal 3/	97	58,031	57,206	133	50,625	6,573	625	4,490	3,959	3,550	10,525	9,210	3,151

THAILAND: Exports of Low Quality White Rice, 1970 to 1979
(Metric tons)

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
<u>South America</u>										
Brazil	---	---	10,899	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Peru	---	---	---	---	25,911	---	---	---	---	---
Subtotal	---	---	10,899	---	25,911	---	---	---	---	---
<u>Western Europe</u>										
Belgium	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,350	400	---
France	---	---	---	---	400	---	49	---	---	---
Germany, West	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	350
Italy	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	50	---	---
Netherlands	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,100	150	1,300
EC-10	---	---	---	---	400	---	49	3,500	550	1,650
USSR 3/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	39,600
<u>Middle East</u>										
Israel	---	---	50	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oman	---	50	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Yemen (Aden)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---
Subtotal	---	50	50	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---
<u>Africa</u>										
Cameroon	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Comoro Islands	---	9,850	9,485	---	9,891	---	---	2,350	---	---
Dahomey	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,951	---	5,440
Ghana	---	---	17,982	---	---	---	---	49,346	5,530	---
Guinea	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	19,750	---	---
Ivory Coast	---	---	58,829	8,522	---	---	---	12,570	---	---
Madagascar	---	10,200	18,593	5,000	13,612	12,201	49,103	---	---	---
Mauritania	---	67	115	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mauritius	---	14	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	23,998
Niger	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,500	---
Nigeria	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10	---
Reunion	---	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sao Tome	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Senegal	---	---	5,500	---	---	---	---	---	40	---
Somalia	---	---	---	---	---	2,470	---	3,000	---	---
South Africa	---	---	---	---	20	---	---	19,777	---	---
Tanzania	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	---
West Africa	---	---	12,820	2,275	---	---	15,576	46,108	420	1,200
Zaire	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,040	---	---	---
Subtotal 2/	---	20,131	124,324	15,797	23,503	15,691	69,719	161,852	10,500	30,638

<u>Asia & Oceania</u>													
Bangladesh	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
China 3/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Fiji Islands	---	---	340	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hong Kong	1,300	1,650	1,950	250	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
India	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Indonesia	140,500	101,598	138,834	121,557	110,085	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Japan 4/	200	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kampuchea	---	14,108	58,512	23,478	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Malaysia 5/	4	---	45	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Maldives	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pakistan	---	300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Philippines	---	215,241	307,868	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Singapore	---	1,140	16,367	83	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sri Lanka	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Taiwan	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vietnam	766	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Subtotal 2/	142,771	334,037	523,915	145,368	175,894	35,267	4,940	7,800	119,021	465,619	80,740	93,919	---
Other	---	---	---	---	---	4	---	---	915	1,215	---	---	---
TOTAL 2/	142,771	354,218	659,188	161,165	199,797	76,873	---	---	131,986	538,722	293,030	564,607	---

1/ Includes rice in excess of 15 percent broken, but excludes the category "broken rice," whose exports are presented separately.

2/ Total may not equal sum of parts due to rounding.

3/ Includes quantities ultimately destined for other markets, e.g. Cuba.

4/ Includes Okinawa.

5/ Includes Sabah, Sarawak, Penang, and North Borneo.

6/ Includes rice listed as China.

SOURCE: SGS Far East, Ltd., Bangkok, Thailand -- 1970-81.
Department of Foreign Trade -- 1982

THAILAND: Exports of Broken Rice, 1970 to Present
(Metric tons)

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
<u>North America</u>													
Canada	---	200	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	80	675
Trinidad	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,000	---	---	---	---
United States	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	17
Subtotal	---	200	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,000	---	---	80	692
<u>Western Europe</u>													
Belgium	---	400	450	100	---	25	600	---	220	---	2,978	80	6,750
Denmark	200	---	100	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20	---
France	---	150	2,756	580	---	25	---	---	220	150	2,820	---	393
Germany, West	825	500	2,050	---	---	100	---	200	1,760	600	1,079	10,010	550
Italy	---	---	300	---	---	---	---	---	150	100	360	---	---
Netherlands	1,230	1,166	9,061	1,070	755	2,630	3,807	2,700	1,800	2,250	6,675	1,080	10,691
United Kingdom	50	1,745	350	---	---	---	---	265	697	440	456	40	36
EC-10	2,305	3,961	15,067	1,750	755	2,780	4,407	3,165	4,847	3,540	14,368	11,230	18,420
<u>Middle East</u>													
Israel	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	34	---	---	---
Dubai	---	---	---	---	100	---	---	10	60	100	350	370	656
Subtotal	---	---	---	---	100	---	---	10	60	134	350	370	656
<u>Africa</u>													
Cameroun	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,100
Dahomey	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	250	---	---	---	---
East Africa	100	690	---	---	---	---	100	200	100	---	---	---	9,564
Gambia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,300	17,820	12,088
Ghana	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,250	---	---	---	---	---
Guinea	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,145	---	---	---	---
Ivory Coast	---	---	---	70	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	52,730	---
Kenya	---	249	446	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Malagasy	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mauritania	7,000	10,190	19,570	26,125	---	---	25,570	22,819	31,621	---	---	20,770	177,608
Mauritius	---	---	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	52,110	20,675
Mozambique	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	50	---
Niger	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	30	100
Nigeria	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,490	---	---	---	---
Reunion	---	---	---	343	---	---	200	---	100	---	---	870	---
Senegal	---	146,791	194,159	78,480	19,569	27,780	106,267	55,000	61,130	227,960	326,415	227,600	309,404
Seychelles	2,500	4,500	4,500	2,000	1,500	---	1,300	---	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,030	---
Sierra Leone	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,266	---	---	15,265
South Africa	---	---	10	---	---	---	275	---	---	---	---	---	---
West Africa	71,216	---	---	2,591	8,330	---	6,991	2,146	---	17,450	---	---	---
Zaire	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,000
Subtotal 1/	80,816	162,419	219,185	109,610	29,399	27,780	140,704	81,414	98,936	251,676	340,715	374,010	558,804

Asia & Oceania

[illegible]

Note: Includes grades A.1 and C.1-3 (i.e. half broken and "C" grade from quarter broken to very small broken).

1/ Totals may not equal sum of parts due to rounding.

2/ Includes Okinawa.

3/ Includes Sabah, Sarawak, Penang and North Borneo.

4/ Includes 48,900 tons listed as Madagascar and 40,000 tons listed as Sarawak, Penang and North Borneo.

4/ Includes 48,900 tons listed as Madagascar and 40,500 tons listed as USSR.

SOURCE: SGS Far East, Ltd., Bangkok, Thailand -- 1970-81.
Department of Foreign Trade -- 1982

THAILAND: Exports of Brown Rice, 1970 to Present
(Metric Tons, Milled Basis)

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Western Europe													
Belgium	---	1,294	2,116	1,496	---	---	290	792	880	88	---	---	---
France	---	440	957	660	---	264	158	880	2,288	---	---	---	3
Germany, West	268	---	1,760	2,375	---	---	---	440	440	106	---	---	44
Italy	---	---	---	---	---	880	---	---	---	16,192	23,256	18,040	23,760
Netherlands	1,870	8,302	9,306	13,289	---	---	1,276	792	3,520	---	---	---	2,541
United Kingdom	---	---	---	---	44	106	79	70	88	128	95	189	63
EC-10 1/	2,138	10,036	14,139	17,820	44	1,250	1,803	2,974	7,216	16,514	33,250	18,229	26,411
Portugal	1,300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Switzerland	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Subtotal	3,438	10,036	14,139	17,820	44	1,250	1,803	2,974	7,216	16,514	23,251	18,229	26,642
Middle East													
Bahrain	---	---	---	---	---	---	39	---	---	---	---	---	---
Dubai	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,230	---	---
Israel	---	87	704	1,043	1,214	---	31	---	5,151	---	---	---	---
Subtotal	---	87	704	1,043	1,214	---	70	---	5,151	---	---	1,230	---
Africa													
Mauritius	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mozambique	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	154	---	---	88
Reunion	---	9,680	21,934	---	---	19,045	30,764	29,542	4,854	16,062	---	---	---
South Africa	---	277	946	880	531	880	---	440	417	110	---	---	---
Subtotal	---	9,957	22,880	880	531	19,925	30,765	29,982	5,271	16,326	---	---	88
Asia & Oceania													
Fiji Islands	---	44	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,113
Hong Kong	528	1,591	1,652	44	4	6	185	26	59	32	44	33	9
Malaysia 2/	9	88	---	53	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
New Zealand	---	3	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	39
Singapore	702	9,841	4,395	733	194	402	348	378	394	1,484	338	295	331
Subtotal	1,239	11,567	6,048	830	198	408	533	404	453	1,516	382	328	1,492
Other	---	---	---	---	---	1	11	1,740	38	179	5	---	---
TOTAL 1/	4,697	31,645	43,771	20,573	1,987	21,584	33,183	35,101	18,129	34,535	23,738	19,787	28,222

Note: Converted to a milled basis using brown (loonzain or cargo) rice and a conversion factor of 88 percent, i.e. 100 kgs. of loonzain converts to 88 kgs. of milled rice.

1/ Total may not equal sum of parts due to rounding.

2/ Includes Sabah, Sarawak, Penang and North Borneo.

SOURCE: SGS Far East, Ltd., Bangkok, Thailand -- 1970-81.
Department of Foreign Trade -- 1982.

THAILAND: Exports of Parboiled Rice, 1970 to Present
(Metric Tons)

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
<u>South America</u>													
Brazil	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,900	---	---	---
<u>Western Europe</u>													
Belgium	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	72
Denmark	---	---	115	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
France	---	100	25	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	147
Germany, West	---	---	---	---	---	---	114	3,065	---	---	---	100	1,600
Greece	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	36
Italy	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	---	---	940	---	1,300
Netherlands	---	---	60	---	---	---	---	900	851	---	---	---	150
United Kingdom	1,105	865	870	157	893	181	166	202	---	98	---	---	63
EC-10	1,105	965	1,070	157	893	181	280	4,667	851	98	940	100	3,368
Finland	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	18
Portugal	---	---	---	---	100	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Subtotal	1,105	965	1,070	157	993	181	280	4,667	851	98	940	100	3,386
<u>Middle East</u>													
Bahrain	1,310	3,459	1,635	1,840	187	110	220	235	494	245	350	290	565
Cyprus	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	90
Dubai	---	---	---	---	7,357	2,844	3,979	1,075	2,297	569	3,954	9,770	5,221
Iraq	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	---	---	---	---	---
Israel	---	---	---	---	496	---	118	---	---	---	---	---	---
Jordan	---	---	---	---	50	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kuwait	950	1,037	520	300	9,140	275	8,835	3,770	8,067	1,560	25	50	1,431
Oman	1,185	3,430	1,790	2,651	4,074	1,121	150	1,405	5,208	2,141	3,825	3,850	10,245
Qatar	---	---	435	---	179	245	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Saudi Arabia	102,288	89,485	26,495	47,462	68,678	48,750	101,152	21,969	38,719	37,568	38,620	32,580	42,455
Syria	85	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Yemen (Aden) 2/	35,103	19,151	---	---	---	---	---	11,333	38,385	26,800	29,692	28,470	28,260
Yemen (Sanaa) 2/	---	7,001	24,129	7,650	16,500	25,944	24,300	21,060	2,015	7,300	---	---	---
Subtotal 1/	140,920	123,562	55,004	59,903	106,661	79,290	138,754	60,851	93,185	75,882	76,465	75,010	88,267
<u>Africa</u>													
Afars & Issas	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	---
Dahomey	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	91,481	750	---	---	---	---
Djibouti	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,500
East Africa	663	100	1,010	---	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ethiopia	645	855	635	---	300	250	1,420	550	1,400	---	---	---	---
Kenya	---	300	400	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Liberia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	22,010	---	---	7,987
Mauritius	20,000	20,000	2,090	---	24,000	24,098	50,064	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mozambique	---	968	80	---	---	---	---	---	---	90	---	---	---
Nigeria	---	---	---	---	---	---	46,393	277,588	468,279	198,422	195,873	211,050 4/	282,587 5/
Reunion	---	---	---	---	---	100	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Somalia	1,662	37,920	24,887	2,096	9,120	6,090	21,680	38,235	800	48,975	10,985	34,610	50,937
South Africa	900	1,078	2,692	1,615	909	1,155	4,100	2,348	1,249	---	3,905 6/	6,080 7/	11,659 6/
West Africa	29	---	70	---	---	---	14,949	7,000	30	---	---	---	---
Subtotal 1/	23,899	61,220	31,864	3,711	34,329	32,693	138,606	417,201	472,508	269,498	210,763	253,240	356,670

Asia & Oceania													
Bangladesh	---	---	95,047	36,622	3,587	12,945	18,910	97,761	21,822	131,473	---	---	55,567
Brunei	10	7	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Fiji Is.	204	7	14	---	4	---	8	4	---	1	5	---	---
Hong Kong	40	10	30	---	15	---	10	---	---	---	---	52,300	---
India	32,700	75,853	109,882	---	---	141,410	17	---	---	---	---	---	---
Indonesia	---	---	---	29,407	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---
Japan	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,280 8/	---
Malaysia 3/	36,764	37,282	29,429	9,510	3,524	4,713	5,000	---	5,000	---	---	---	---
Maldives Is.	---	---	---	---	---	2,850	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nepal	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	970	---
New Zealand	---	2	---	---	10	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pakistan	500	966	---	---	---	800	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Singapore	6,796	9,673	31,370	3,392	2,308	2,168	3,107	2,465	2,858	2,561	3,447	2,850	5,124
Sri Lanka	22,782	49,951	---	---	---	56,800	3,425	26,800	---	---	---	10,000	500
Subtotal 1/	99,797	173,750	265,774	78,931	9,449	221,687	30,477	127,030	29,680	134,036	3,452	73,400	61,191
Other	---	---	---	---	1	113	64	7	930	1,825	662	---	---
TOTAL 1/	265,720	359,497	353,711	142,702	151,432	333,963	308,181	609,756	597,154	494,239	292,282	401,750	509,514

1/ Total may not equal sum of parts due to rounding.

2/ 1976-1979 estimates are based on official customs data.

3/ Includes Sabah, Sarawak, Penang and North Borneo.

4/ Includes 8,850 tons listed as Dahomey and 5,000 tons as Togo.

5/ Includes 7,200 tons listed as Dahomey, 80,353 tons as Cameroon, and 9,300 tons as Niger.

6/ Listed as Mozambique.

7/ Includes 6,030 tons listed as Mozambique.

8/ Believe destined for Nepal as Japanese food aid.

SOURCE: SGS Far East, Ltd., Bangkok, Thailand - 1970-81.

Department of Foreign Trade - 1982.

THAILAND: Exports of Glutinous Rice, 1970 to Present
(Metric tons)

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
<u>North America</u>													
Canada	---	150	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	470	551
United States	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,680	8,704
Subtotal	1/	150	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,150	9,255
<u>South America</u>													
Brazil	---	---	1/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
<u>Western Europe</u>													
Belgium	---	5,250	1/	40	750	---	350	240	1,000	2,500	6	500	509
Denmark	2	450	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10	9
France	40	349	140	---	40	161	159	203	25	215	348	840	1,165
Germany, West	100	200	1/	280	---	---	---	---	1/	3	---	40	8
Italy	---	1,475	3,350	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3
Netherlands	300	940	280	25	285	202	423	501	59	231	2,018	450	447
United Kingdom	---	1,025	525	---	74	13	64	24	31	36	88	110	188
EC-10 2/	443	9,689	4,296	345	1,149	376	996	968	1,115	2,985	2,459	1,950	2,329
Norway	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4
Sweden	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	19
Switzerland	1/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6
Subtotal 2/	443	9,689	4,296	345	1,149	376	996	968	1,115	2,985	2,459	1,950	2,358
<u>USSR</u>													
USSR	---	---	---	---	1/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
<u>Middle East</u>													
Bahrain	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10	---	5	---	---	---
Dubai	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	12	---	---	---	---	5
Kuwait	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	---	---	---
Saudi Arabia	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	80	1/	156	193	200	558
Yemen (Aden)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Subtotal	---	---	---	---	---	---	8	102	1/	166	193	200	564
<u>Africa</u>													
Ethiopia	---	---	---	---	1/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ivory Coast	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	200	---
Mauritius	24	51	65	---	92	12	28	25	---	---	---	---	---
Mozambique	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,970	---
Nigeria	---	1/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Reunion	20	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Senegal	---	---	1/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Somalia	---	---	355	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
South Africa	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other	1/	---	---	---	---	---	---	1/	1/	---	---	---	---
Subtotal	45	51	420	---	92	12	28	25	1/	---	---	2,170	---

1/ Less than 500 kilograms.
 2/ Total may not equal sum of parts due to rounding.
 3/ Includes Okinawa.
 4/ Includes Sabah, Sarawak, Penang and North Borneo.

SOURCE: SGS Far East, Ltd., Bangkok, Thailand -- 1970-81.
Department of Foreign Trade - 1982

VIETNAM: Rice Imports, 1970 to Present
(Metric Tons)

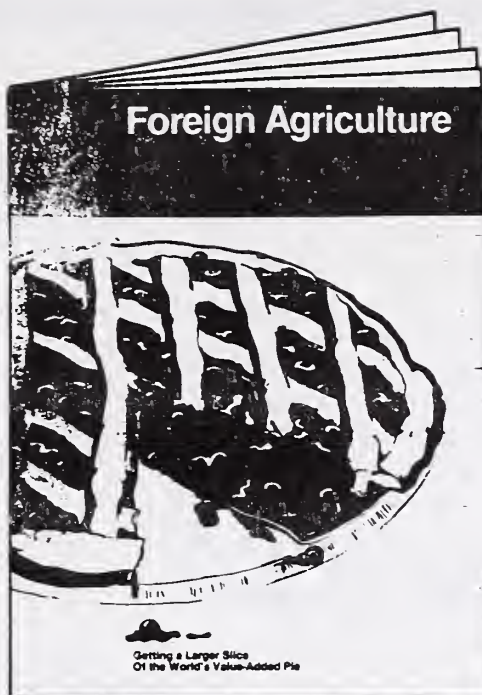
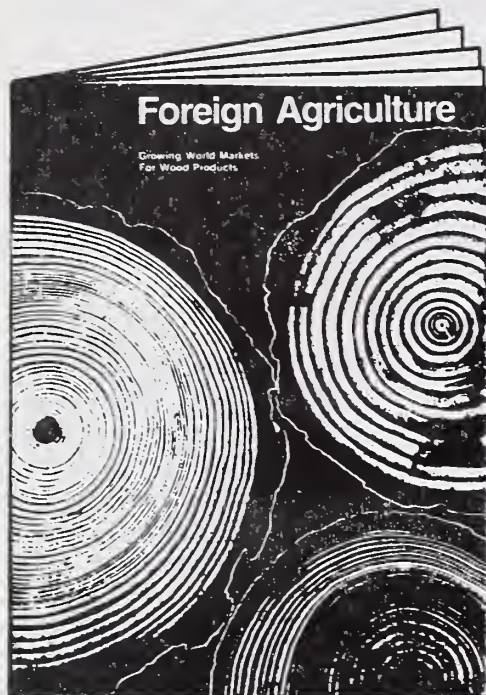
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
North America													
United States	520,831	53,946	310,770	257,869	274,443	23,203	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Western Europe													
France	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	---	---
Italy	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	16,938	41,750	---	6,700	---	---
Netherlands	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	918	74	---	---	---
EC-10	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	16,938	42,668	74	6,705	---	---
Sweden	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	5
Subtotal	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	16,938	42,668	74	6,705	1	5
Asia & Oceania													
Burma	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
China 2/	313,100	380,400	523,700	498,500	192,800	2,025	116,710	20,249	---	5,307	---	4,800	22,092
Hong Kong	---	---	---	---	---	285,300	28,200	---	---	---	---	---	---
Philippines	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10	10	---
Singapore	22	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	21,000	9,000	---
India	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	550	---
Thailand	60,482	1	100	---	---	4,940	---	---	---	136,648	83,919	1,178	---
Subtotal	373,604	380,403	523,802	498,500	192,800	293,265	144,910	80,455	28,598	105,057	55,019	---	89,400 1/
								100,694	28,598	247,012	159,948	15,538	111,492
Other 2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	34,000	15,000	39,000
TOTAL	894,435	434,349	834,572	756,369	467,243	316,468	144,910	117,632	71,266	247,086	200,653	30,539	150,497

1/ Includes 48,900 tons listed as Madagascar and 40,500 tons listed as USSR. All broken rice.
2/ Estimates.

Source: Export Statistics of various countries.

HOW TO INTERPRET THE DATA

1. With the exception of production data, all other rice numbers are reported as milled rice. Wherever possible, the trade data have been converted to a milled rice equivalent.
2. In most instances, official trade data are the source for the statistical trade data.
3. Because it is a fairly common practice in the rice trade for exports to depart without a definite final destination, care must be exercised regarding the declared destinations. In addition, in some instances, for commercial or political reasons, the shipper has deliberately declared inaccurate destinations.
4. The destination of rice destined for landlocked countries in West Africa is often declared as the port of discharge for the vessel. Thus, because Lome, Douala, and Cotonou are prominent transshipment ports, Togo, Cameroon, and Dahomey appear to import much larger quantities of rice for domestic consumption than is actually the case.
5. Apparent per capita rice availability includes rice destined for seed, waste and feed use. Whenever possible, however, adjustments have been made for changes in stock levels. Nonetheless, in countries where a substantial portion of consumption needs are produced domestically, apparent per capita availability probably exceeds per capita consumption by 10-20 percent.



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REFERENCE TABLES AND GRAPHS FOR WORLD WHEAT TRADE

With Origin-Destination Details for 1973/74 through 1983/84
(Based on Data Collected by the International Wheat Council, London)

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****INTRODUCTION****

The trade data presented in this publication are arranged to facilitate the analysis of year-to-year and long-term changes in world wheat trade flow patterns. The data cover the 11 years 1973/74-1983/84 (July-June), and include wheat as well as the wheat equivalent of wheat flour and products.

The publication is divided into three sections. The first section shows, in graphic and tabular forms, wheat exports to major importing regions by country of origin. The second section is a graphical presentation of major wheat exporter shipments to major destinations. The last section is a collection of tables showing major exporter wheat exports by destination.

The 1973/74-1982/83 data have been collected from the annual International Wheat Council publication, World Wheat Statistics. At the time of publication, 1983/84 IWC data were not available. United States data for 1983/84 are from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The 1983/84 wheat export data for Argentina, Australia, Canada, and the European Economic Community are based on preliminary monthly data reported by FAS Agricultural Counselor/Attache offices.

****EXPLANATORY NOTES****

At the time of publication July-June 1983/84 wheat export data were not available for Sweden, Spain, USSR, and Others, thus, "NA" indicates not available.

July-June 1983/84 wheat export data for the European Economic Community are incomplete. Data for the Netherlands and Denmark were not available for the entire period and reports for Belgium and Italy were only available through April.

All graphics in this publication were based on data rounded to the nearest 100,000 metric tons. Therefore, quantities of less than 50,000 metric tons will not show on graphs.

U.S. wheat export data gathered by the International Wheat Council will vary from wheat exports reported by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. IWC uses export sales reports, which are obtained from the various grain exporting companies, while Census data are based on customs reports.

****DEFINITION OF COUNTRY GROUPINGS****

European Economic Community = Belgium, Denmark, France, West Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom.

Western Europe = European Economic Community, Austria, Finland, Iceland, Malta, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

Eastern Europe = Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Yugoslavia.

North Africa / Middle East = Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia, Afghanistan, Bahrain, Cyprus, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, A.R. (Sana), Yemen, P.D.R. (Aden).

Sub Sahara Africa = Angola, Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde Island, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somolia, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Upper Volta, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Latin America = Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guadaloupe, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward & Windward, Martinique, Mexico, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Panama, Trinidad & Tobago, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Surinam, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Other Asia / Oceania = Bangladesh, Burma, Cambodia, China, Hong Kong, Japan, India, Indonesia, North Korea, South Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Australia, Fiji, New Zealand, Tonga, Western Samoa, Other Unspecified.

Selected Cash Markets = Western Europe, Canada, United States, Israel, Japan, South Korea, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand.

Centrally Planned Markets = Eastern Europe, Cuba, USSR, China, North Korea, Vietnam.

All Other Markets = All markets not included in the categories Selected Cash Markets or Centrally Planned Markets.

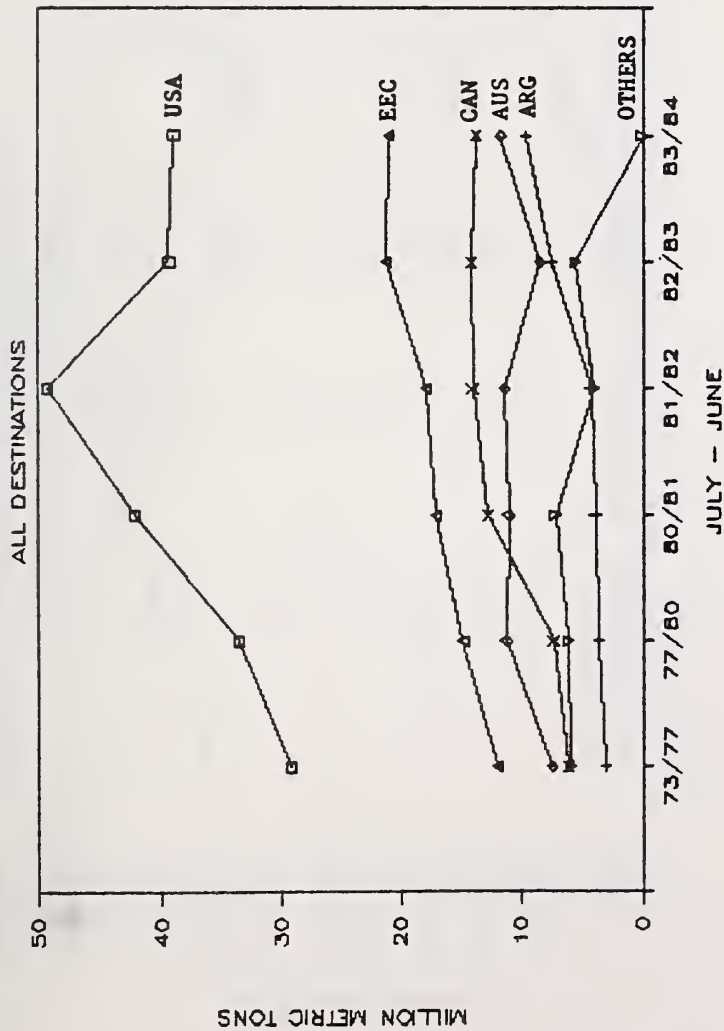
All Destinations = Selected Cash Markets, Centrally Planned Markets and All Other Markets or World Total.

WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO ALL DESTINATIONS

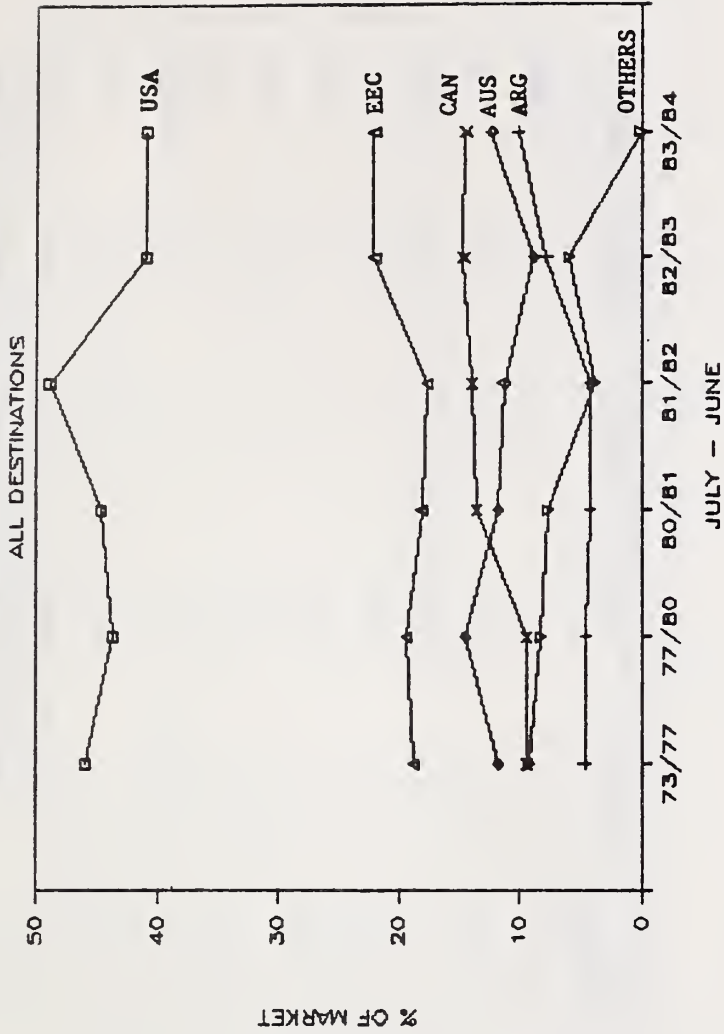
YEAR	ARGENTINA	AUSTRALIA	CANADA	ORIGIN				USSR	OTHER	WORLD
				EEC	SPAIN	SWEDEN	USA			
					1000 MT					
1973/74	1106	8509	11737	5467	120	394	31068	5035	2635	63071
1974/75	2178	8049	11168	7122	39	1054	28325	4000	1423	63358
1975/76	3111	8072	12136	7729	1	738	31522	1000	2214	66523
1976/77	5584	8357	12904	3912	57	823	26395	1400	2363	61795
1977/78	2670	11144	15899	4479	65	749	31495	1400	4460	72361
1978/79	3307	7246	13471	7349	215	455	32450	2500	4736	71729
1979/80	4748	15364	14958	10270	263	368	36581	500	2933	85985
1980/81	3932	11088	17016	12683	975	432	42077	840	5001	94044
1981/82	4281	11405	17751	13990	231	401	49331	500	2852	100745
1982/83	7471	8530	21120	14085	650	703	39315	440	3831	96145
1983/84	9592	11695	20926	13681	NA	NA	38857	NA	NA	94966

YEAR	ARGENTINA	AUSTRALIA	CANADA	EEC	ORIGIN			USSR	OTHER	WORLD
					SPAIN	SWEDEN	USA			
					PERCENT					
1973/74	1.8	8.7	18.6	8.7	0.2	0.6	49.3	8	4.2	100
1974/75	3.4	12.7	17.6	11.2	0.1	1.7	44.7	6.3	2.2	100
1975/76	4.7	12.1	18.2	11.6	0	1.1	47.4	1.5	3.3	100
1976/77	9	13.5	20.9	6.3	0.1	1.3	42.7	2.3	3.8	100
1977/78	3.7	15.4	22	6.2	0.1	1	43.5	1.9	6.2	100
1978/79	4.6	10.1	18.8	10.2	0.3	0.6	45.2	3.5	6.6	100
1979/80	5.5	17.9	17.4	11.9	0.3	0.4	42.5	0.6	3.4	100
1980/81	4.2	11.8	18.1	13.5	1	0.5	44.7	0.9	5.3	100
1981/82	4.2	11.3	17.6	13.9	0.2	0.4	49	0.5	2.8	100
1982/83	7.8	8.9	22	14.6	0.7	0.7	40.9	0.5	4	100
1983/84	10.1	12.3	22	14.4	NA	NA	40.9	NA	NA	100

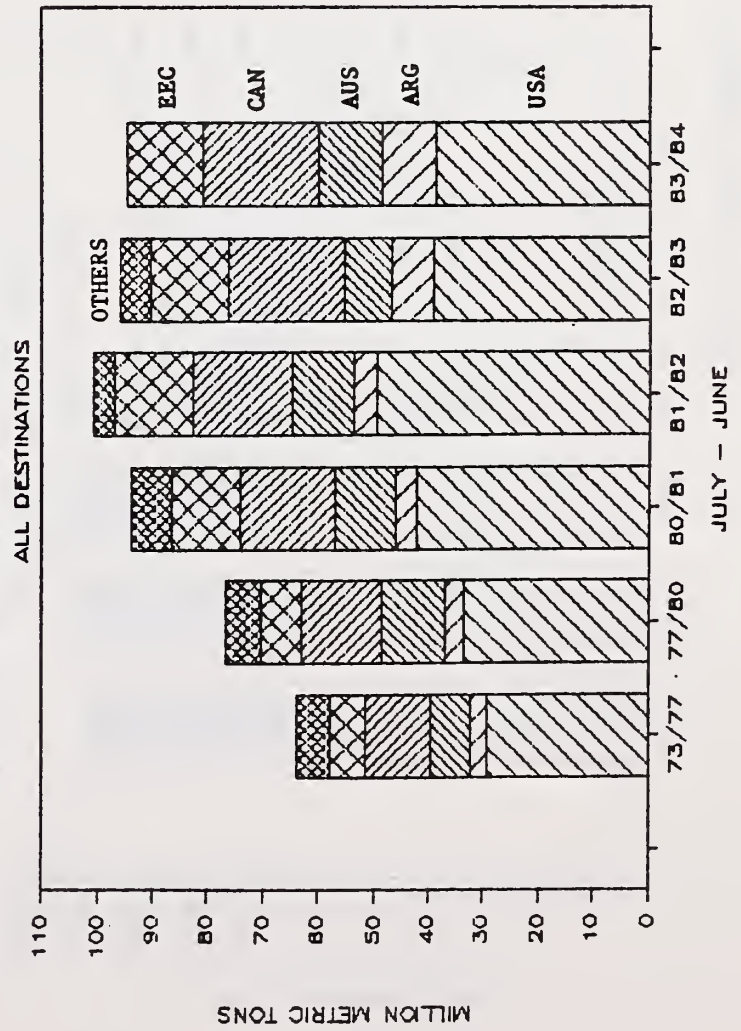
WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO



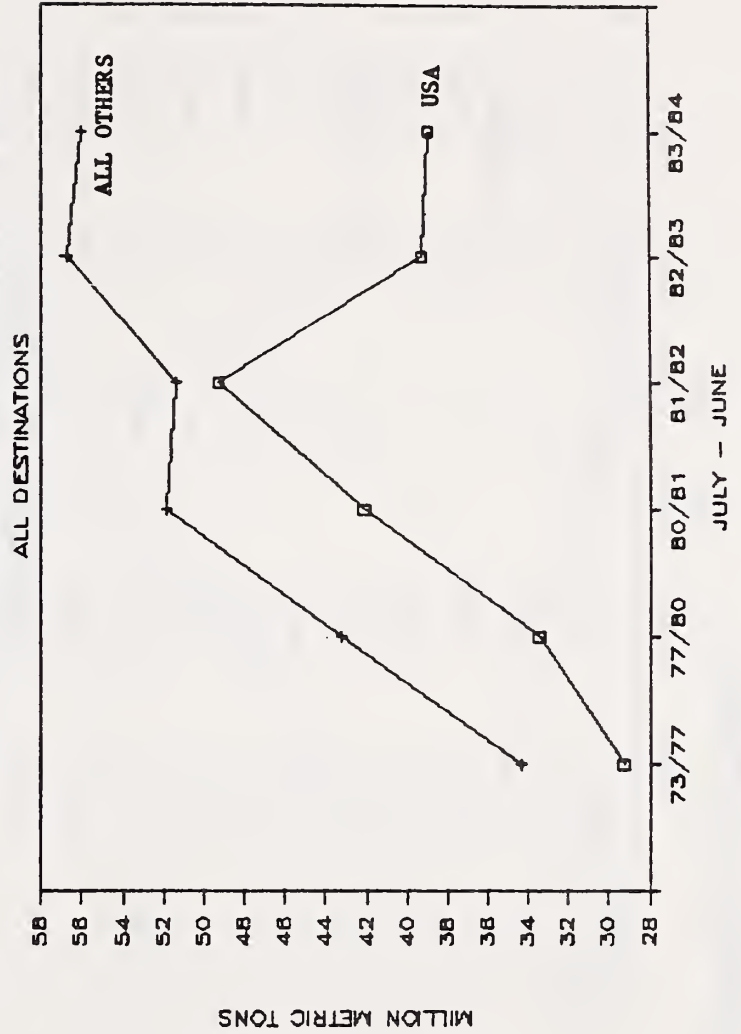
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WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO



WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO



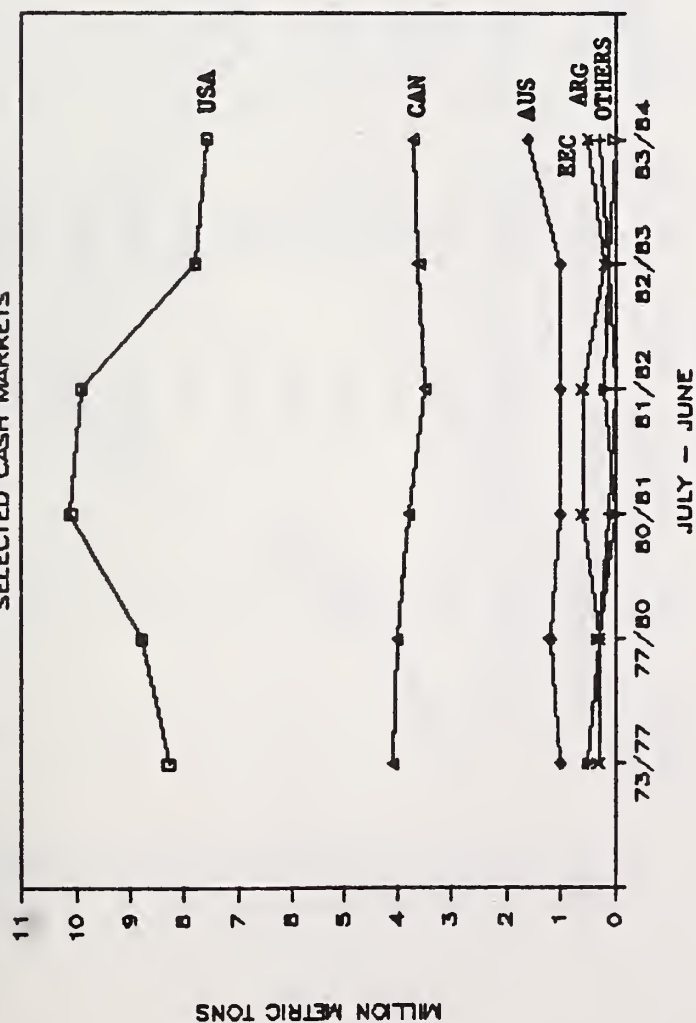
WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO SELECTED CASH MARKETS

YEAR	ARGENTINA	AUSTRALIA	CANADA	EEC	ORIGIN			USA	USSR	OTHER	WORLD
					SPAIN	SWEDEN	1000 MT				
1975/76	425	539	4370	260	42	292		8281	0	302	14511
1976/77	250	1105	3921	333	15	428		7740	0	126	13918
1977/78	469	1254	5952	298	1	235		9416	0	177	15782
1978/79	922	1241	4071	140	0	188		7667	0	92	14521
1979/80	362	1245	4619	38	6	161		8573	0	153	15157
1980/81	358	1193	3635	469	0	171		8531	0	91	14448
1981/82	51	1122	3809	349	17	120		9316	0	26	14810
1982/83	144	996	3838	638	2	8		10056	0	30	15712
1983/84	22	1023	3500	553	2	154		9865	0	22	15141
	57	1020	3610	213	1	114		7769	0	37	12821
	320	1611	3654	477	NA	NA		7621	NA	NA	15683

YEAR	ARGENTINA	AUSTRALIA	CANADA	EEC	ORIGIN			USA	USSR	OTHER	WORLD
					SPAIN	SWEDEN	PERCENT				
1975/76	2.9	5.7	30.1	1.8	0.3	2		57.1	0	2.1	100
1976/77	1.8	7.9	28.2	2.4	0.1	3.1		55.6	0	0.9	100
1977/78	3	7.9	24.9	1.9	0	1.5		59.7	0	1.1	100
1978/79	6.4	8.7	28.4	1	0	1.3		53.5	0	0.6	100
1979/80	2.4	8.2	30.5	0.3	0	1.1		56.6	0	1	100
1980/81	2.5	8.3	25.2	3.2	0	1.2		59	0	0.6	100
1981/82	0.3	7.6	25.7	2.4	0.1	0.8		62.9	0	0.2	100
1982/83	0.9	6.3	24.4	4.1	0	0.1		64	0	0.2	100
1983/84	0.1	6.8	23.1	3.7	0	1		65.2	0	0.1	100
	0.4	8	28.2	1.7	0	0.9		60.6	0	0.3	100
	2.3	11.8	26.7	3.5	NA	NA		55.7	NA	NA	100

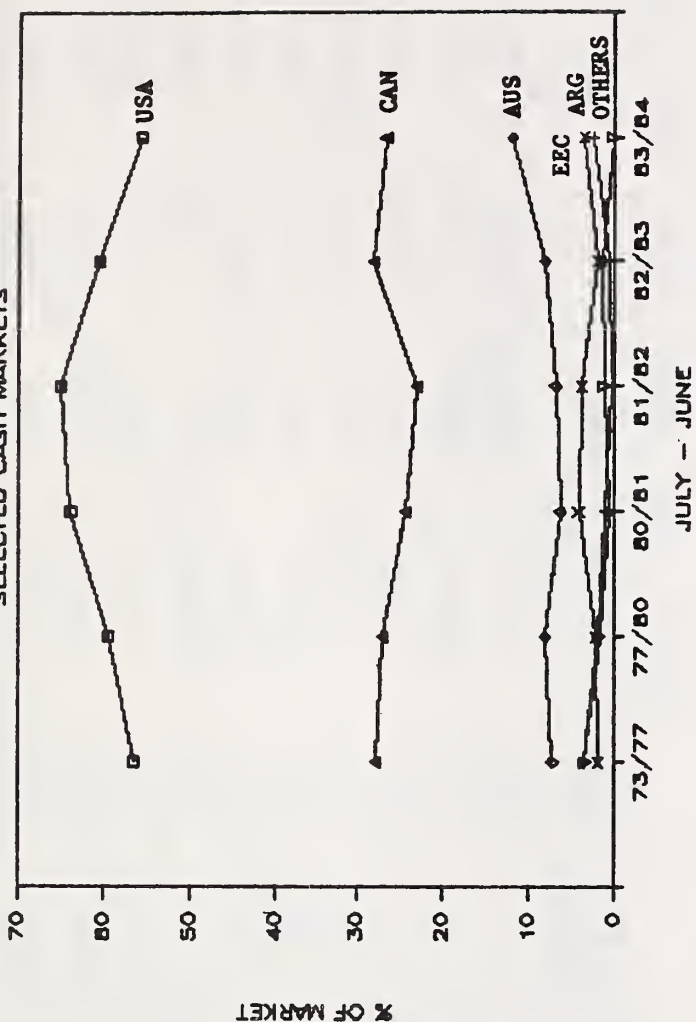
WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO

SELECTED CASH MARKETS



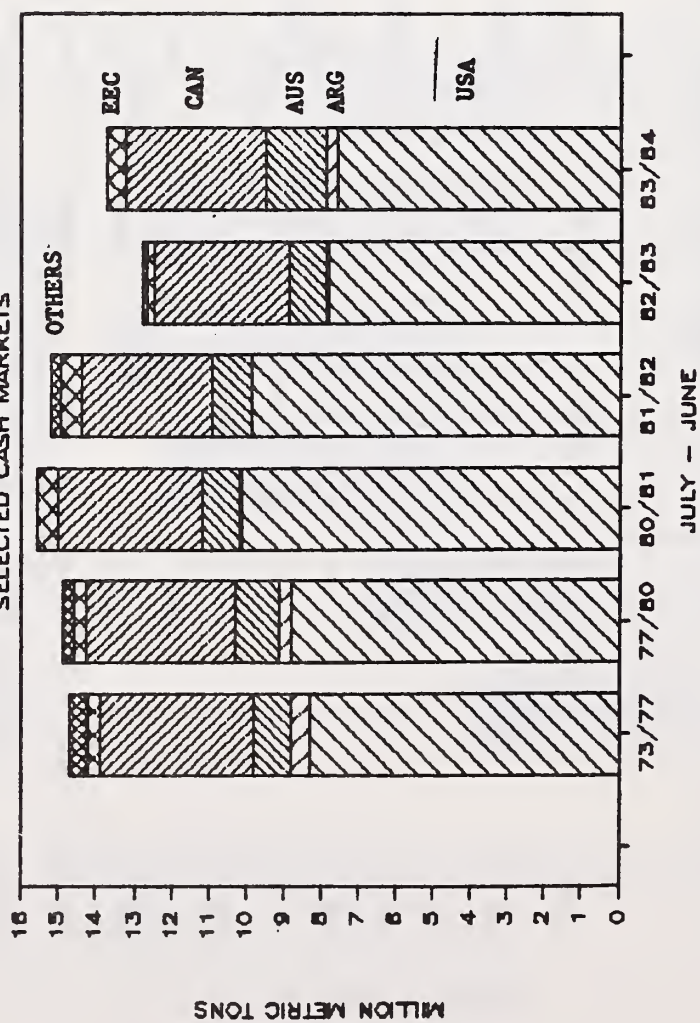
WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO

SELECTED CASH MARKETS



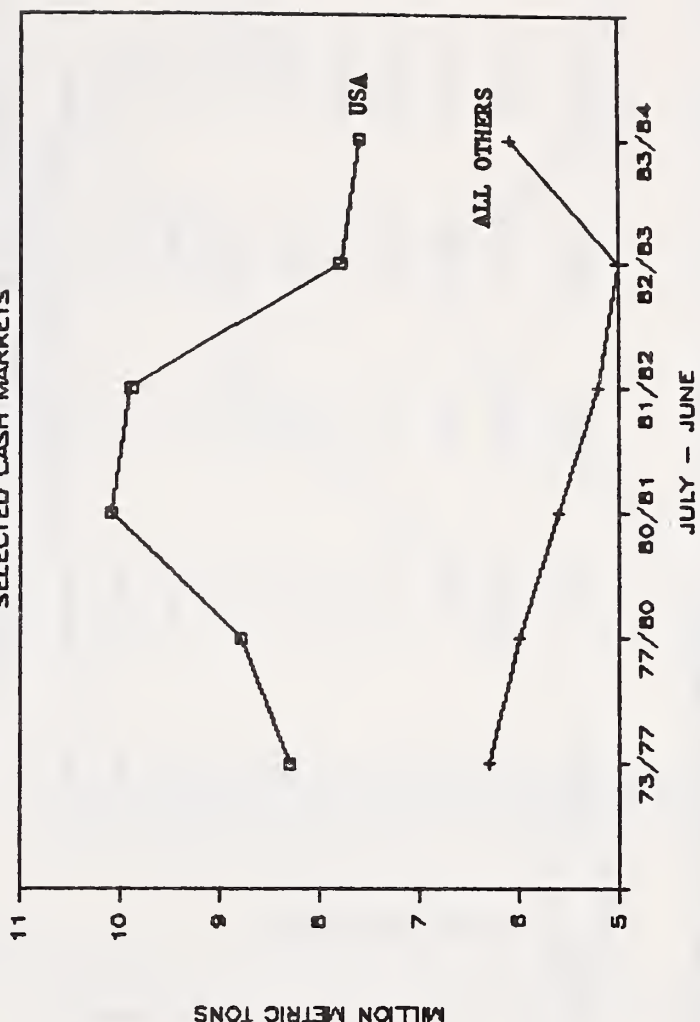
WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO

SELECTED CASH MARKETS



WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO

SELECTED CASH MARKETS

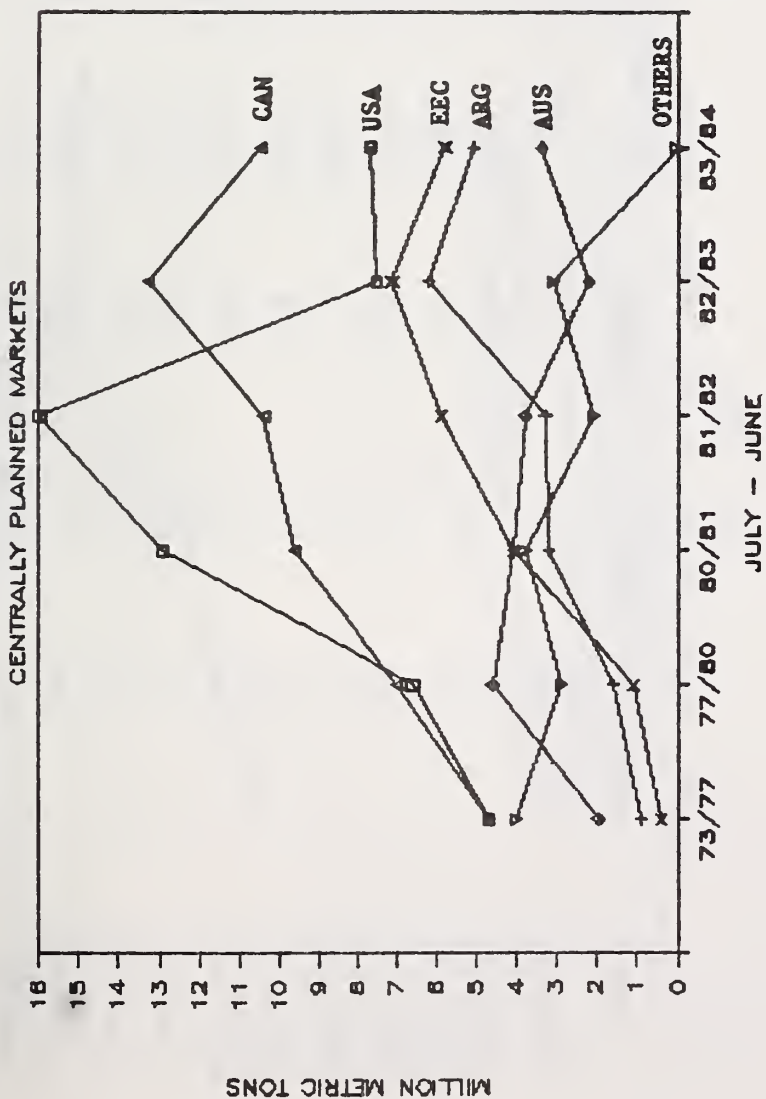


WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO CENTRALLY PLANNED MARKETS

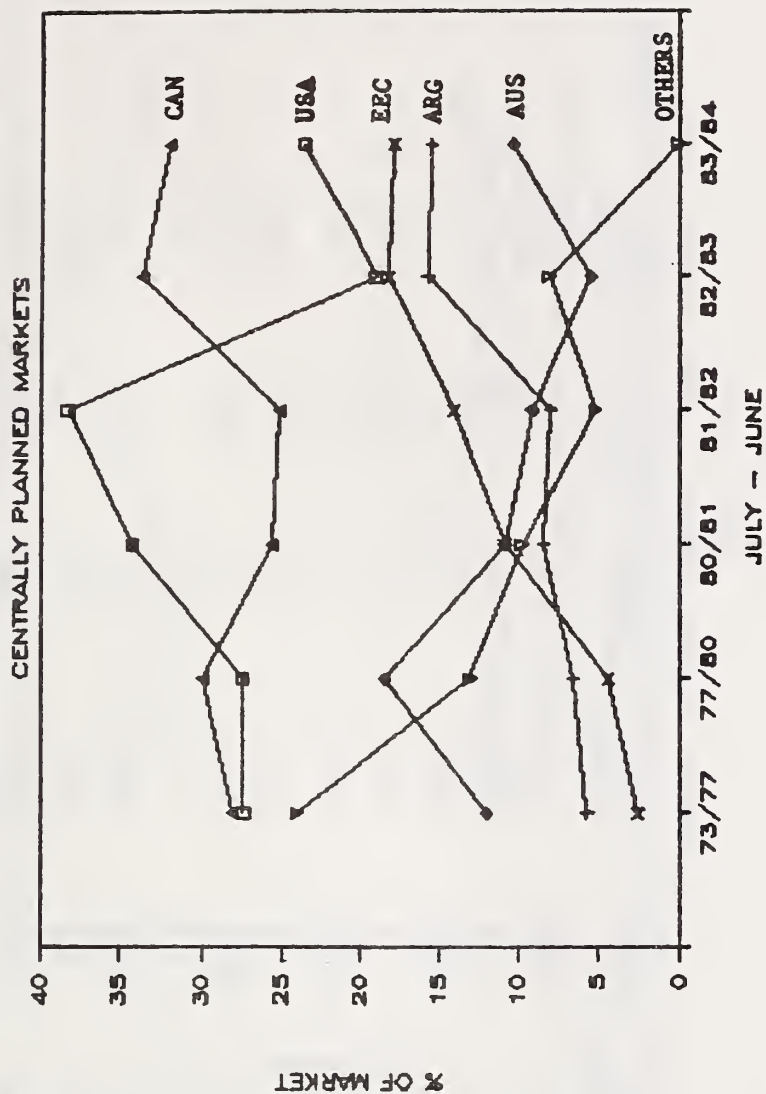
YEAR	ORIGIN						
	ARGENTINA	AUSTRALIA	CANADA	EEC	SPAIN	SWEDEN	WORLD
					1000 MT		
1973/74	29	1361	3968	622	0	39	17913
1974/75	890	2005	3591	319	0	148	14194
1975/76	1155	2972	6047	504	0	367	18706
1976/77	1714	1785	5332	289	0	317	16370
1977/78	1531	5164	6986	232	0	420	22580
1978/79	885	1788	6680	713	0	242	19824
1979/80	2486	6776	7406	2485	0	165	29070
1980/81	3175	4104	9586	4097	755	386	37507
1981/82	3303	3815	10430	5862	114	130	41503
1982/83	6174	2174	13312	7148	348	308	39450
1983/84	5076	3410	10479	5846	NA	NA	32756

YEAR	ORIGIN						
	ARGENTINA	AUSTRALIA	CANADA	EEC	SPAIN	SWEDEN	WORLD
					PERCENT		
1973/74	0.2	7.6	22.2	3.5	0	0.2	100
1974/75	6.3	14.1	25.3	2.2	0	1	100
1975/76	6.2	15.9	32.3	2.7	0	2	100
1976/77	10.5	10.9	32.6	1.8	0	1.9	100
1977/78	6.8	22.9	30.9	1	0	1.9	100
1978/79	4.5	9	33.7	3.6	0	1.2	100
1979/80	8.6	23.3	25.5	8.5	0	0.6	100
1980/81	8.5	10.9	25.6	10.9	2	1	100
1981/82	8	9.2	25.1	14.1	0.3	0.3	100
1982/83	15.7	5.5	33.7	18.1	0.9	0.8	100
1983/84	15.5	10.4	32	17.8	NA	NA	100

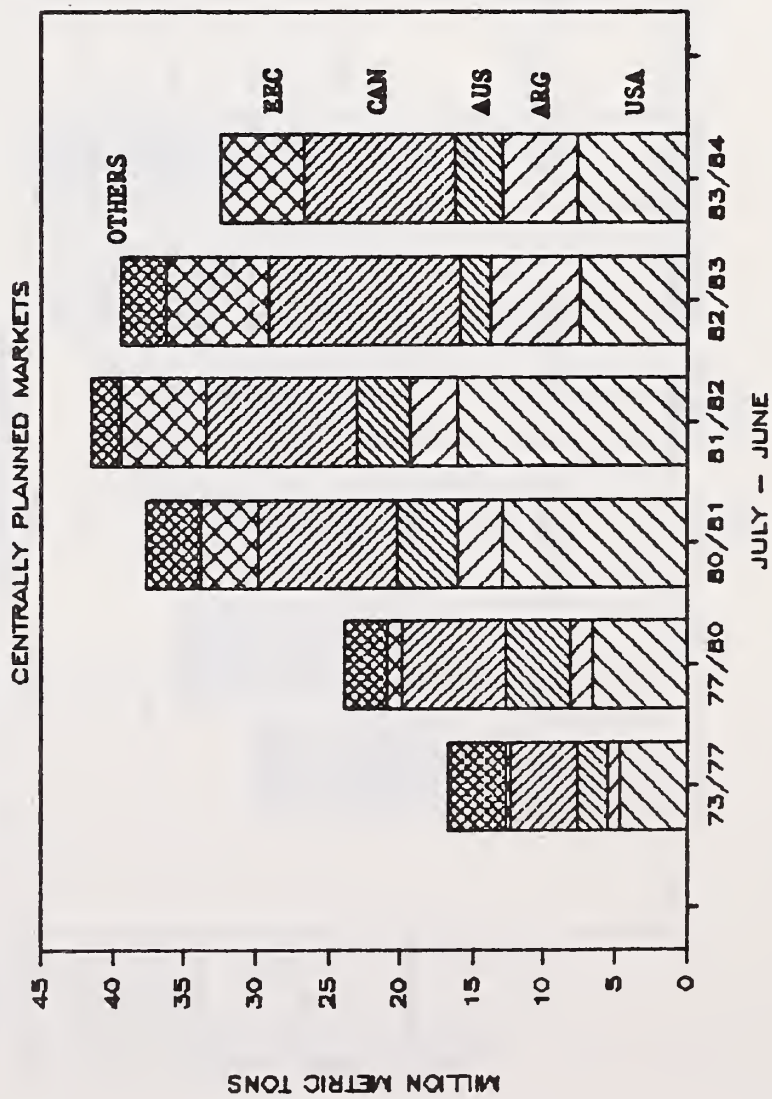
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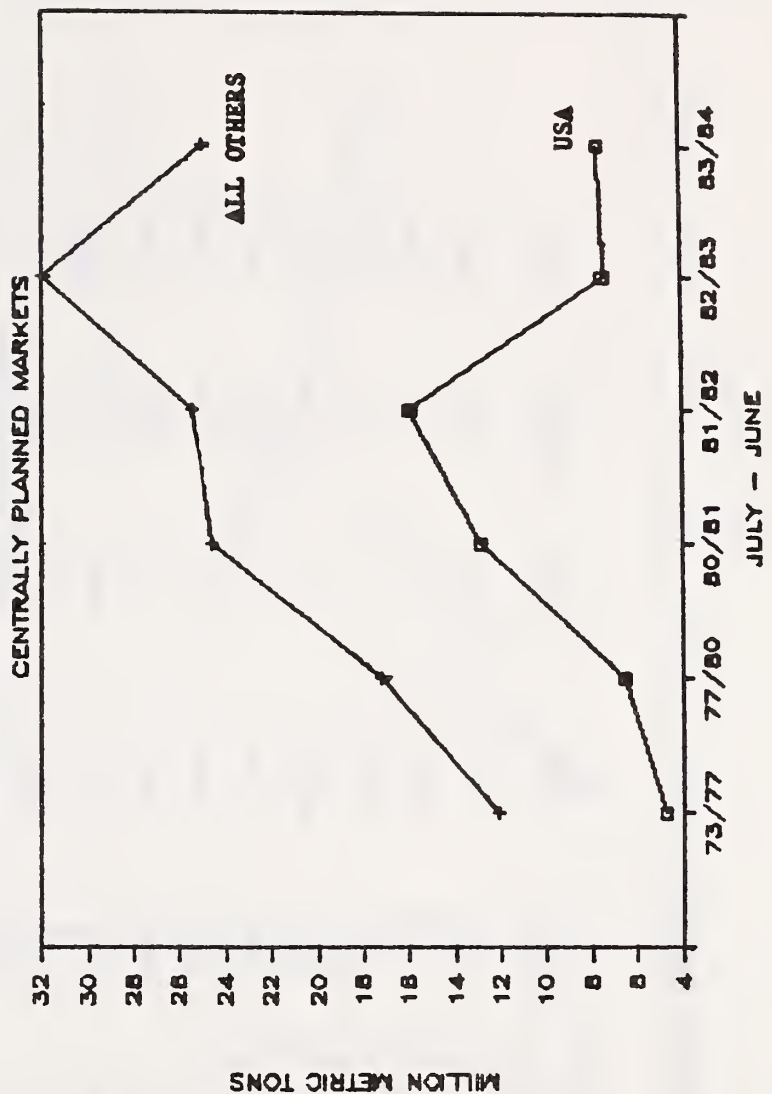
WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO



WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO



WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO

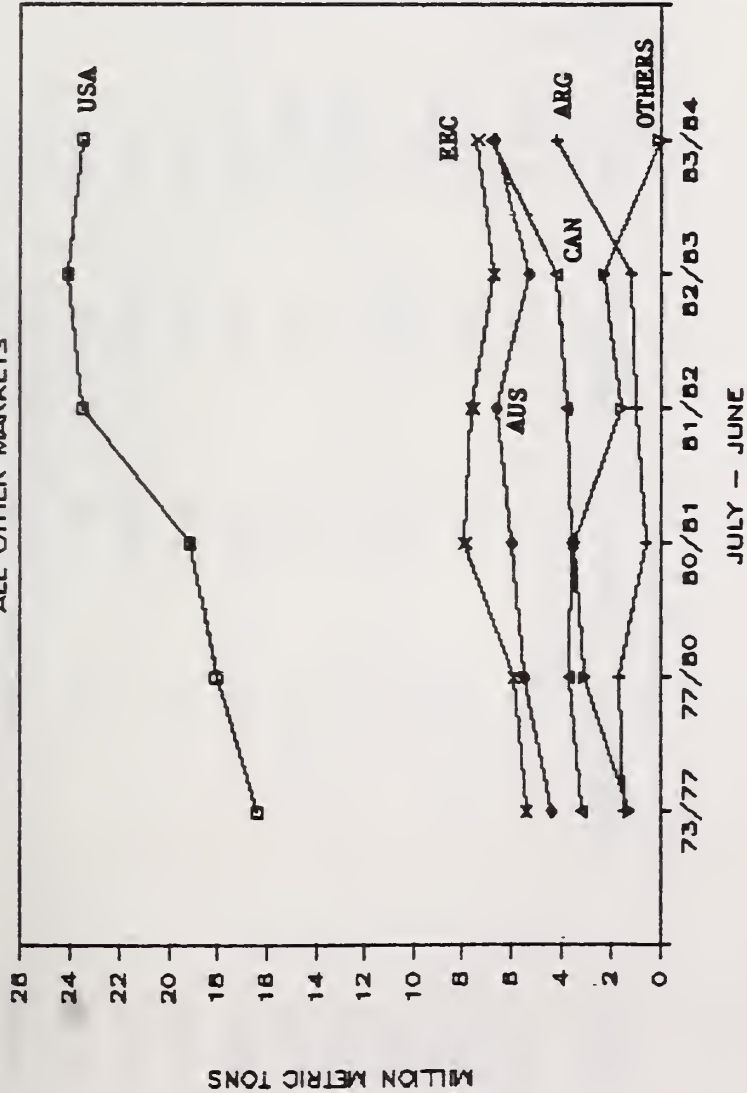


WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO ALL OTHER MARKETS

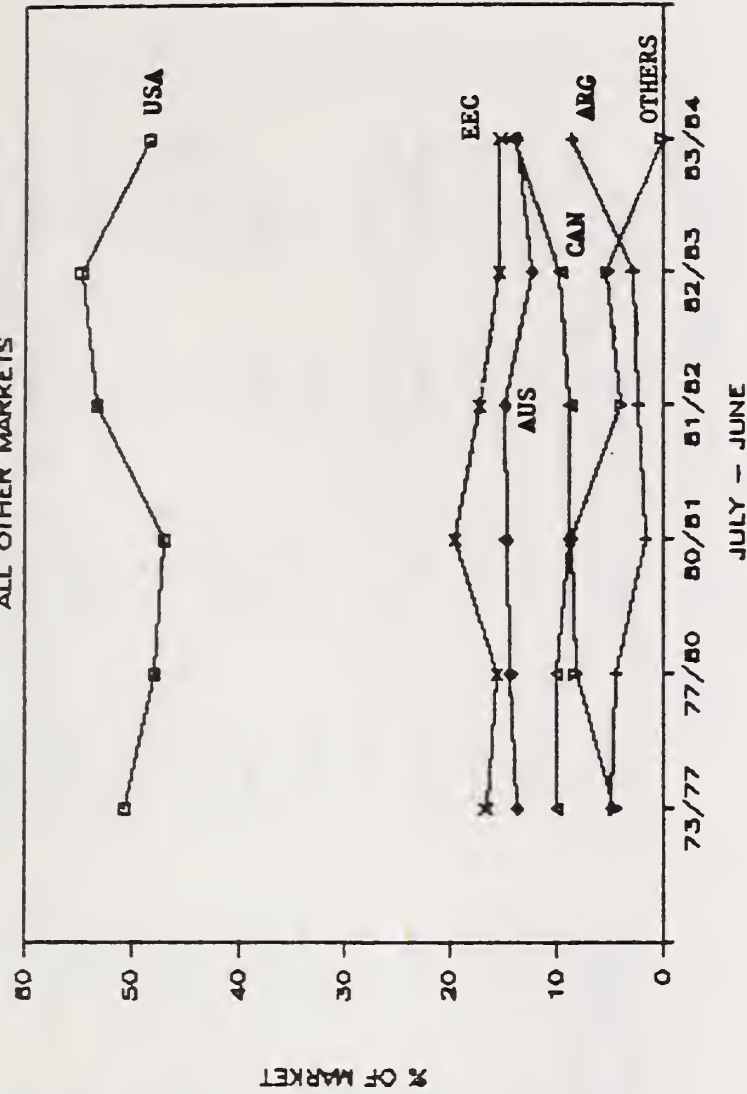
YEAR	ORIGIN									
	ARGENTINA	AUSTRALIA	CANADA	EEC	SPAIN	SWEDEN	USA	USSR	OTHER	WORLD
					1000 MT					
1973/74	652	3609	3399	4585	78	63	15902	1035	1324	30647
1974/75	1038	4939	3656	6470	24	478	17944	0	697	35246
1975/76	1487	3846	2157	6927	0	136	17245	0	237	32035
1976/77	2948	5331	3501	3483	57	318	14398	0	1068	31104
1977/78	777	4735	4294	4209	59	168	18162	0	2220	34624
1978/79	2064	4265	3156	6167	215	42	17649	100	3799	37457
1979/80	2211	7466	3743	7436	246	83	18595	0	2325	42105
1980/81	613	5988	3592	7948	218	38	19171	380	2877	40825
1981/82	956	6567	3821	7575	115	117	23509	212	1226	44101
1982/83	1240	5336	4198	6724	301	281	24062	140	1592	43874
1983/84	4196	6674	6793	7358	NA	NA	23491	NA	NA	48527

YEAR	ORIGIN									
	ARGENTINA	AUSTRALIA	CANADA	EEC	SPAIN	SWEDEN	USA	USSR	OTHER	WORLD
1973/74	2.1	11.8	11.1	15	0.3	0.2	51.9	3.4	4.3	100
1974/75	2.9	14	10.4	18.4	0.1	1.4	50.9	0	2	100
1975/76	4.6	12	6.7	21.6	0	0.4	53.8	0	0.7	100
1976/77	9.5	17.1	11.3	11.2	0.2	1	46.3	0	3.4	100
1977/78	2.2	13.7	12.4	12.2	0.2	0.5	52.5	0	6.4	100
1978/79	5.5	11.4	8.4	16.5	0.6	0.1	47.1	0.3	10.1	100
1979/80	5.3	17.7	8.9	17.7	0.6	0.2	44.2	0	5.5	100
1980/81	1.5	14.7	8.8	19.5	0.5	0.1	47	0.9	7	100
1981/82	2.2	14.9	8.7	17.2	0.3	0.3	53.3	0.5	2.8	100
1982/83	2.8	12.2	9.6	15.3	0.7	0.6	54.8	0.3	3.6	100
1983/84	8.6	13.8	14	15.2	NA	NA	48.4	NA	NA	100

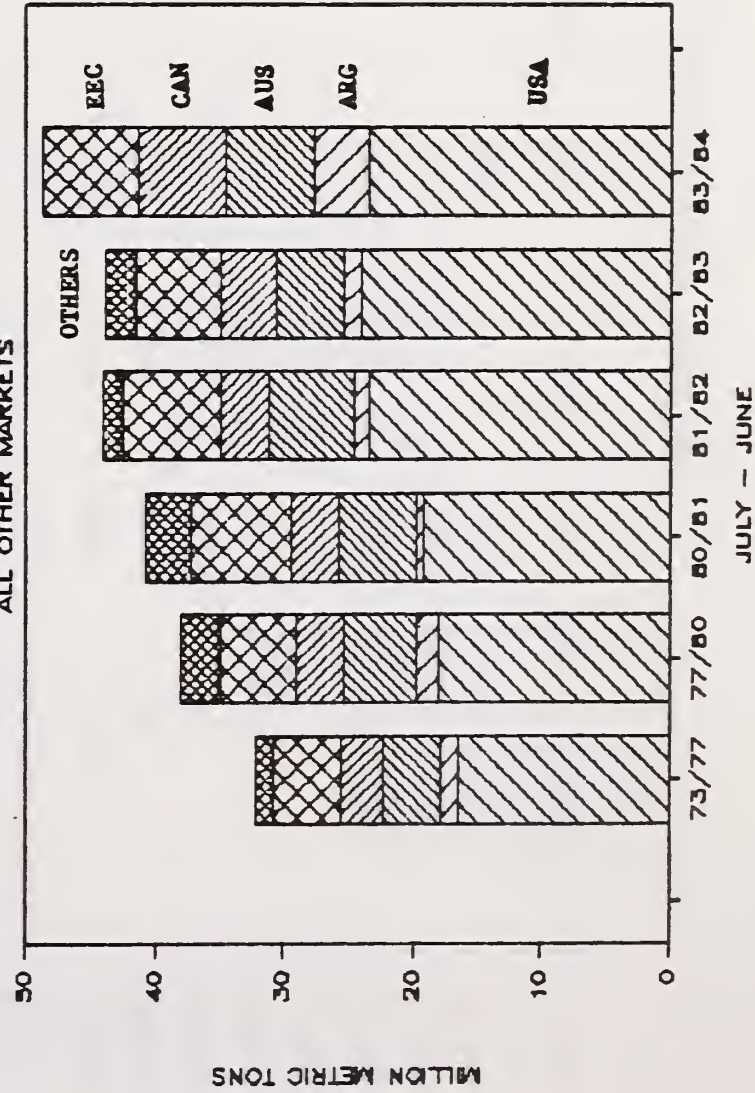
WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO ALL OTHER MARKETS



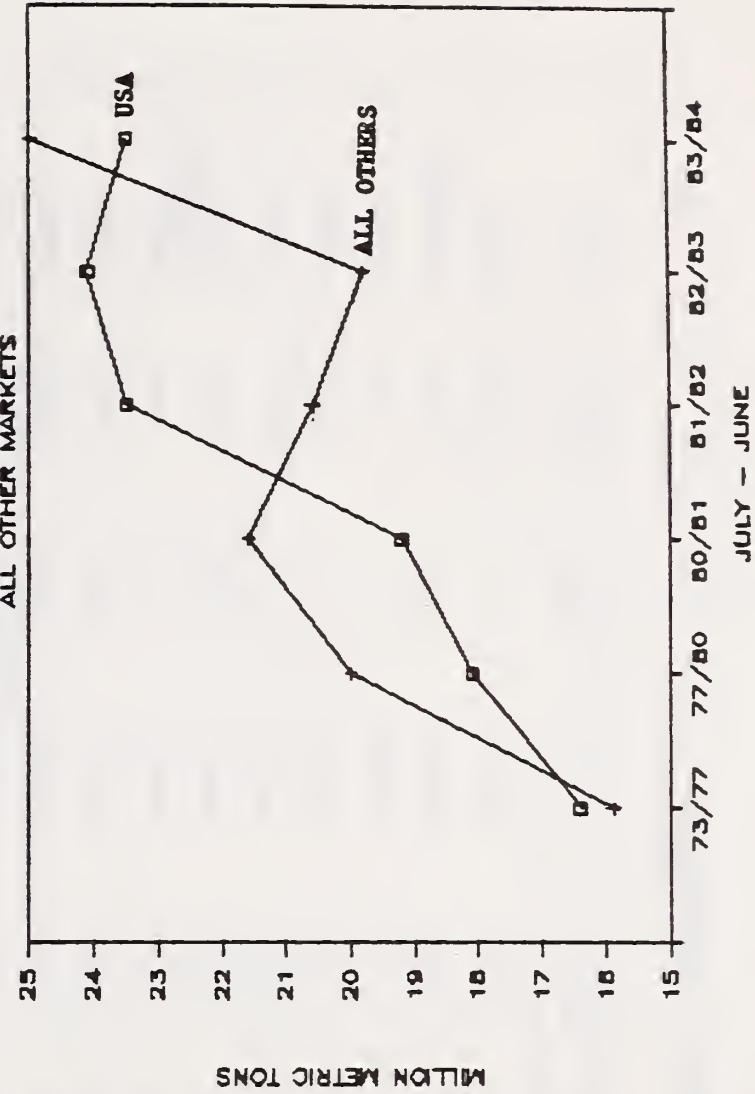
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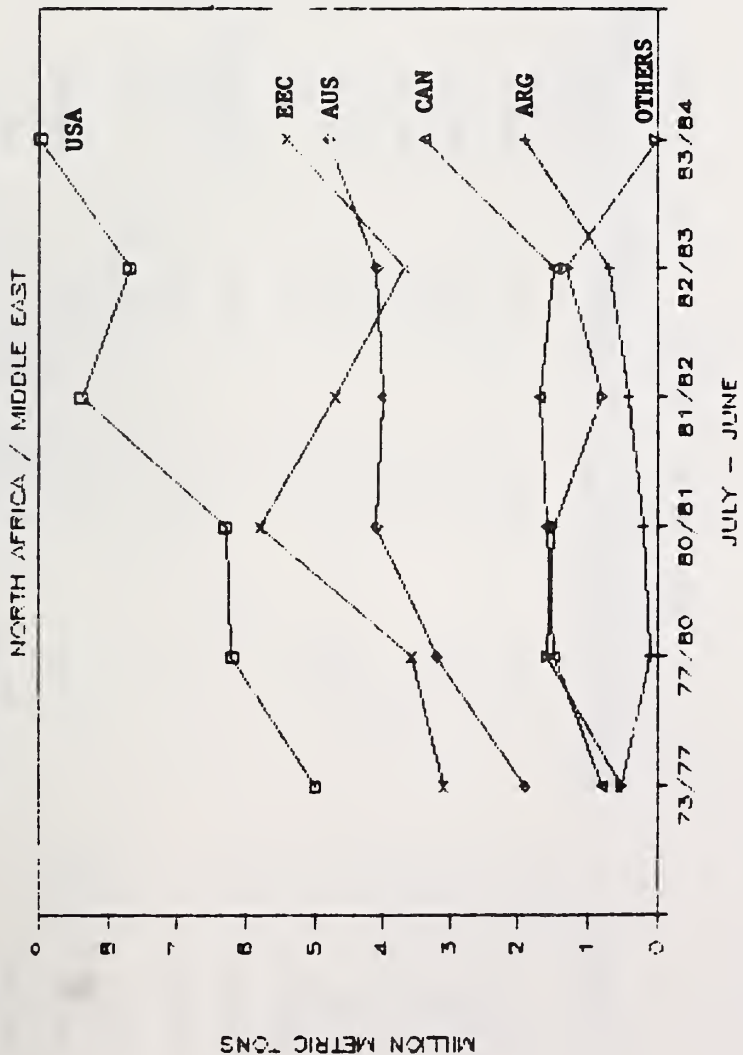


WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO NORTH AFRICA / MIDDLE EAST

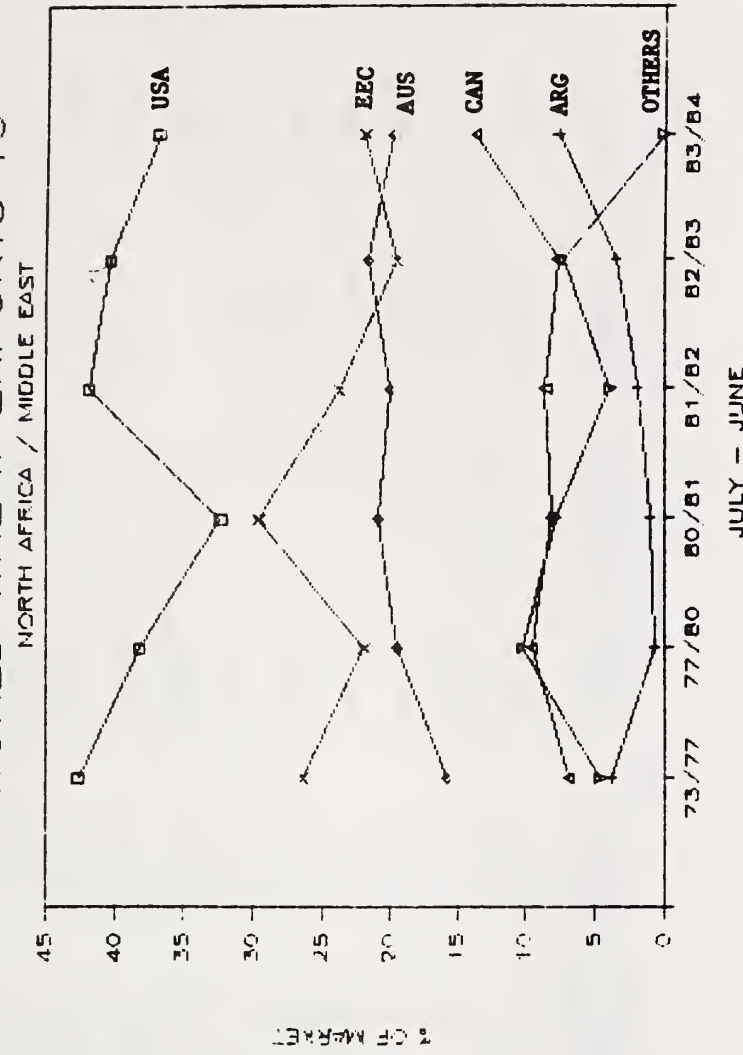
YEAR	ORIGIN									
	ARGENTINA	AUSTRALIA	CANADA	EEC	SPAIN	SWEDEN	USA	USSR	OTHER	WORLD
1973/74	99	1216	797	2582	77	37	5099	0	595	10502
1974/75	408	1947	1032	3569	24	166	5504	0	592	13242
1975/76	183	2028	455	4198	0	82	4025	0	41	11012
1976/77	1172	2259	977	1910	36	69	5364	0	416	12203
1977/78	119	2636	2225	1836	58	122	6832	0	1771	15599
1978/79	98	2379	807	3767	13	20	5849	30	2279	15242
1979/80	88	4655	1571	5200	246	20	5830	0	268	17878
1980/81	189	4081	1597	5796	190	14	6339	320	1023	19549
1981/82	378	4001	1725	4723	94	74	8369	160	434	19958
1982/83	677	4124	1470	3735	278	249	7720	140	725	19118
1983/84	1867	4829	3351	5352	NA	NA	8990	NA	NA	24389

YEAR	ORIGIN										
	ARGENTINA	AUSTRALIA	CANADA	EEC	SPAIN	PERCENT	SWEDEN	USA	USSR	OTHER	WORLD
1973/74	0.9	11.6	7.6	24.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	48.6	0	5.7	100
1974/75	3.1	14.7	7.8	27	0.2	0.2	1.3	41.6	0	4.5	100
1975/76	1.7	18.4	4.1	38.1	0	0	0.7	36.6	0	0.4	100
1976/77	9.6	18.5	8	15.7	0.3	0.3	0.6	44	0	3.4	100
1977/78	0.8	16.9	14.3	11.8	0.4	0.4	0.8	43.8	0	11.4	100
1978/79	0.6	15.6	5.3	24.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	38.4	0.2	15	100
1979/80	0.5	26	8.8	29.1	1.4	1.4	0.1	32.6	0	1.5	100
1980/81	1	20.9	8.2	29.6	1	1	0.1	32.4	1.6	5.2	100
1981/82	1.9	20	8.6	23.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	41.9	0.8	2.2	100
1982/83	3.5	21.6	7.7	19.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	40.4	0.7	3.8	100
1983/84	7.7	19.8	13.7	21.9	NA	NA	NA	36.9	NA	NA	100

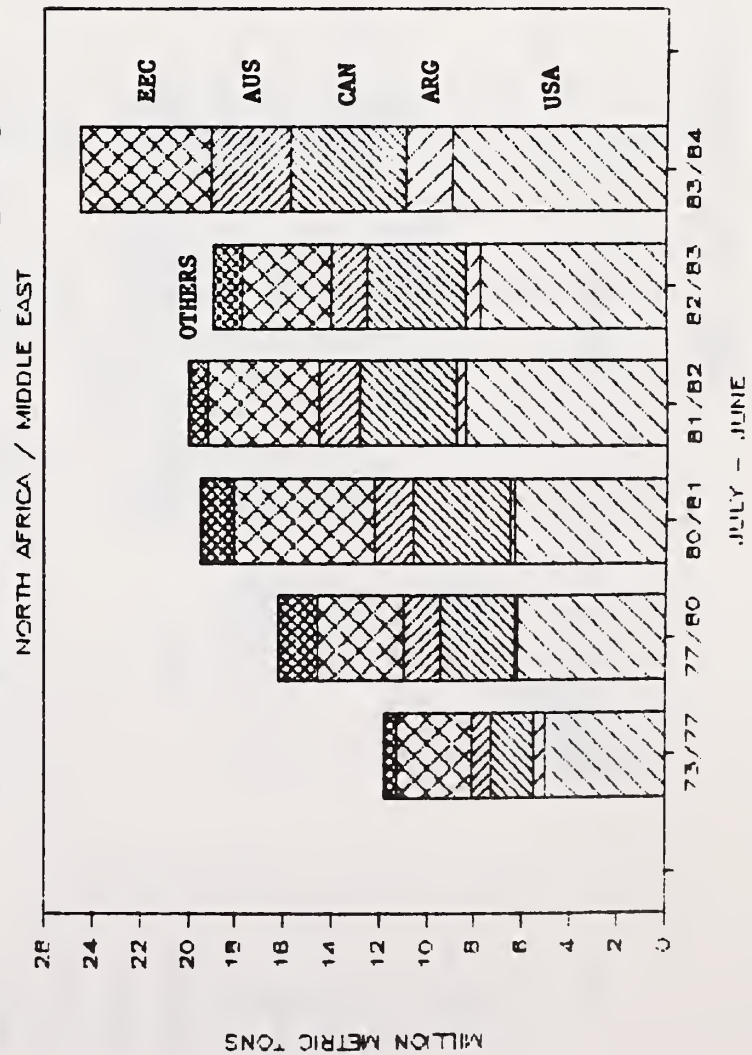
WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO



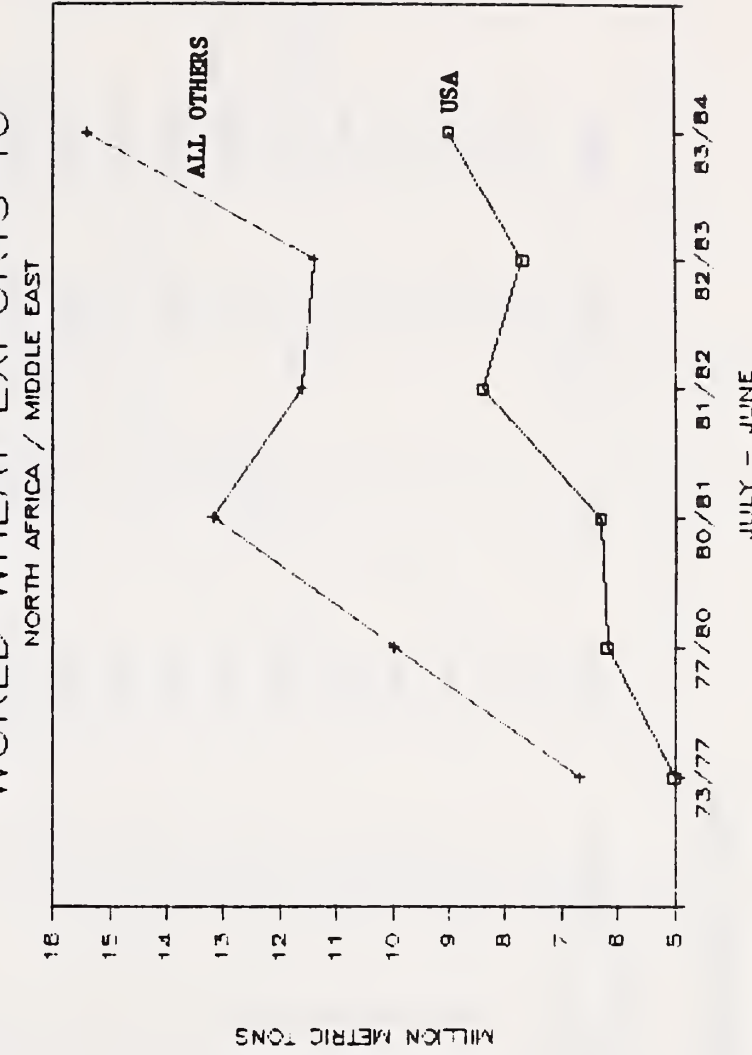
WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO



WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO



WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO

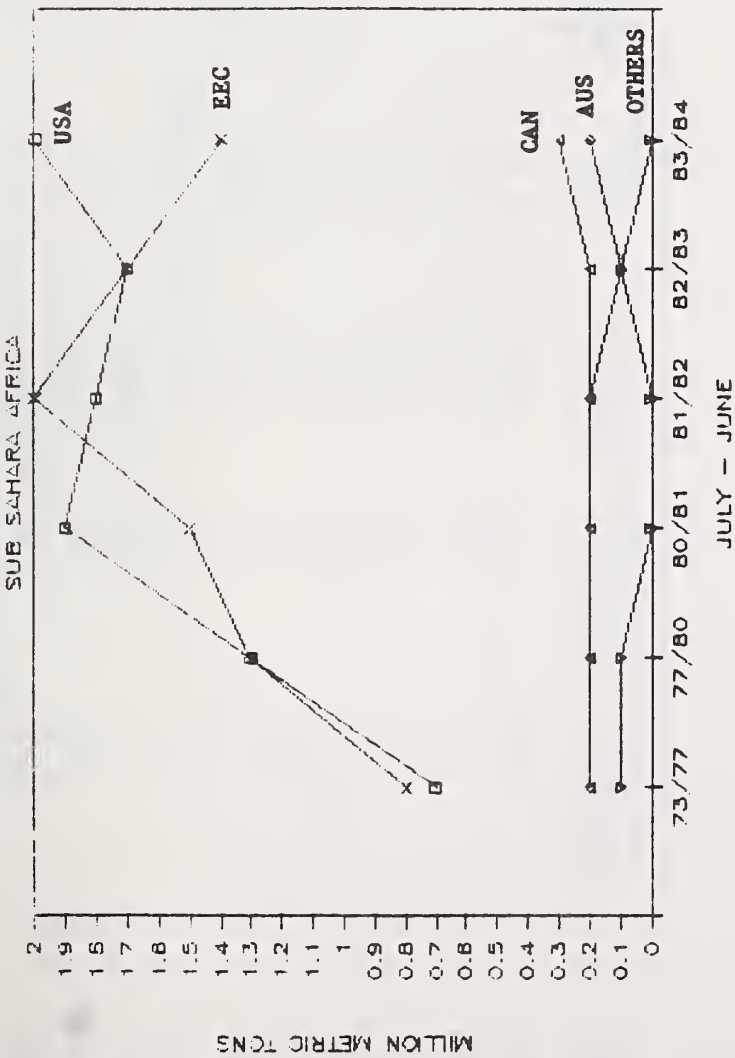


WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO SUB SAHARA AFRICA

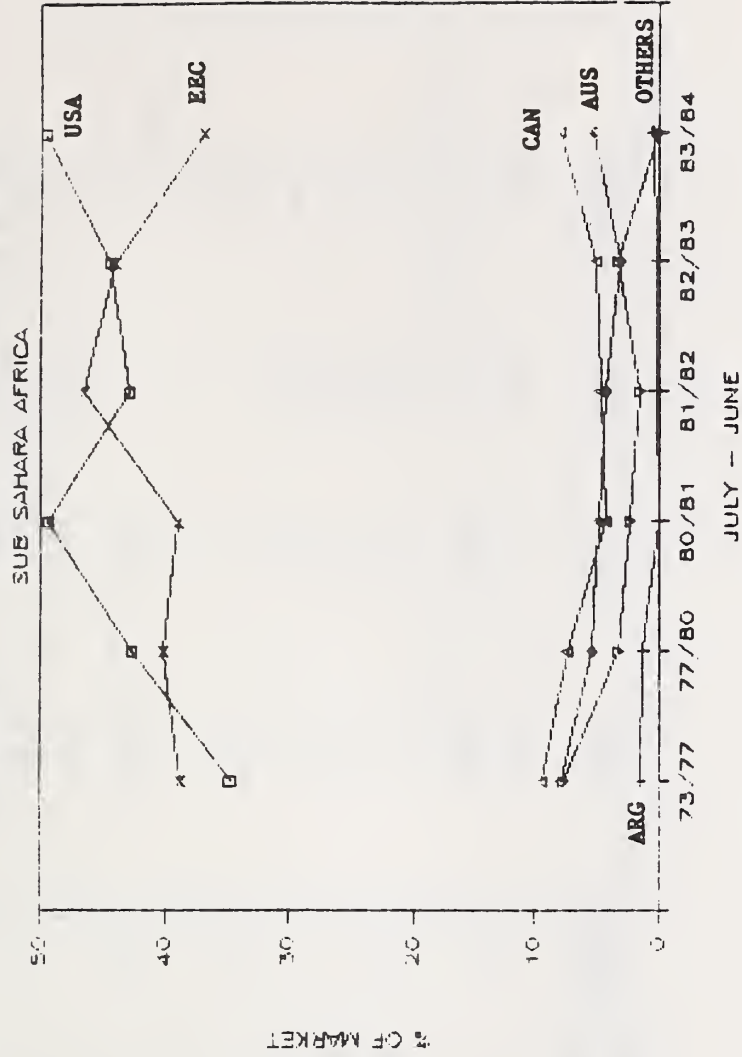
YEAR	ORIGIN									
	ARGENTINA	AUSTRALIA	CANADA	EEC	SPAIN	SWEDEN	USA	USSR	OTHER	WORLD
					1000 MT					
1973/74	14	111	176	786	1	2	618	0	259	1962
1974/75	68	169	263	699	0	75	447	0	78	1799
1975/76	0	125	105	788	0	29	708	0	45	1800
1976/77	31	227	206	797	0	25	1066	0	97	2449
1977/78	29	114	291	1254	0	11	1154	0	62	2915
1978/79	50	142	203	1286	0	19	1372	0	49	3121
1979/80	36	258	192	1215	0	30	1505	0	135	3371
1980/81	0	183	166	1491	21	24	1894	0	44	3823
1981/82	8	179	199	1994	20	32	1834	0	13	4279
1982/83	5	120	193	1716	16	21	1728	0	89	3888
1983/84	17	199	311	1449	NA	NA	1950	NA	NA	3926

YEAR	ORIGIN									
	ARGENTINA	AUSTRALIA	CANADA	EEC	SPAIN	SWEDEN	USA	USSR	OTHER	WORLD
1973/74	0.7	5.7	9	40.1	0.1	0.1	31.5	0	13.2	100
1974/75	3.8	9.4	14.6	38.9	0	4.2	24.8	0	4.3	100
1975/76	0	6.9	5.8	43.8	0	1.6	39.3	0	2.5	100
1976/77	1.3	9.3	8.4	32.5	0	1	43.5	0	4	100
1977/78	1	3.9	10	43	0	0.4	39.6	0	2.1	100
1978/79	1.6	4.5	6.5	41.2	0	0.6	44	0	1.6	100
1979/80	1.1	7.7	5.7	36	0	0.9	44.6	0	4	100
1980/81	0	4.8	4.3	39	0.5	0.6	49.5	0	1.2	100
1981/82	0.2	4.2	4.7	46.6	0.5	0.7	42.9	0	0.3	100
1982/83	0.1	3.1	5	44.1	0.4	0.5	44.4	0	2.3	100
1983/84	0.4	5.1	7.9	36.9	NA	NA	49.7	NA	NA	100

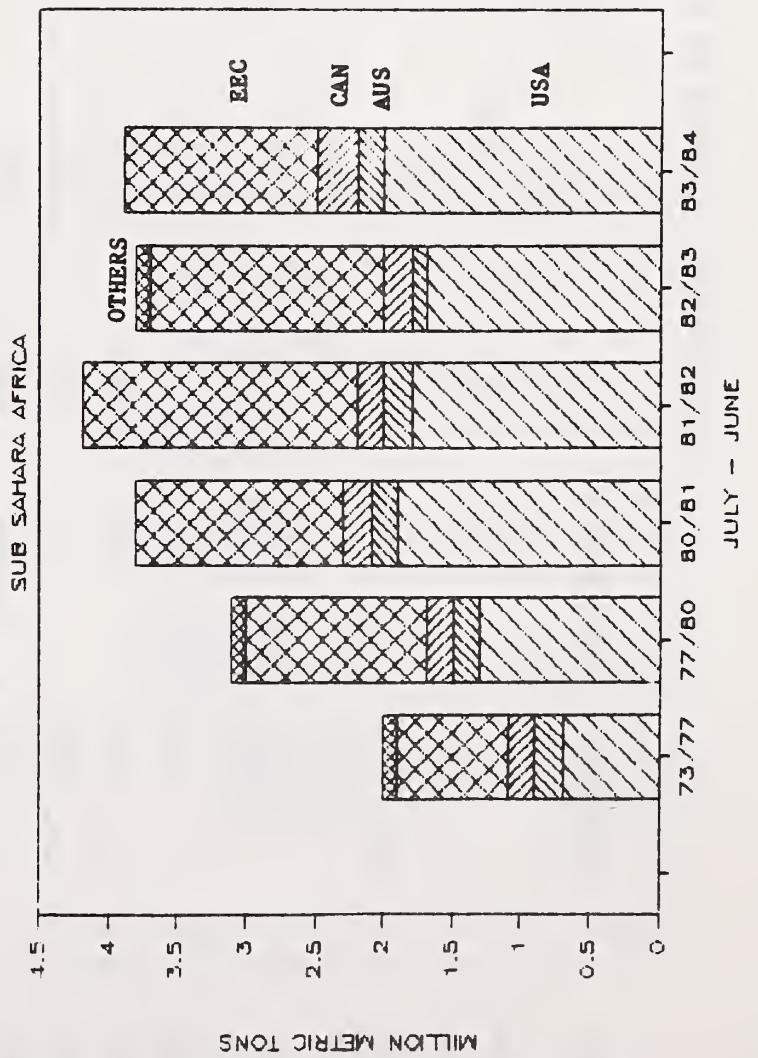
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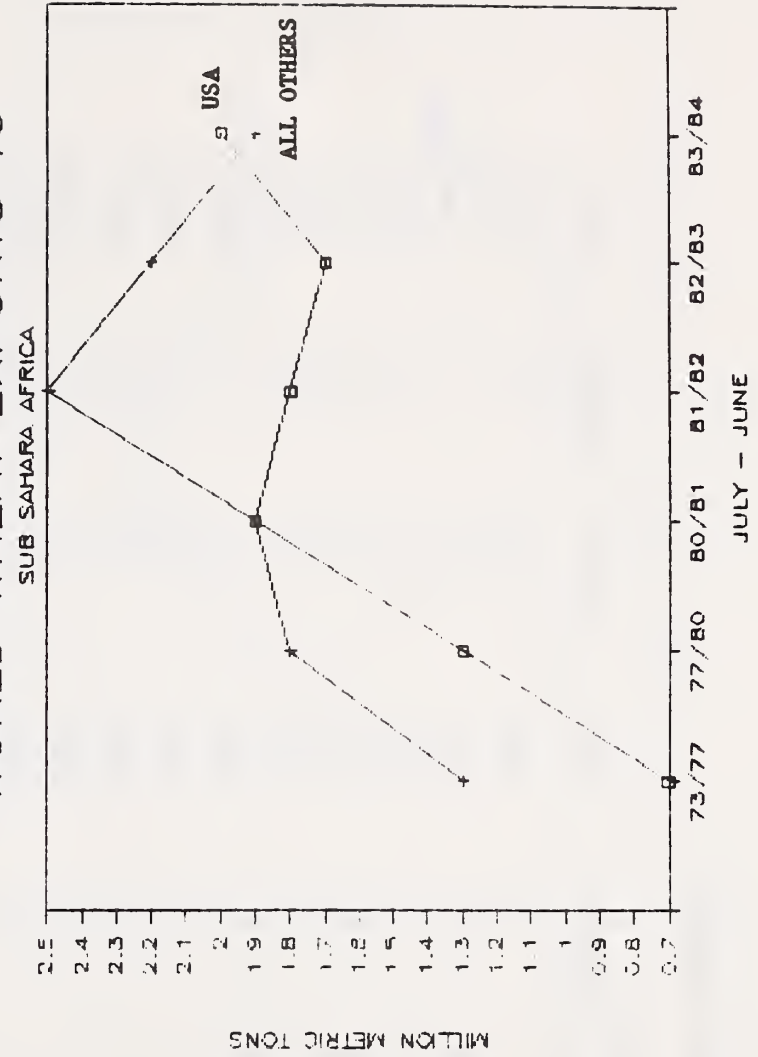
WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO



WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO



WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO

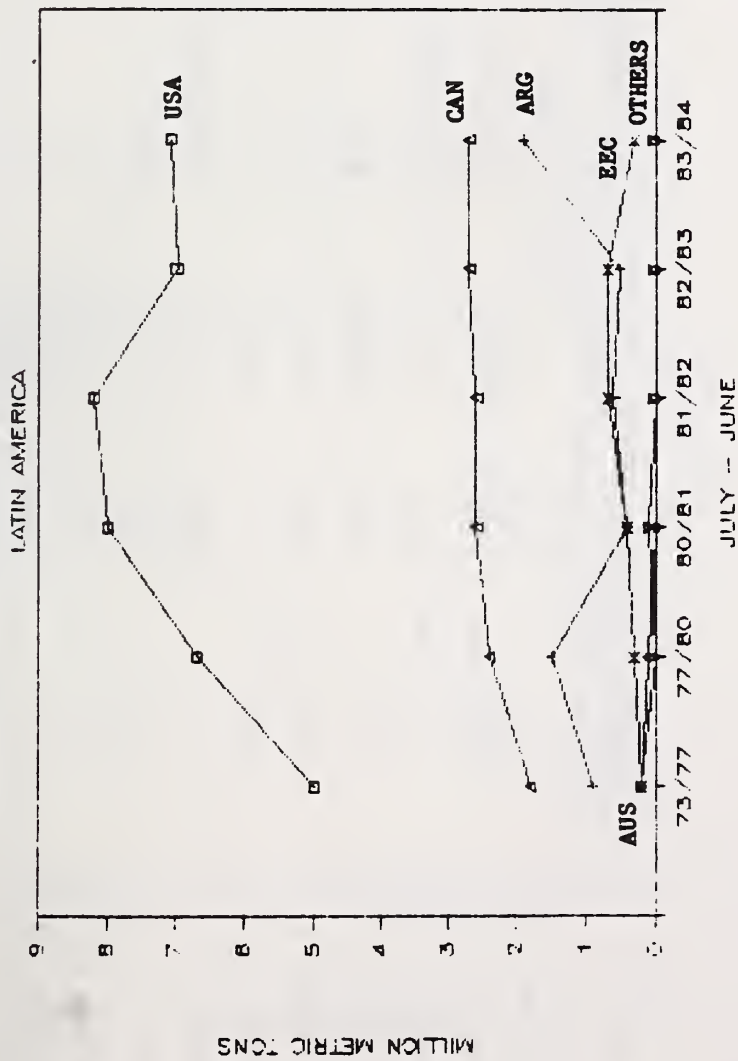


WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO LATIN AMERICA

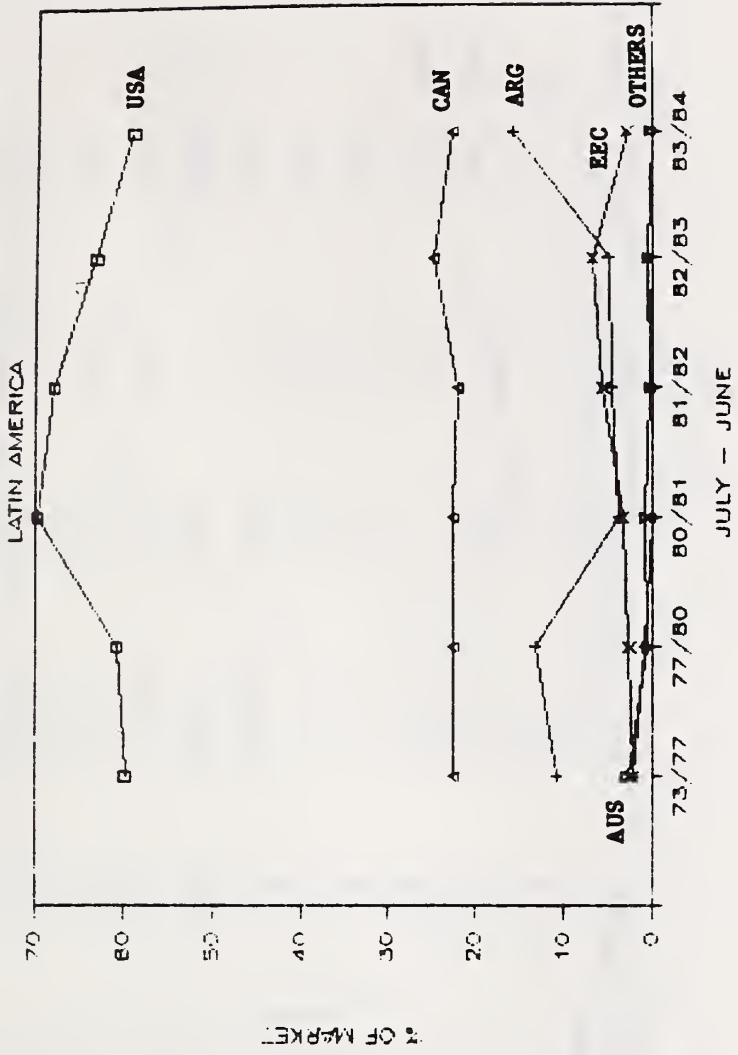
YEAR	ORIGIN									
	ARGENTINA	AUSTRALIA	CANADA	EEC	SPAIN	SWEDEN	USA	USSR	OTHER	WORLD
1973/74	466	392	1751	251	0	0	5875	200	44	8979
1974/75	283	217	1980	130	0	0	4537	200	0	7347
1975/76	1226	0	1518	181	0	3	5705	100	50	8783
1976/77	1672	71	2126	163	0	0	3924	75	239	8270
1977/78	559	201	2197	142	0	0	6670	50	28	9847
1978/79	1806	0	2478	490	0	0	5862	0	3	10639
1979/80	2087	0	2671	198	0	0	7444	0	0	12400
1980/81	424	0	2579	373	1	0	8044	20	60	11501
1981/82	554	0	2627	658	0	10	8150	0	0	11999
1982/83	537	32	2731	742	7	10	7001	0	14	11071
1983/84	1881	0	2694	325	NA	NA	7096	NA	NA	12011

YEAR	ORIGIN									
	ARGENTINA	AUSTRALIA	CANADA	EEC	SPAIN	SWEDEN	USA	USSR	OTHER	WORLD
1973/74	5.2	4.4	19.5	2.8	0	0	65.4	2.2	0.5	100
1974/75	3.9	3	26.9	1.8	0	0	61.8	2.7	0	100
1975/76	14	0	17.3	2.1	0	0	65	1.1	0.6	100
1976/77	20.2	0.9	25.7	2	0	0	47.4	0.9	2.9	100
1977/78	5.7	2	22.3	1.4	0	0	67.7	0.5	0.3	100
1978/79	17	0	23.3	4.6	0	0	55.1	0	0	100
1979/80	16.8	0	21.5	1.6	0	0	60	0	0	100
1980/81	3.7	0	22.4	3.2	0	0	69.9	0.2	0.5	100
1981/82	4.6	0	21.9	5.5	0	0.1	67.9	0	0	100
1982/83	4.9	0.3	24.7	6.7	0.1	0.1	63.2	0	0.1	100
1983/84	15.7	0	22.4	2.7	NA	NA	59.1	NA	NA	100

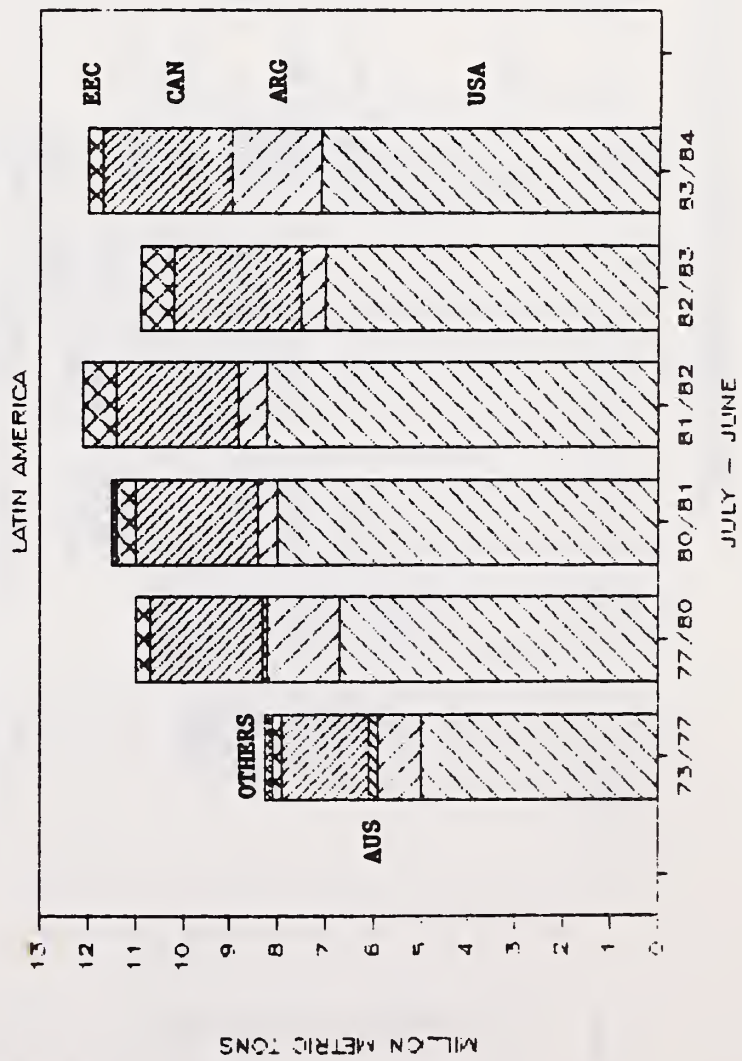
WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO



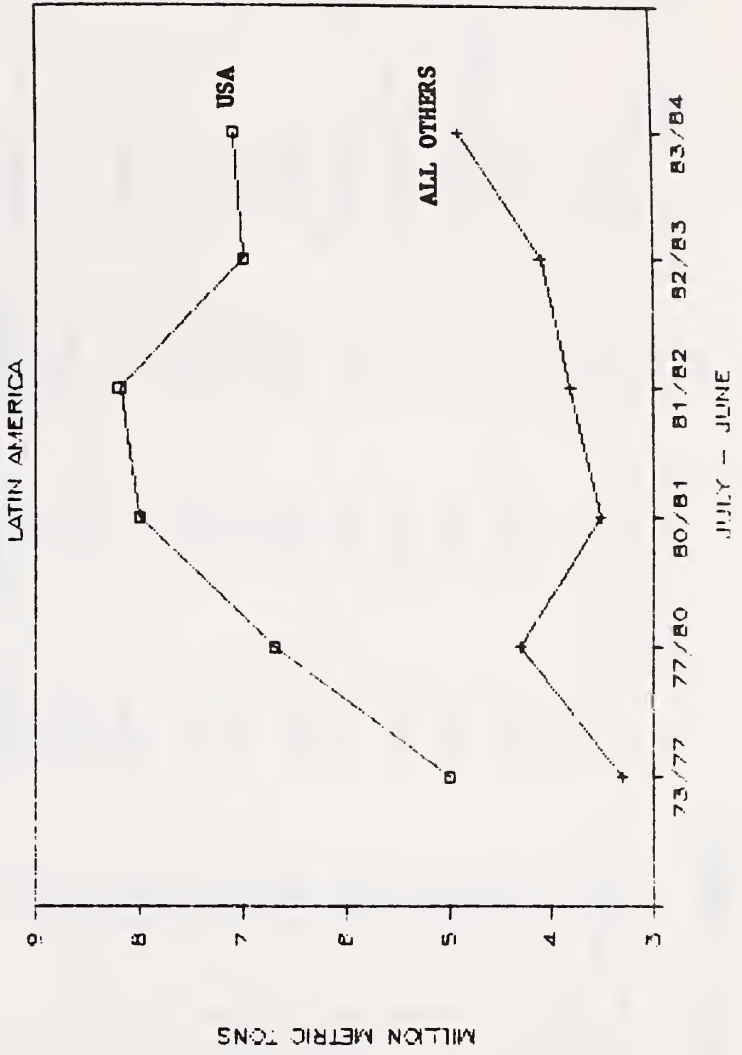
WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO



WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO



WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO

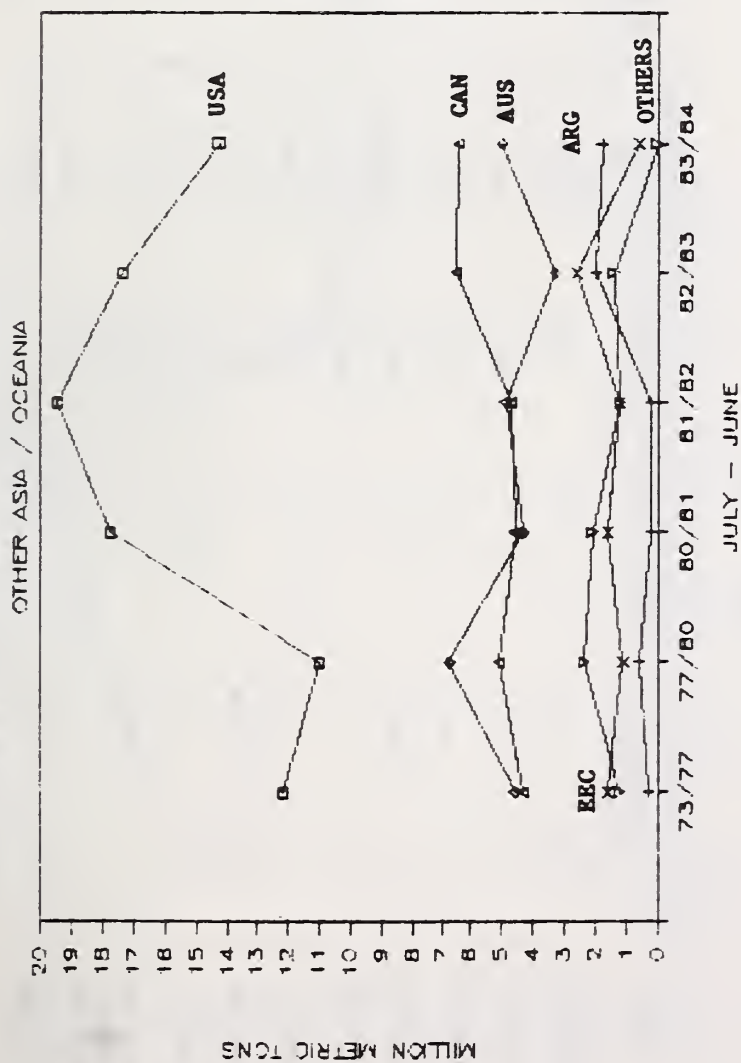


WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO OTHER ASIA / OCEANIA

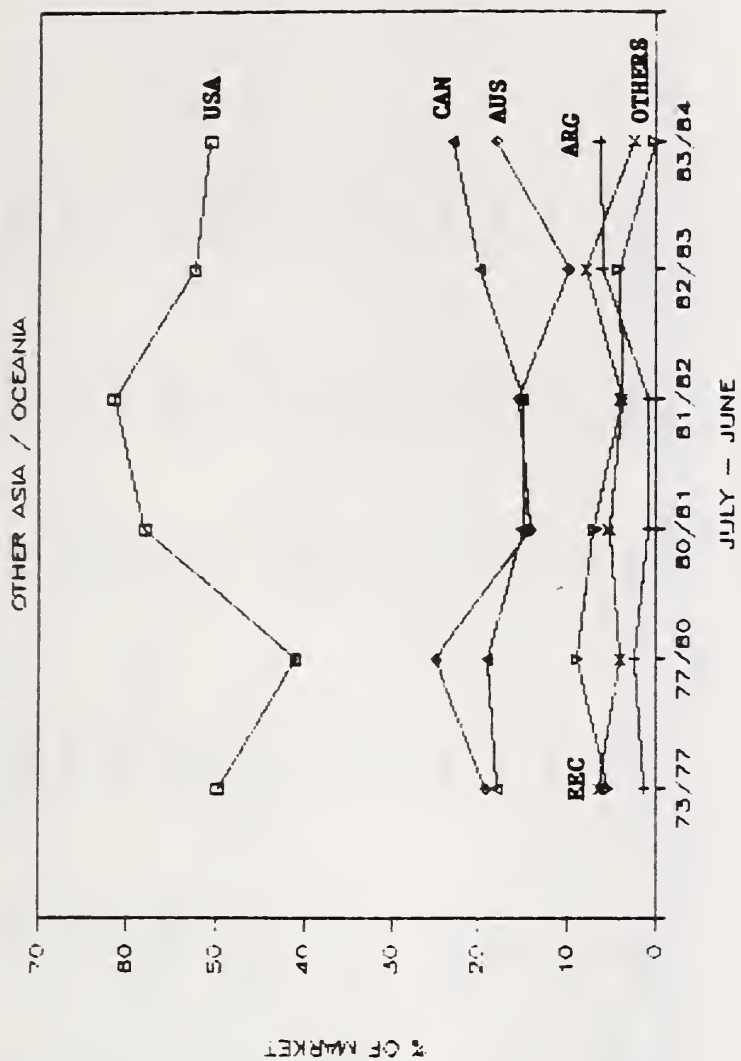
YEAR	ARGENTINA	AUSTRALIA	CANADA	EEC	ORIGIN			USSR	OTHER	WORLD
					SPAIN	SWEDEN	USA			
					1000 MT					
1973/74	105	3773	4455	1574	0	24	12733	1535	464	24668
1974/75	522	5019	4730	2382	0	243	14145	800	29	27870
1975/76	78	4463	3747	1804	0	41	12096	700	101	23030
1976/77	599	5288	4377	715	21	233	9797	675	360	22065
1977/78	478	7872	5419	1214	1	88	9050	700	1062	25884
1978/79	995	4589	5168	817	202	65	12566	670	1768	26840
1979/80	465	7607	4578	1212	0	73	11268	500	1939	27642
1980/81	228	4336	4608	1598	6	54	17804	40	2011	30685
1981/82	215	4877	4731	1212	1	1	19485	290	886	31701
1982/83	1982	3250	6537	2566	0	14	17372	300	1064	33088
1983/84	1784	5035	6390	648	NA	NA	14251	NA	NA	28108

YEAR	ARGENTINA	AUSTRALIA	CANADA	EEC	ORIGIN			USSR	OTHER	WORLD
					SPAIN	SWEDEN	USA			
					PERCENT					
1973/74	0.4	15.3	18.1	6.4	0	0.1	51.6	6.2	1.9	100
1974/75	1.9	18	17	8.5	0	0.9	50.8	2.9	0.1	100
1975/76	0.3	19.4	16.3	7.8	0	0.2	52.5	3	0.4	100
1976/77	2.7	24	19.8	3.2	0.1	1.1	44.4	3.1	1.6	100
1977/78	1.8	30.4	20.9	4.7	0	0.3	35	2.7	4.1	100
1978/79	3.7	17.1	19.3	3	0.8	0.2	46.8	2.5	6.6	100
1979/80	1.7	27.5	16.6	4.4	0	0.3	40.8	1.8	7	100
1980/81	0.7	14.1	15	5.2	0	0.2	58	0.1	6.6	100
1981/82	0.7	15.4	14.9	3.8	0	0	61.5	0.9	2.8	100
1982/83	6	9.8	19.8	7.8	0	0	52.5	0.9	3.2	100
1983/84	6.3	17.9	22.7	2.3	NA	NA	50.7	NA	NA	100

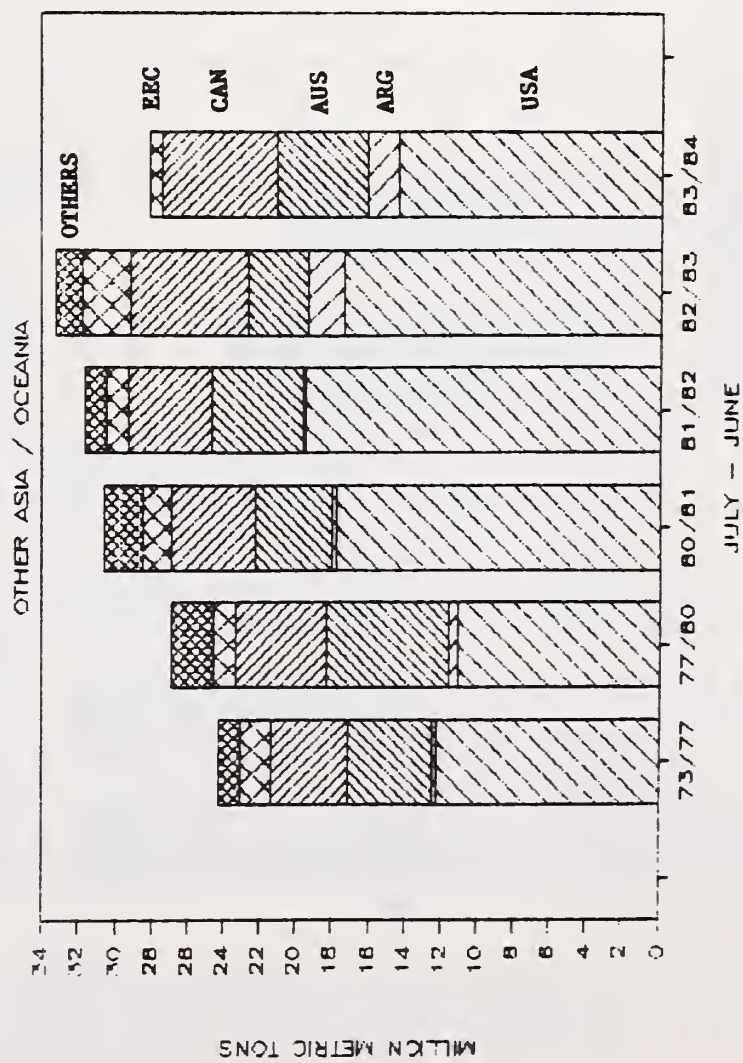
WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO



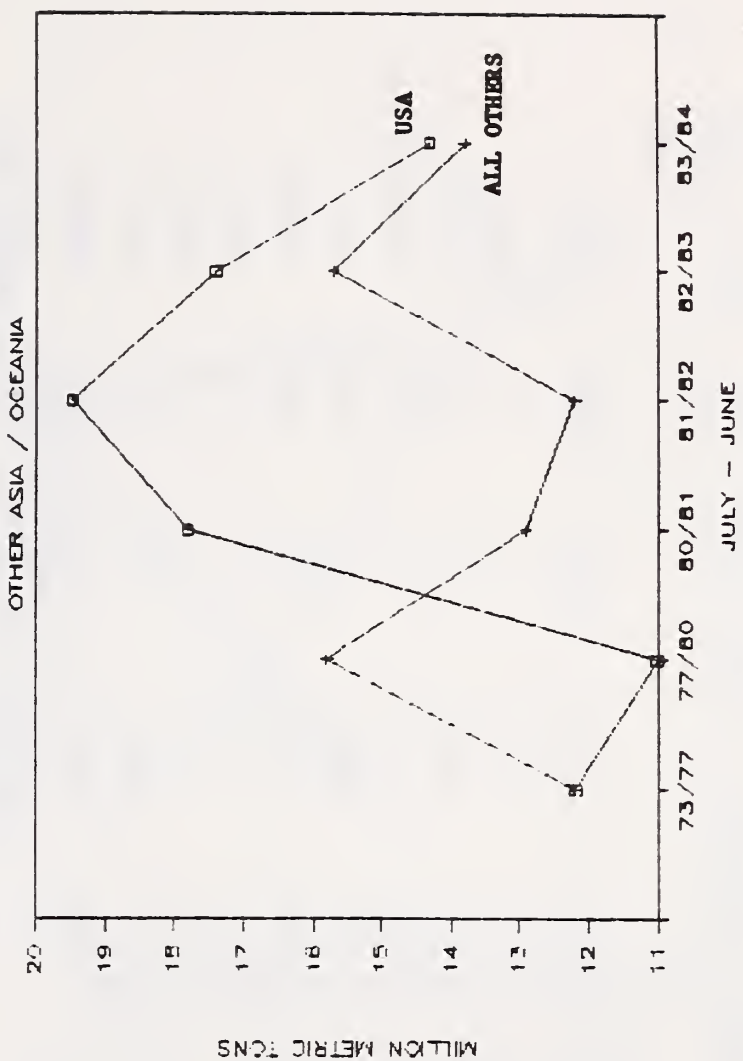
WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO



WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO



WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO

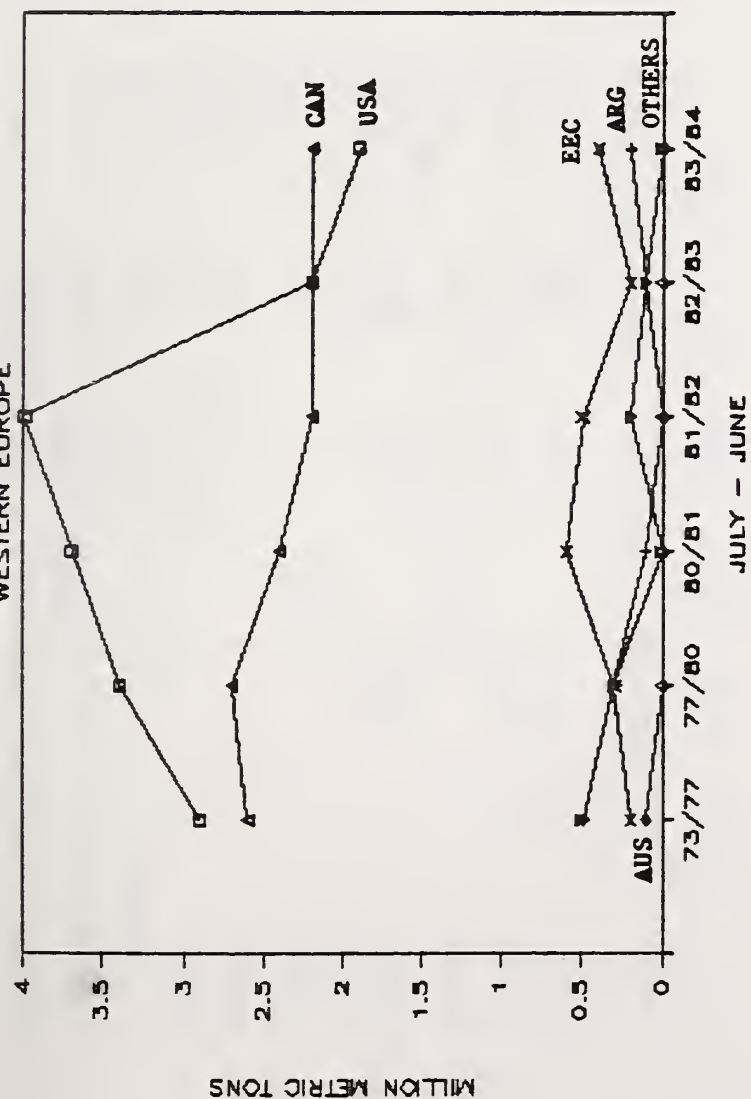


WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO WESTERN EUROPE

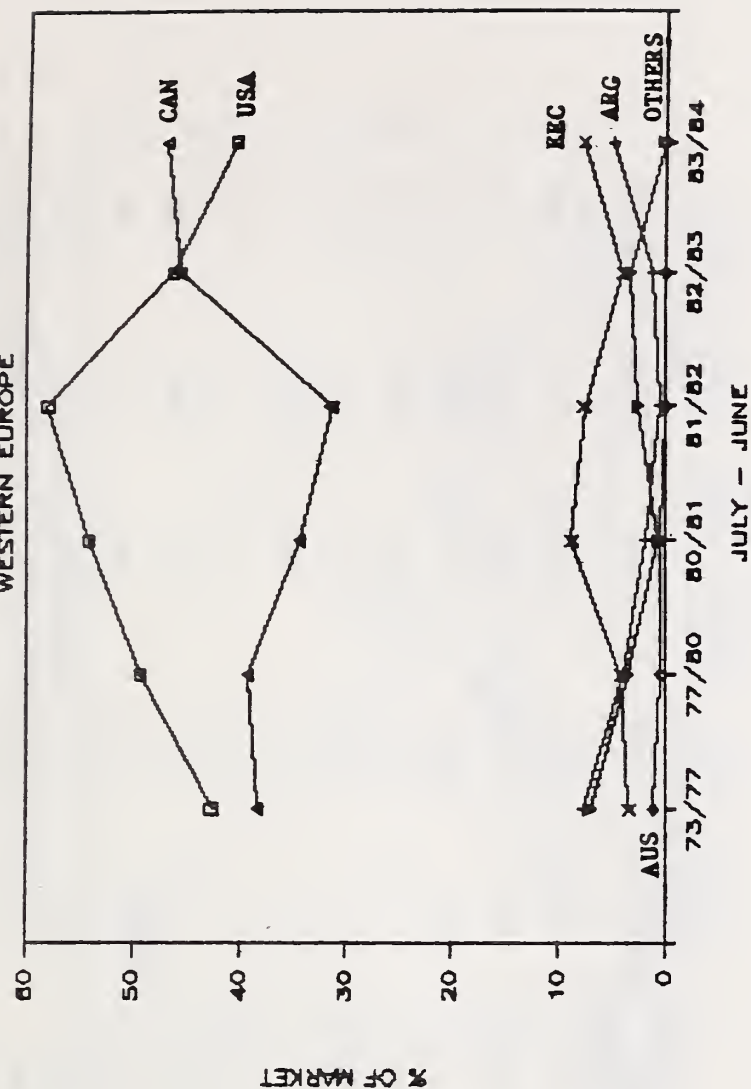
YEAR	ORIGIN									
	ARGENTINA	AUSTRALIA	CANADA	EEC	SPAIN	SWEDEN	USA	USSR	OTHER	WORLD
1973/74	393	0	2598	228	42	292	3166	0	299	7018
1974/75	217	0	2723	317	15	428	2589	0	124	6413
1975/76	469	106	2288	263	1	235	4124	0	177	7663
1976/77	922	144	2659	106	0	188	1893	0	85	5997
1977/78	362	66	3218	27	6	161	3245	0	153	7238
1978/79	358	0	2367	443	0	171	3130	0	91	6560
1979/80	51	1	2503	319	1	120	3713	0	9	6717
1980/81	116	23	2352	596	2	8	3692	0	24	6813
1981/82	22	0	2157	511	2	154	3982	0	22	6850
1982/83	52	0	2164	182	1	114	2196	0	37	4746
1983/84	223	0	2192	358	NA	NA	1890	NA	NA	4663

YEAR	ORIGIN									
	ARGENTINA	AUSTRALIA	CANADA	EEC	SPAIN	SWEDEN	USA	USSR	OTHER	WORLD
					PERCENT					
1973/74	5.6	0	37	3.2	0.6	4.2	45.1	0	4.3	100
1974/75	3.4	0	42.5	4.9	0.2	6.7	40.4	0	1.9	100
1975/76	6.1	1.4	29.9	3.4	0	3.1	53.8	0	2.3	100
1976/77	15.4	2.4	44.3	1.8	0	3.1	31.6	0	1.4	100
1977/78	5	0.9	44.5	0.4	0.1	2.2	44.8	0	2.1	100
1978/79	5.5	0	36.1	6.8	0	2.6	47.7	0	1.4	100
1979/80	0.8	0	37.3	4.7	0	1.8	55.3	0	0.1	100
1980/81	1.7	0.3	34.5	8.7	0	0.1	54.2	0	0.4	100
1981/82	0.3	0	31.5	7.5	0	2.2	58.1	0	0.3	100
1982/83	1.1	0	45.6	3.8	0	2.4	46.3	0	0.8	100
1983/84	4.8	0	47	7.7	NA	NA	40.5	NA	NA	100

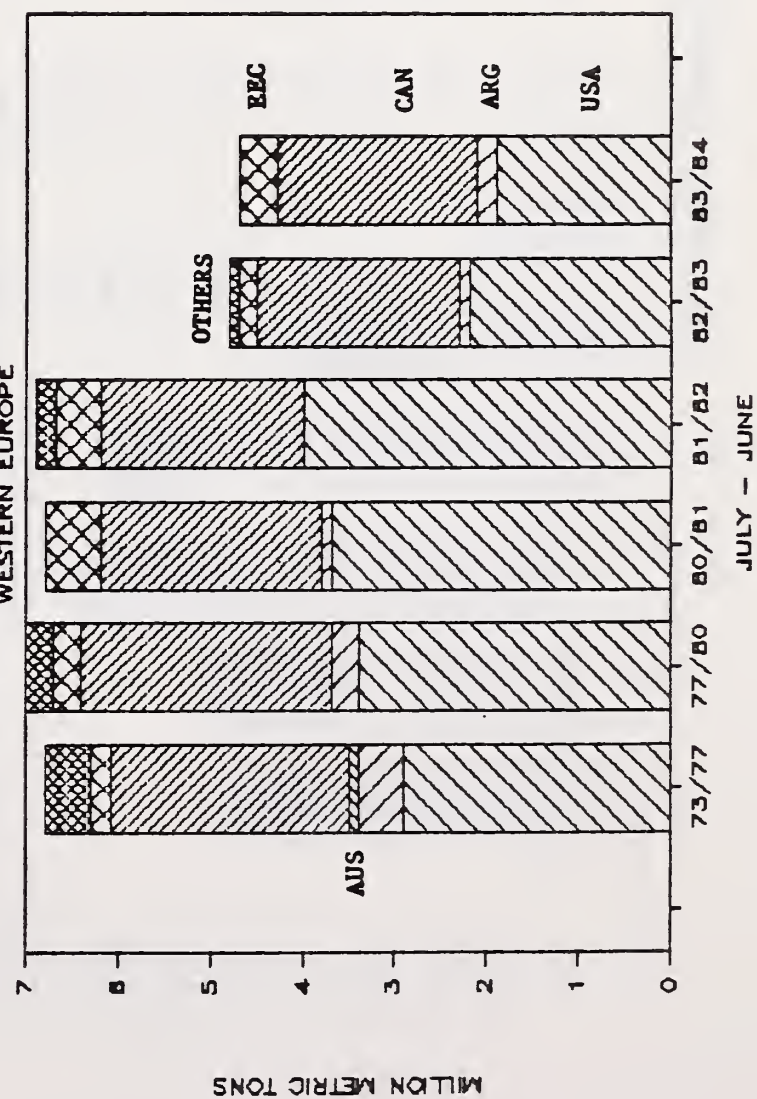
WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO



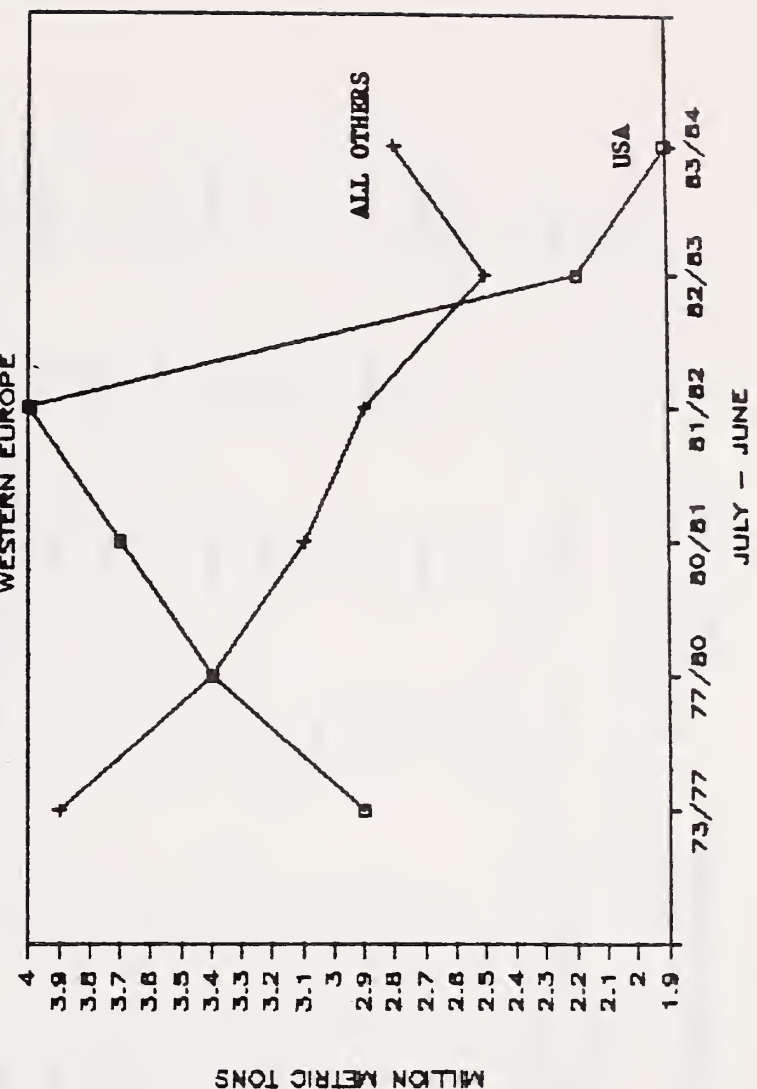
WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO



WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO



WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO

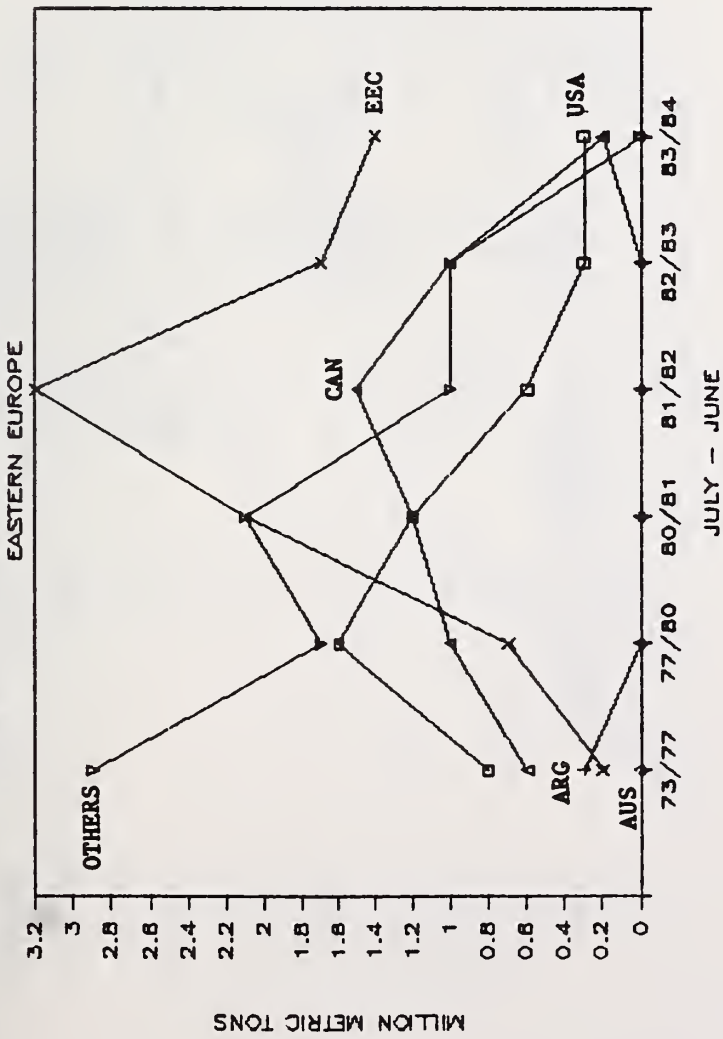


WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO EASTERN EUROPE

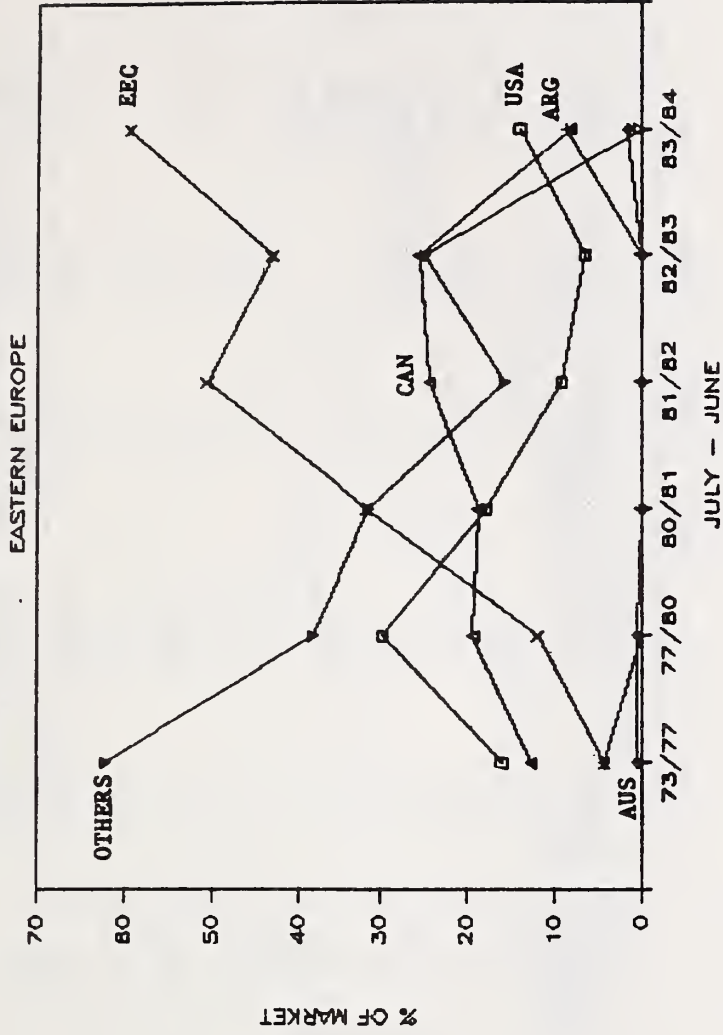
YEAR	ORIGIN									
	ARGENTINA	AUSTRALIA	CANADA	EEC	SPAIN	SWEDEN	USA	USSR	OTHER	WORLD
						1000 MT				
1973/74	0	0	284	45	0	18	851	3300	974	5472
1974/75	0	41	117	25	0	141	124	3000	400	3848
1975/76	0	22	848	490	0	348	895	200	1250	4053
1976/77	1049	0	1340	221	0	308	1461	650	1166	6195
1977/78	0	0	861	6	0	367	1261	650	1384	4529
1978/79	0	0	555	539	0	180	693	1800	522	4289
1979/80	0	102	1637	1441	0	125	2816	0	69	6190
1980/81	0	0	1244	2108	405	0	1188	460	1225	6630
1981/82	0	0	1525	3158	39	82	577	50	809	6240
1982/83	0	0	1036	1742	105	295	262	0	612	4052
1983/84	206	36	193	1418	NA	NA	331	NA	NA	2384

YEAR	ORIGIN									
	ARGENTINA	AUSTRALIA	CANADA	EEC	SPAIN	SWEDEN	USA	USSR	OTHER	WORLD
1973/74	0	0	5.2	0.8	0	0.3	15.6	60.3	17.8	100
1974/75	0	1.1	3	0.6	0	3.7	3.8	78	10.4	100
1975/76	0	0.5	20.9	12.1	0	8.6	22.1	4.9	30.8	100
1976/77	16.9	0	21.6	3.6	0	5	23.6	10.5	18.8	100
1977/78	0	0	19	0.1	0	8.1	27.8	14.4	30.6	100
1978/79	0	0	12.9	12.6	0	4.2	16.2	42	12.2	100
1979/80	0	1.6	26.4	23.3	0	2	45.5	0	1.1	100
1980/81	0	0	18.8	31.8	6.1	0	17.9	6.9	18.5	100
1981/82	0	0	24.4	50.6	0.6	1.3	9.2	0.8	13	100
1982/83	0	0	25.6	43	2.6	7.3	6.5	0	15.1	100
1983/84	8.6	1.5	8.1	59.5	NA	NA	13.9	NA	NA	100

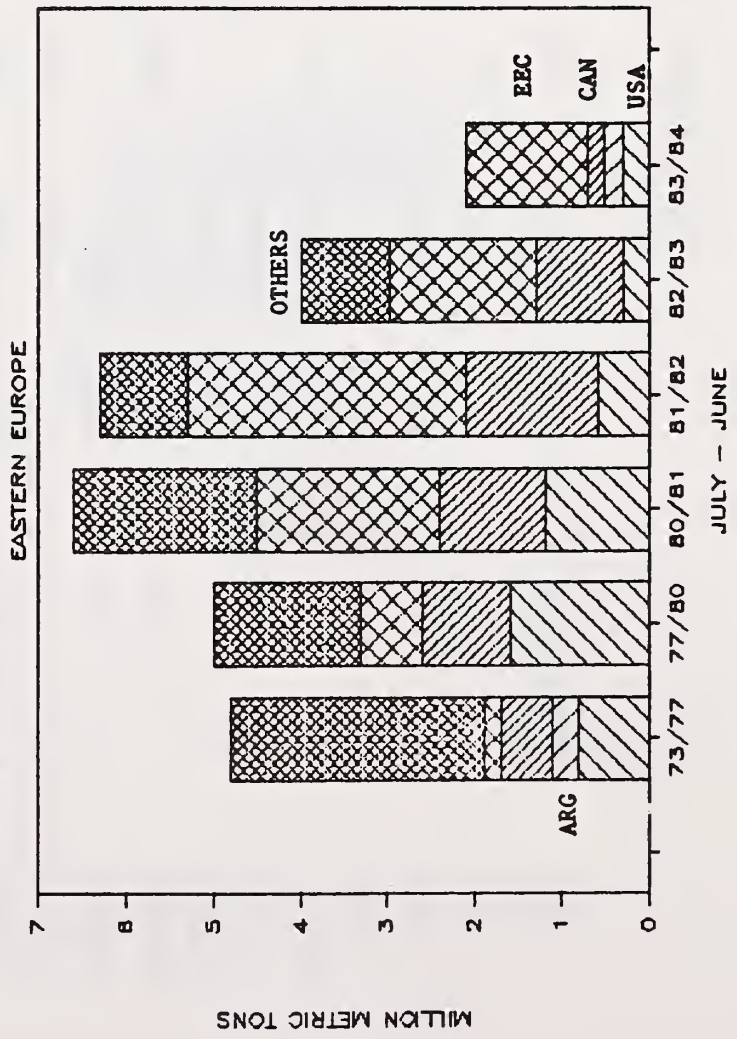
WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO



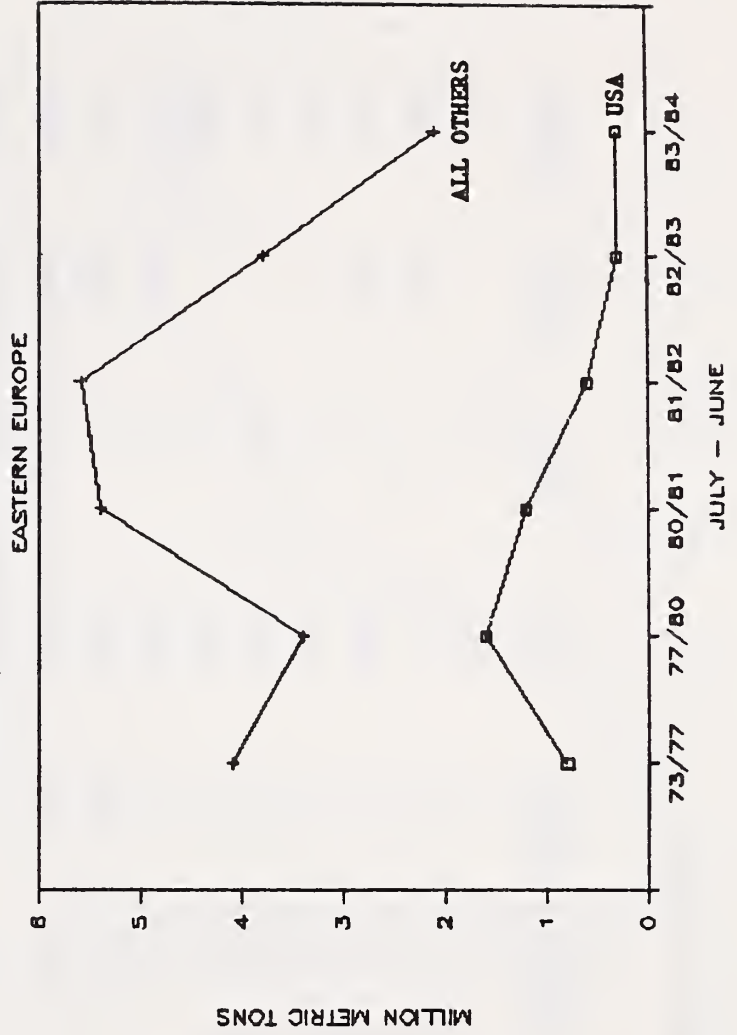
WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO



WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO



WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO

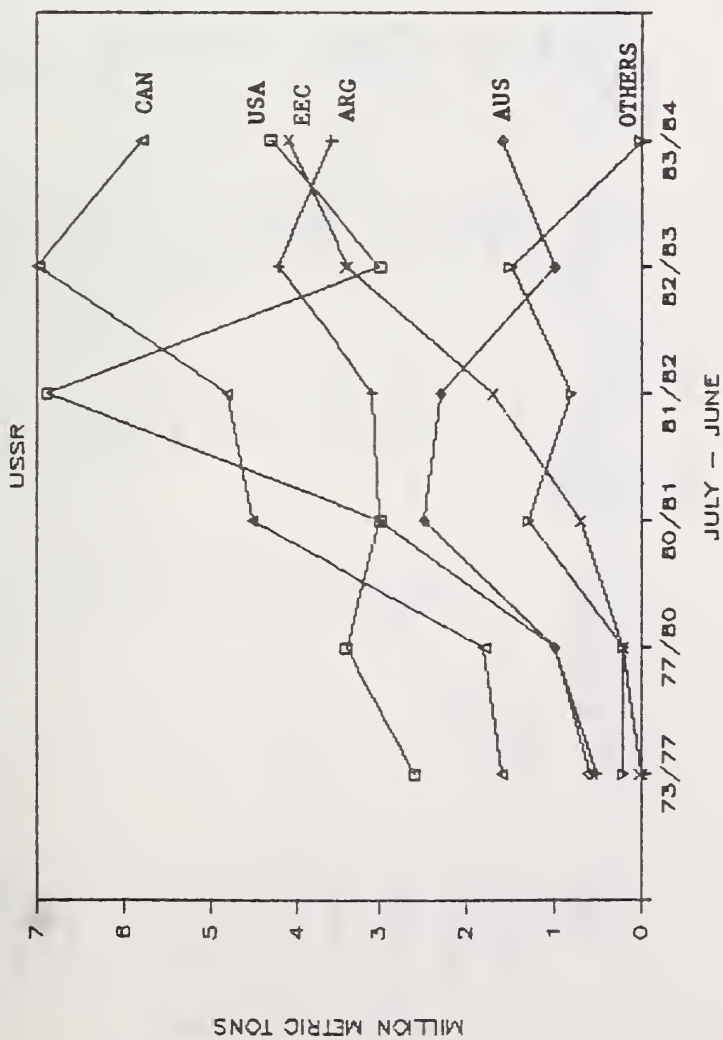


WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO USSR

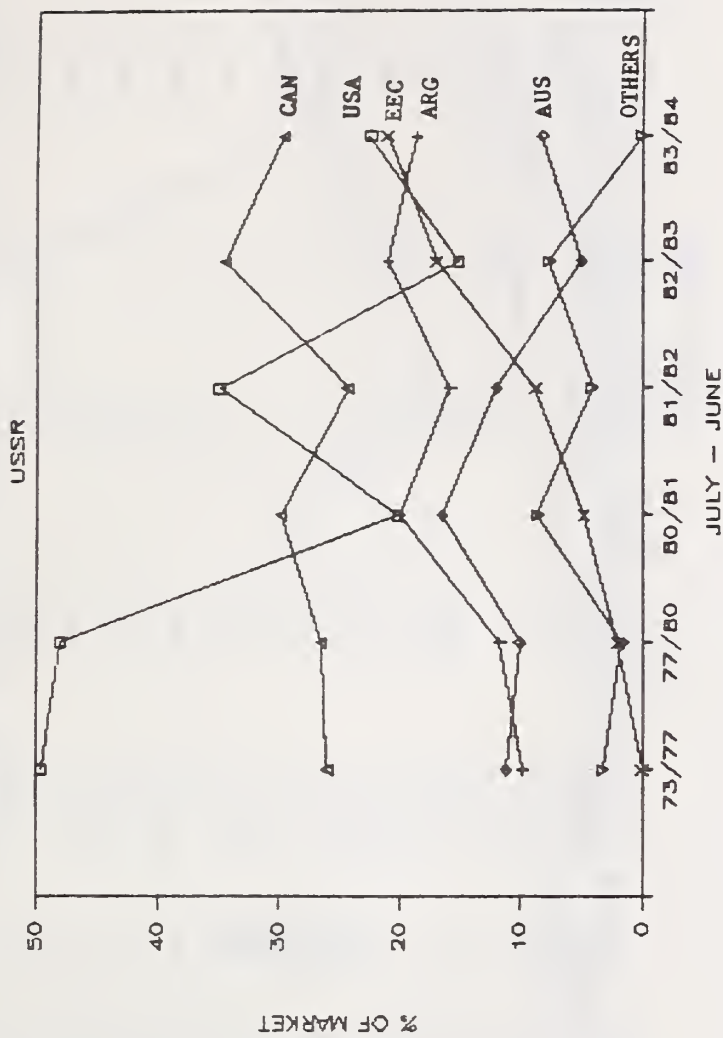
YEAR	ORIGIN						
	ARGENTINA	AUSTRALIA	CANADA	EEC	SPAIN	SWEDEN	WORLD
					1000 MT		
1973/74	29	17	1596	1	0	21	4389
1974/75	680	656	313	0	0	1	2828
1975/76	1155	1328	3151	3	0	0	10153
1976/77	139	368	1183	0	0	0	4559
1977/78	1123	255	1688	0	0	0	6340
1978/79	0	136	1892	5	0	0	5024
1979/80	2021	2741	1806	685	0	0	11686
1980/81	2975	2465	4464	717	350	332	14911
1981/82	3104	2348	4779	1727	75	48	19645
1982/83	4218	1004	6953	3396	243	0	20140
1983/84	3614	1596	5761	4072	NA	NA	19385

YEAR	ORIGIN						
	ARGENTINA	AUSTRALIA	CANADA	EEC	SPAIN	SWEDEN	WORLD
					PERCENT		
1973/74	0.7	0.4	36.4	0	0	0.5	100
1974/75	24	23.2	11.1	0	0	0	100
1975/76	11.4	13.1	31	0	0	0	100
1976/77	3	8.1	25.9	0	0	0	100
1977/78	17.7	4	26.6	0	0	0	100
1978/79	0	2.7	37.7	0.1	0	0	100
1979/80	17.3	23.5	15.5	5.9	0	0	100
1980/81	20	16.5	29.9	4.8	2.3	2.2	100
1981/82	15.8	12	24.3	8.8	0.4	0.2	100
1982/83	20.9	5	34.5	16.9	1.2	0	100
1983/84	18.6	8.2	29.7	21	100	NA	100

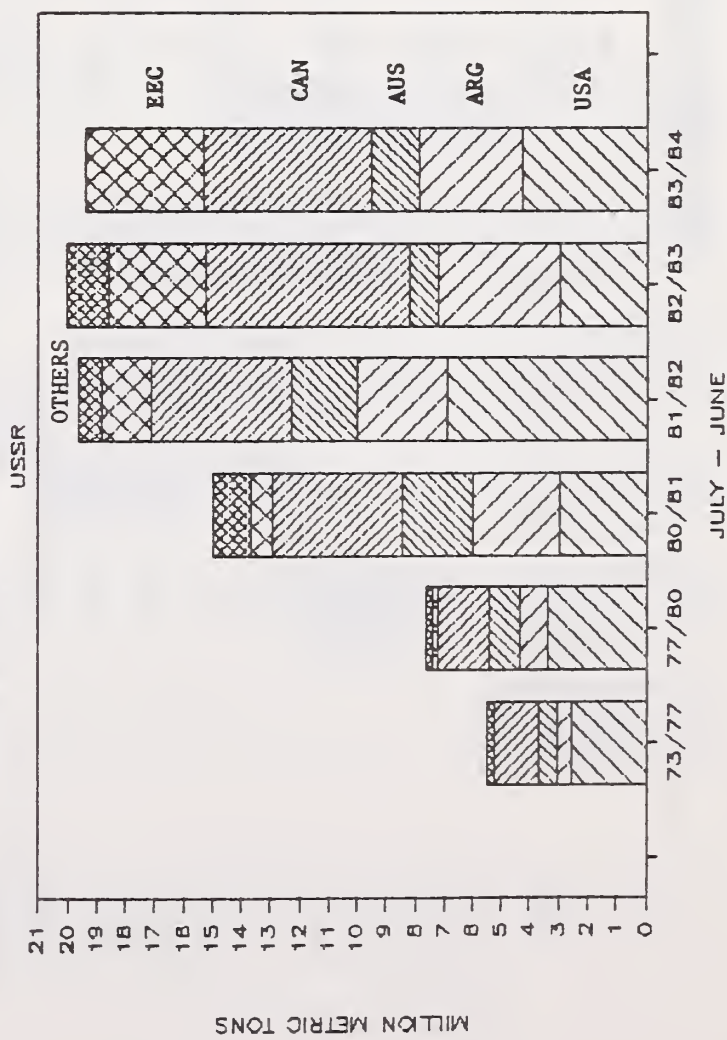
WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO



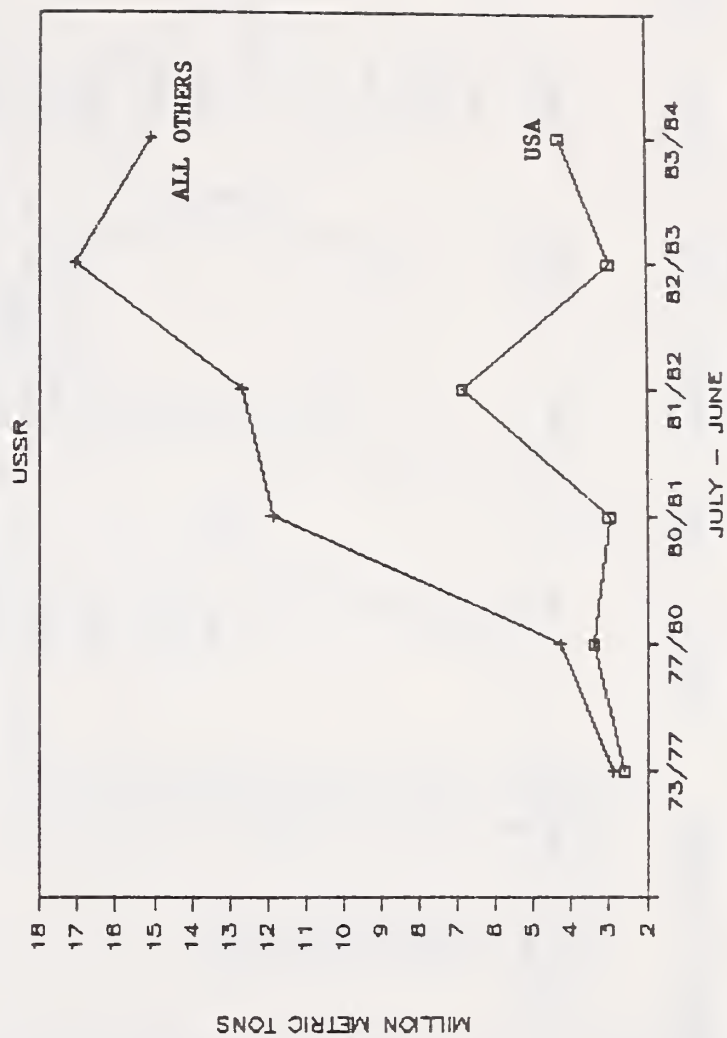
WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO



WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO



WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO

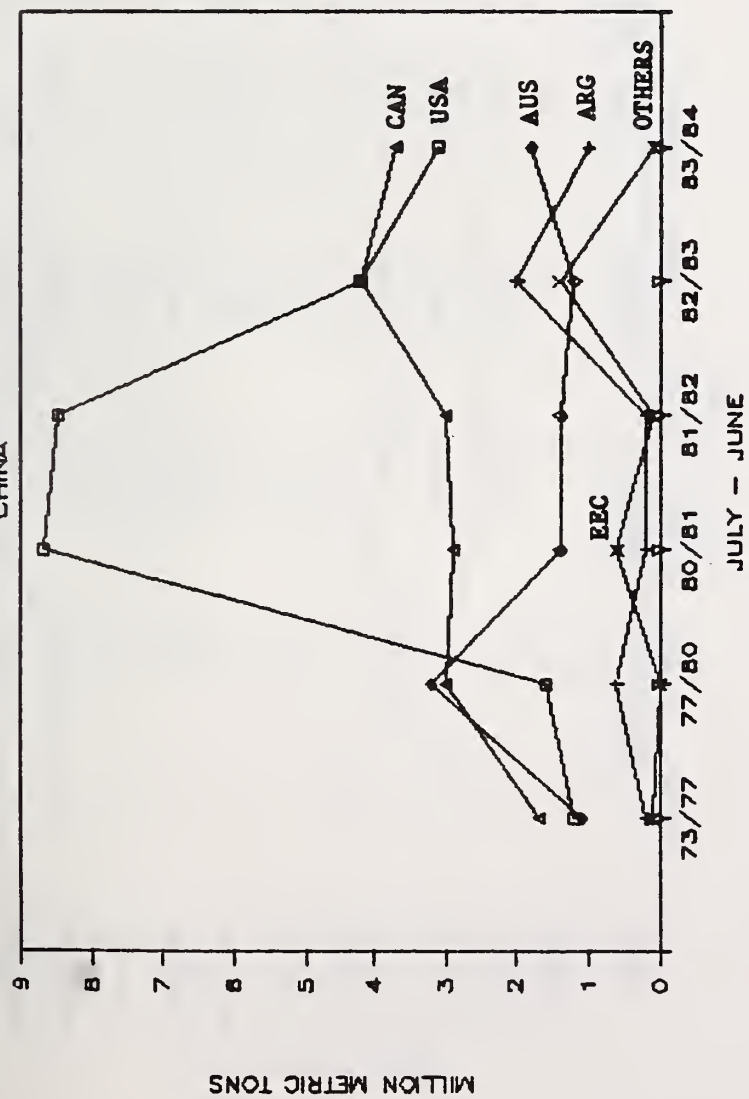


WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO CHINA

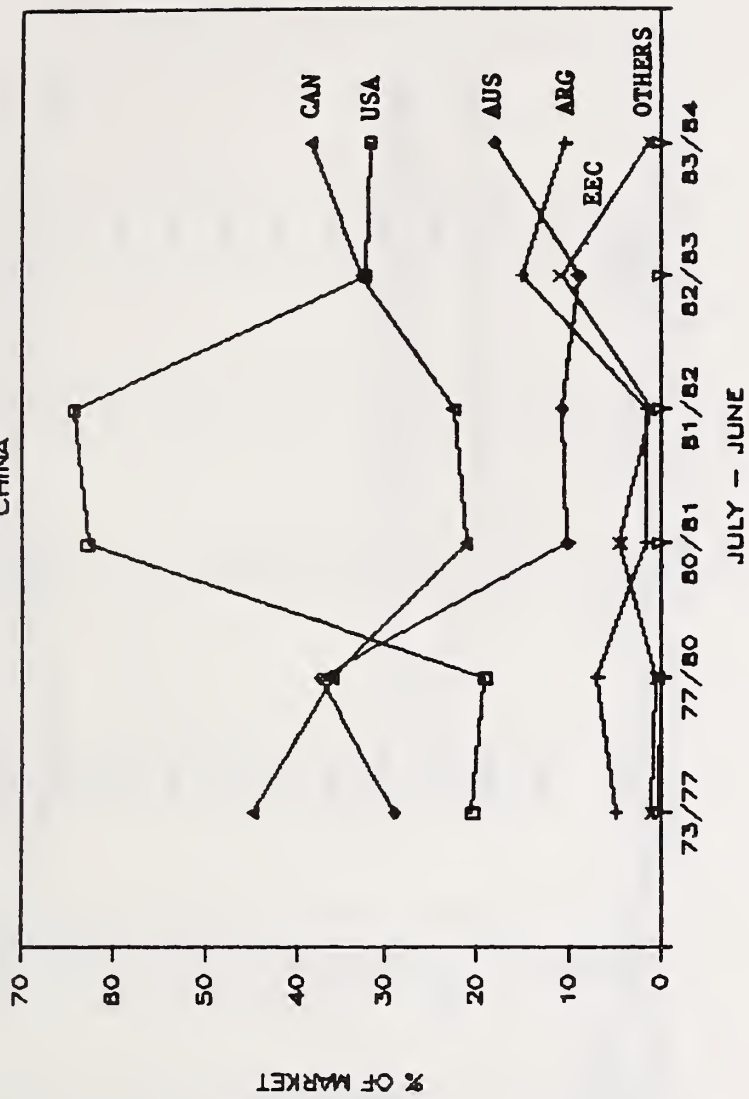
YEAR	ORIGIN									
	ARGENTINA	AUSTRALIA	CANADA	EEC	SPAIN	SWEDEN	USA	USSR	OTHER	WORLD
1973/74	0	1239	1367	26	0	0	3190	0	9	5831
1974/75	210	1244	2366	180	0	0	1496	0	0	5496
1975/76	0	1126	1204	0	0	0	0	0	0	2330
1976/77	477	750	1929	0	0	0	0	0	0	3156
1977/78	373	4603	3321	0	0	0	225	0	0	8522
1978/79	885	1382	3181	0	0	0	2610	0	0	8058
1979/80	465	3575	2621	90	0	0	1929	0	0	8680
1980/81	200	1397	2911	607	0	0	8662	0	0	13777
1981/82	199	1413	2991	116	0	0	8504	0	0	13223
1982/83	1956	1170	4242	1410	0	0	4186	0	0	12964
1983/84	1010	1758	3737	127	NA	NA	3072	NA	NA	9704

YEAR	ORIGIN									
	ARGENTINA	AUSTRALIA	CANADA	EEC	SPAIN	SWEDEN	USA	USSR	OTHER	WORLD
1973/74	0	21.2	23.4	0.4	0	0	54.7	0	0.2	100
1974/75	3.8	22.6	43	3.3	0	0	27.2	0	0	100
1975/76	0	48.3	51.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
1976/77	15.1	23.8	61.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
1977/78	4.4	54	39	0	0	0	2.6	0	0	100
1978/79	11	17.2	39.5	0	0	0	32.4	0	0	100
1979/80	5.4	41.2	30.2	1	0	0	22.2	0	0	100
1980/81	1.5	10.1	21.1	4.4	0	0	62.9	0	0	100
1981/82	1.5	10.7	22.6	0.9	0	0	64.3	0	0	100
1982/83	15.1	9	32.7	10.9	0	0	32.3	0	0	100
1983/84	10.4	18.1	38.5	1.3	NA	NA	31.7	NA	NA	100

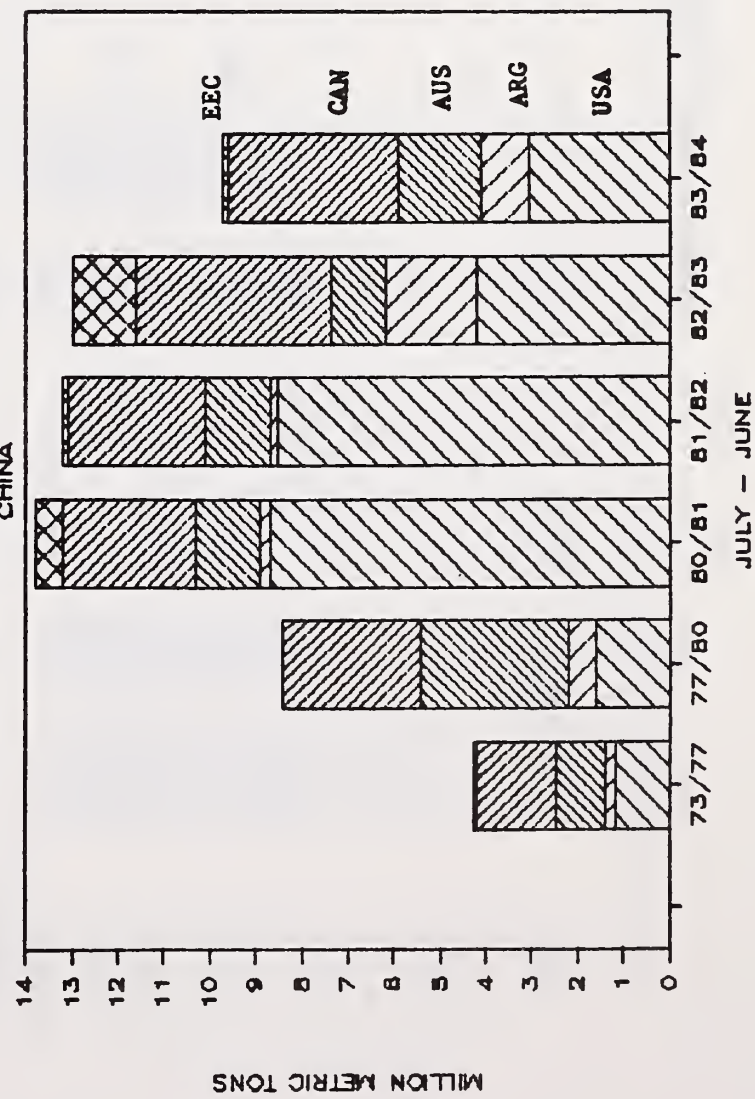
WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO



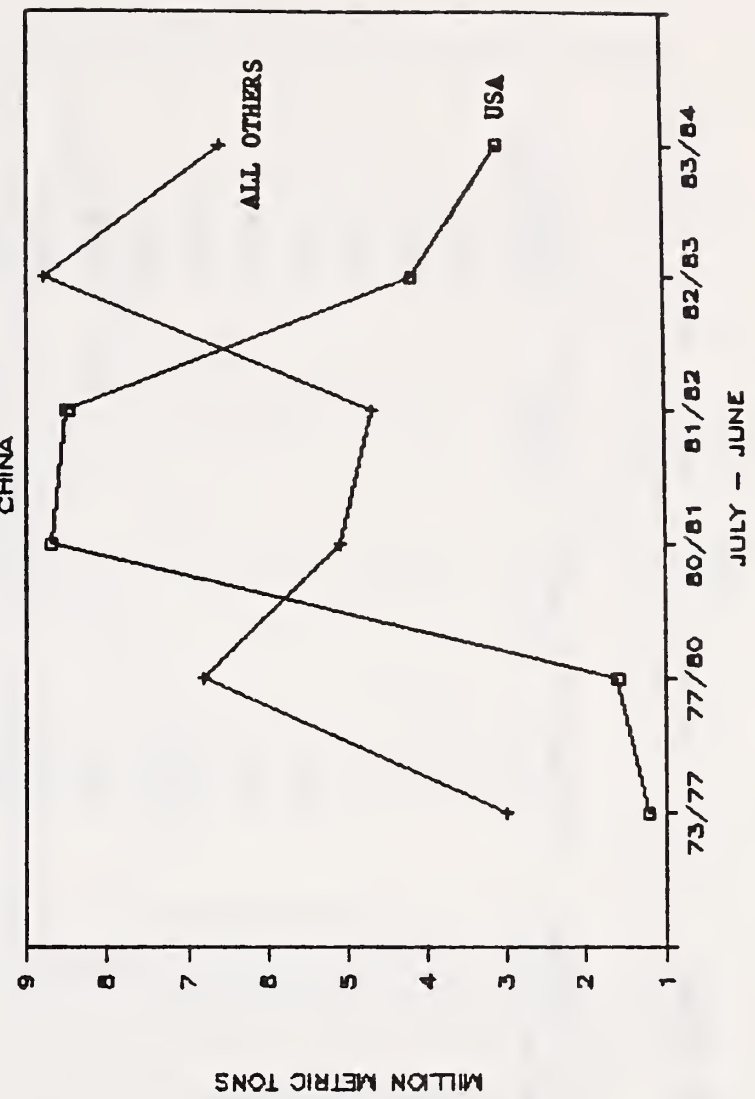
WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO



WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO



WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO

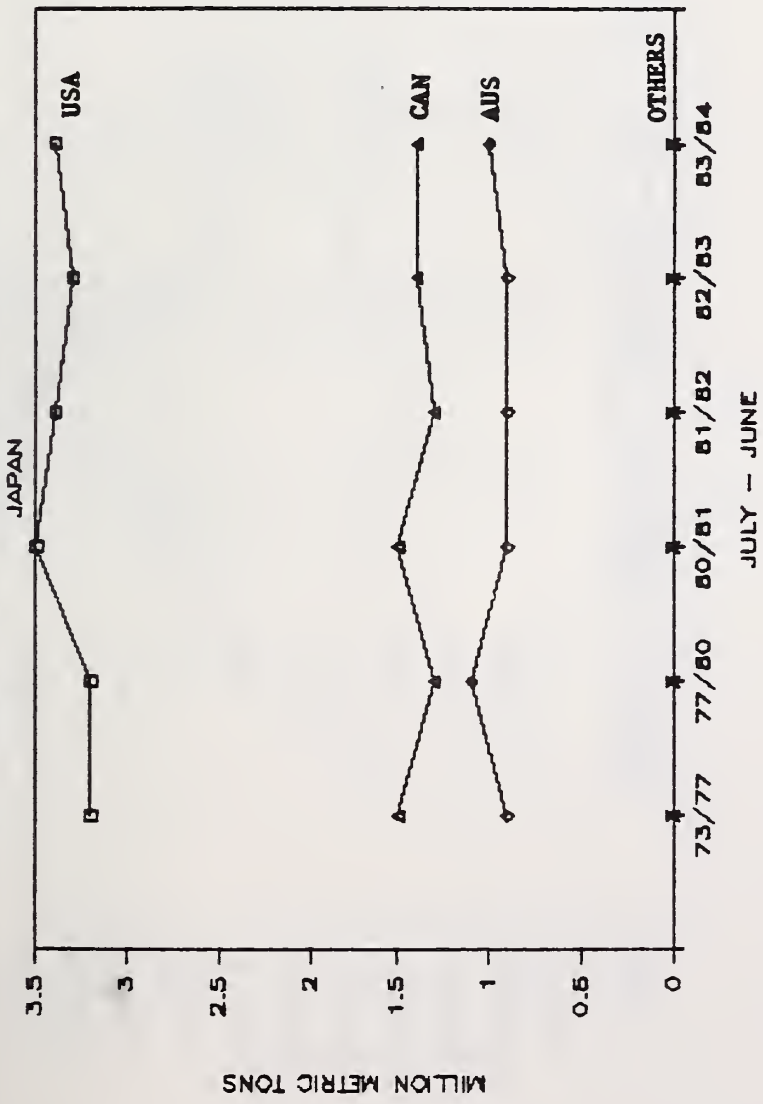


WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO JAPAN

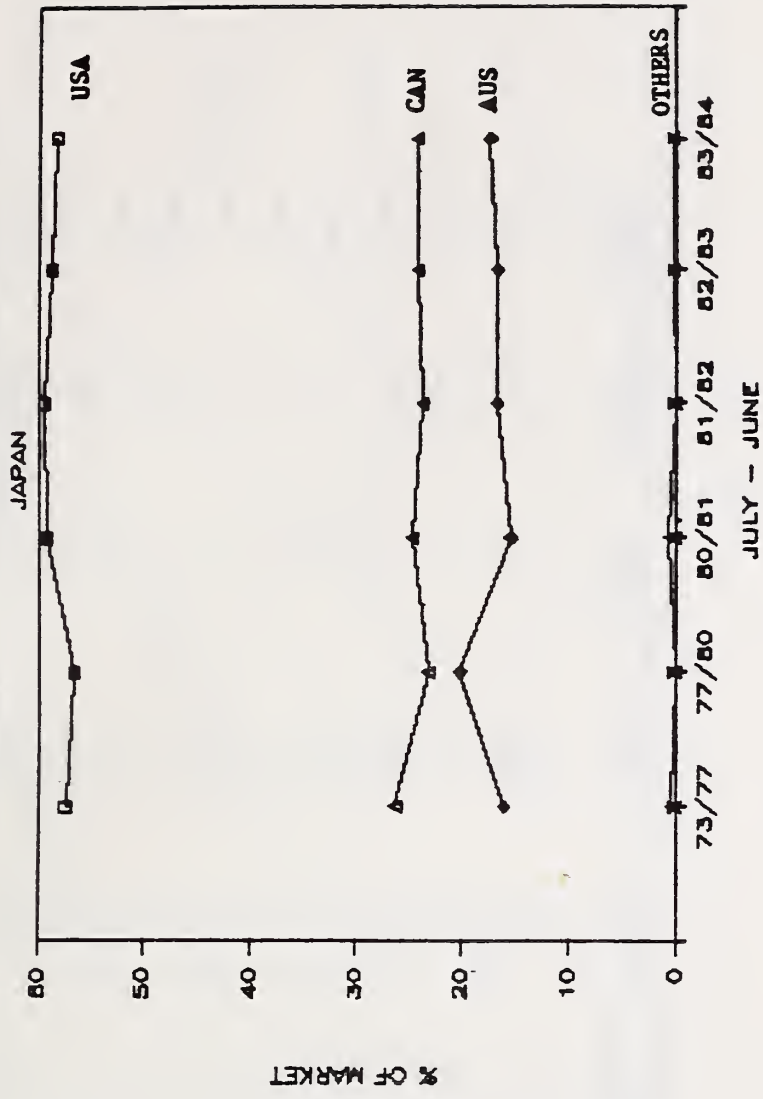
YEAR	ORIGIN									
	ARGENTINA	AUSTRALIA	CANADA	EEC	SPAIN 1000 MT	SWEDEN	USA	USSR	OTHER	WORLD
1973/74	32	472	1692	0	0	0	3067	0	3	5266
1974/75	33	963	1187	0	0	0	3079	0	0	5262
1975/76	0	1052	1601	4	0	0	3344	0	0	6001
1976/77	0	1076	1321	0	0	0	3280	0	0	5677
1977/78	0	1158	1352	0	0	0	3180	0	0	5690
1978/79	0	1161	1236	0	0	0	3187	0	0	5584
1979/80	0	1068	1300	0	0	0	3204	0	0	5572
1980/81	28	914	1463	0	0	0	3525	0	0	5930
1981/82	0	943	1335	1	0	0	3358	0	0	5637
1982/83	0	934	1357	12	0	0	3294	0	0	5597
1983/84	0	1004	1403	8	NA	NA	3400	NA	NA	5815

YEAR	ORIGIN									
	ARGENTINA	AUSTRALIA	CANADA	EEC	SPAIN	SWEDEN	USA	USSR	OTHER	WORLD
					PERCENT					
1973/74	0.6	9	32.1	0	0	0	58.2	0	0.1	100
1974/75	0.6	18.3	22.6	0	0	0	58.5	0	0	100
1975/76	0	17.5	26.7	0.1	0	0	55.7	0	0	100
1976/77	0	19	23.3	0	0	0	57.8	0	0	100
1977/78	0	20.4	23.8	0	0	0	55.9	0	0	100
1978/79	0	20.8	22.1	0	0	0	57.1	0	0	100
1979/80	0	19.2	23.3	0	0	0	57.5	0	0	100
1980/81	0.5	15.4	24.7	0	0	0	59.4	0	0	100
1981/82	0	16.7	23.7	0	0	0	59.6	0	0	100
1982/83	0	16.7	24.2	0.2	0	0	58.9	0	0	100
1983/84	0	17.3	24.1	0.1	NA	NA	58.5	NA	NA	100

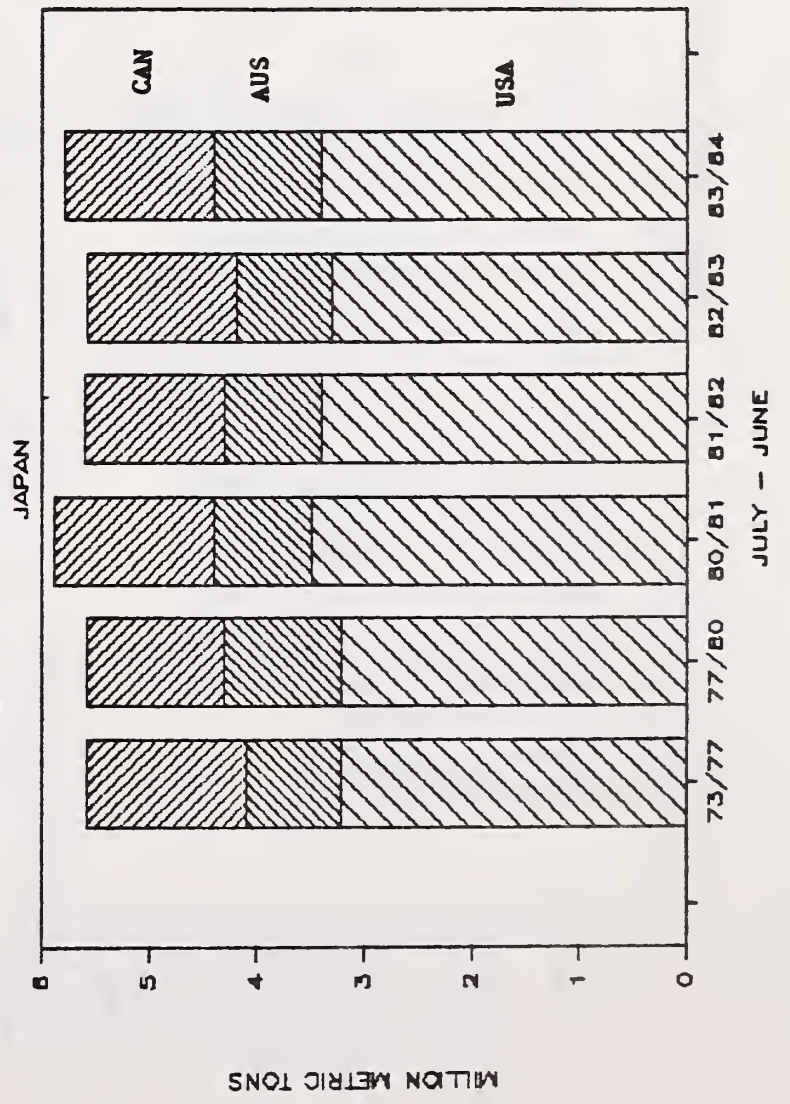
WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO



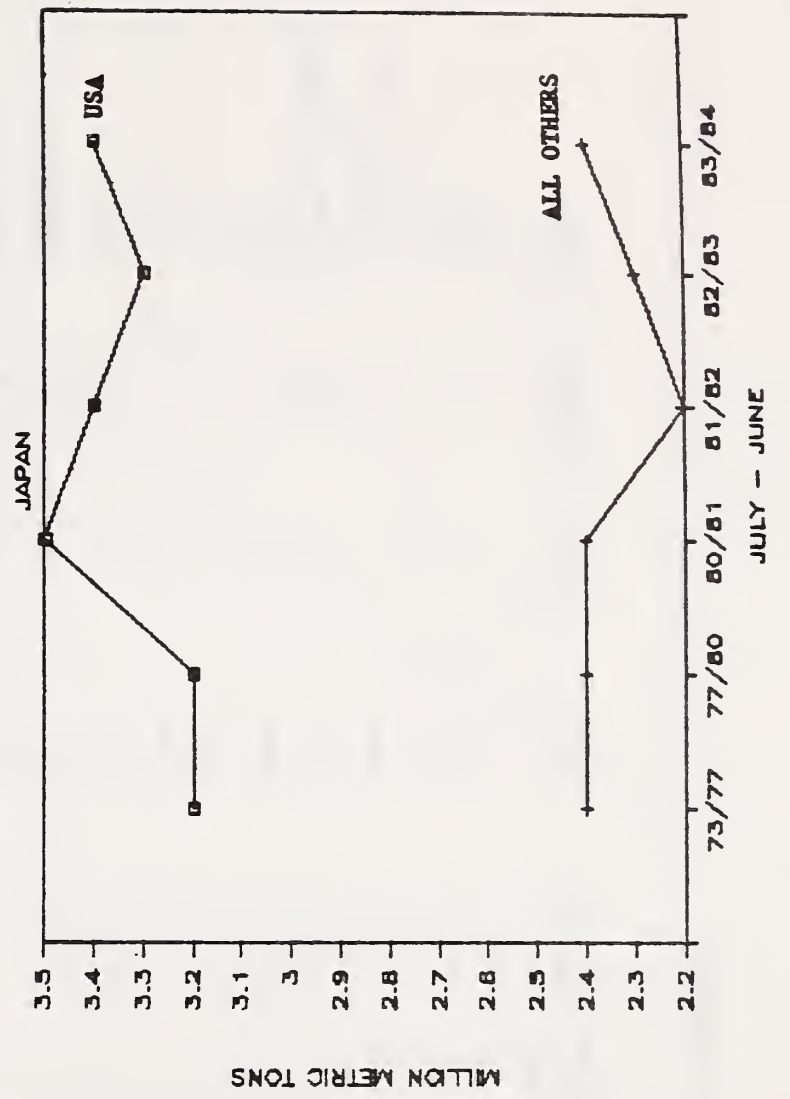
WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO



WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO



WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO

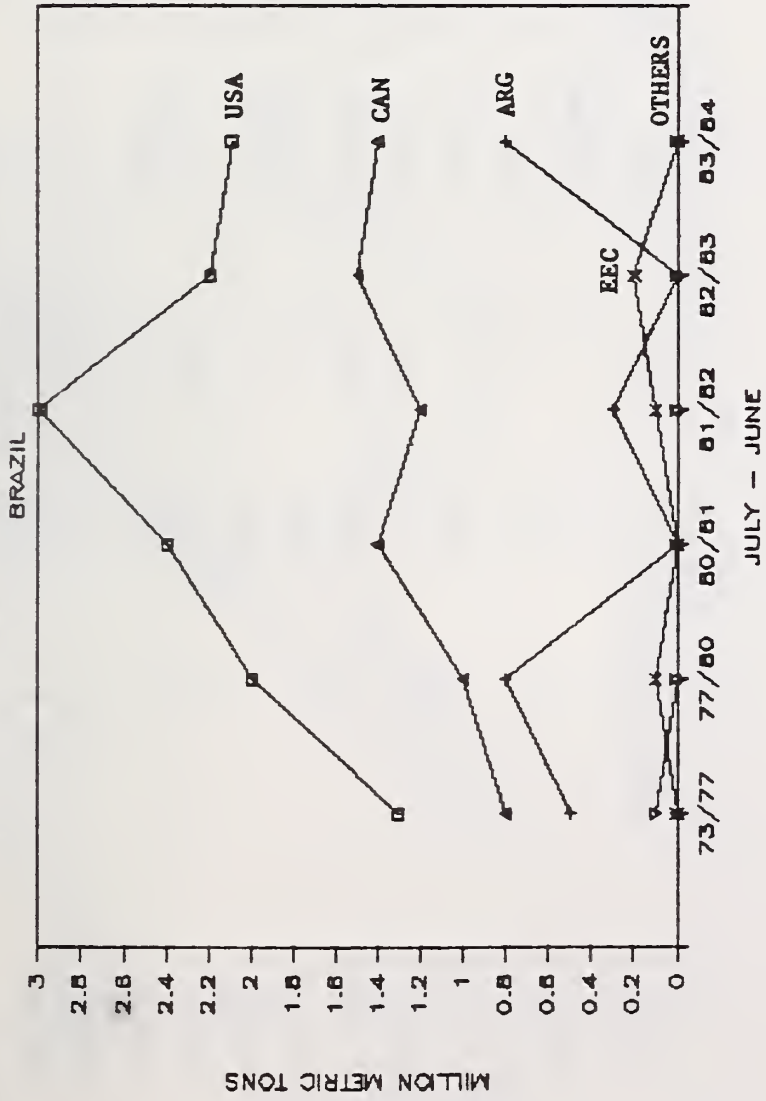


WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO BRAZIL

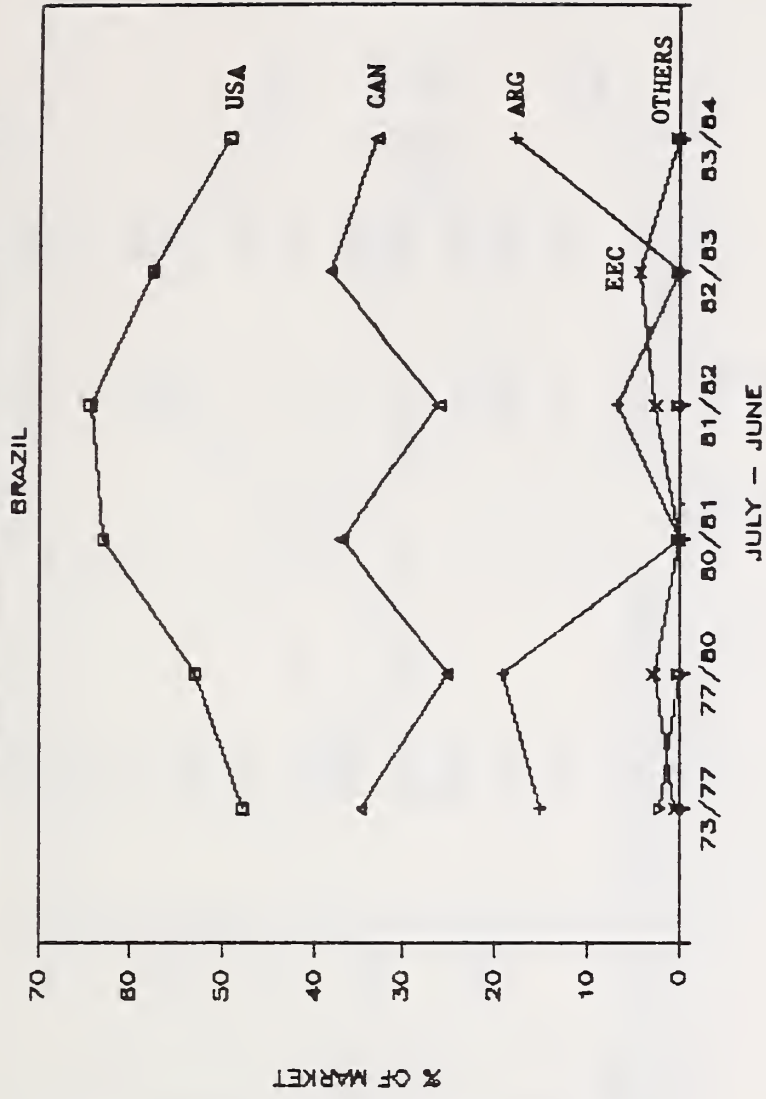
YEAR	ARGENTINA	AUSTRALIA	CANADA	ORIGIN					USSR	OTHER	WORLD
				EEC	SPAIN	SWEDEN	USA	1000 MT			
1973/74	109	0	799	0	0	0	1559	0	0	0	2467
1974/75	84	0	987	0	0	0	596	0	0	0	1667
1975/76	571	0	523	40	0	0	2584	0	0	0	3718
1976/77	1055	0	975	19	0	0	657	0	239	0	2945
1977/78	28	0	866	0	0	0	2488	0	0	0	3382
1978/79	925	0	1062	277	0	0	1474	0	0	0	3738
1979/80	1508	0	1034	26	0	0	2149	0	0	0	4717
1980/81	0	0	1426	0	0	0	2429	0	0	0	3855
1981/82	307	0	1204	117	0	0	2961	0	0	0	4589
1982/83	0	0	1481	162	0	0	2235	0	0	0	3878
1983/84	772	0	1433	0	NA	NA	2141	NA	NA	NA	4346

YEAR	ARGENTINA	AUSTRALIA	CANADA	ORIGIN					USSR	OTHER	WORLD
				EEC	SPAIN	SWEDEN	USA	PERCENT			
1973/74	4.4	0	32.4	0	0	0	63.2	0	0	0	100
1974/75	5	0	59.2	0	0	0	35.8	0	0	0	100
1975/76	15.4	0	14.1	1.1	0	0	69.5	0	0	0	100
1976/77	35.8	0	33.1	0.6	0	0	22.3	0	8.1	0	100
1977/78	0.8	0	25.6	0	0	0	73.6	0	0	0	100
1978/79	24.7	0	28.4	7.4	0	0	39.4	0	0	0	100
1979/80	32	0	21.9	0.6	0	0	45.6	0	0	0	100
1980/81	0	0	37	0	0	0	63	0	0	0	100
1981/82	6.7	0	26.2	2.5	0	0	64.5	0	0	0	100
1982/83	0	0	38.2	4.2	0	0	57.6	0	0	0	100
1983/84	17.8	0	33	0	NA	NA	49.3	NA	NA	NA	100

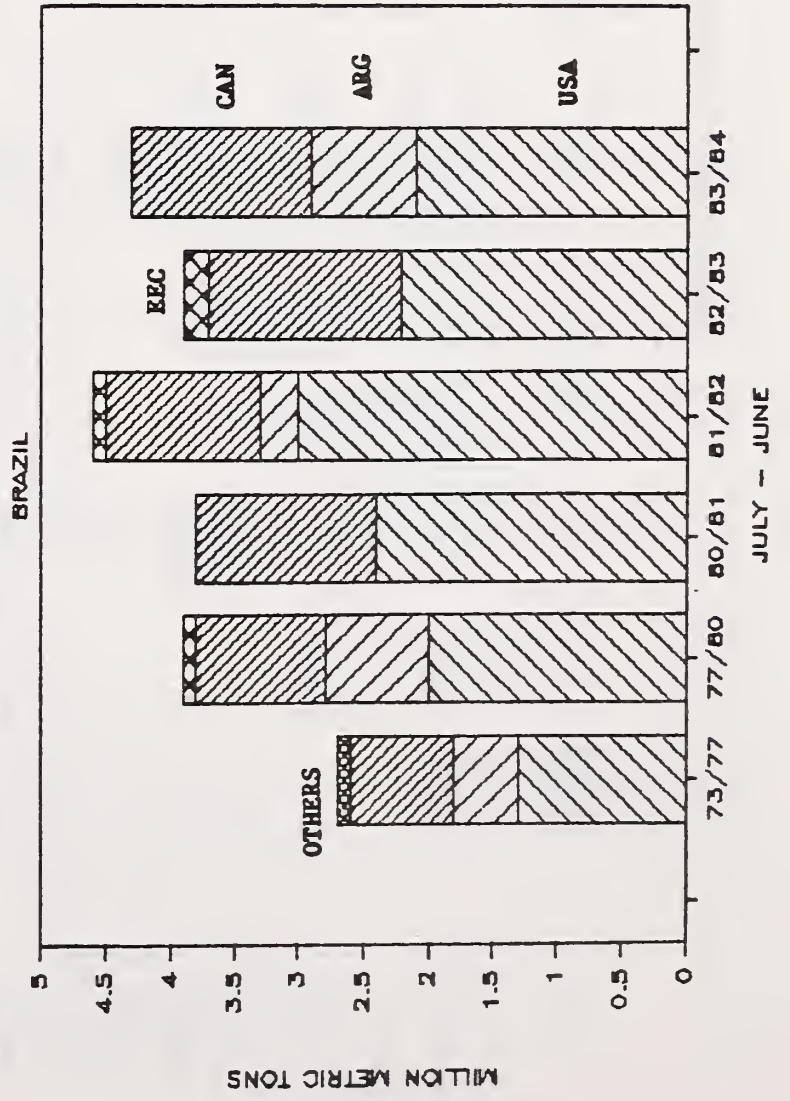
WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO



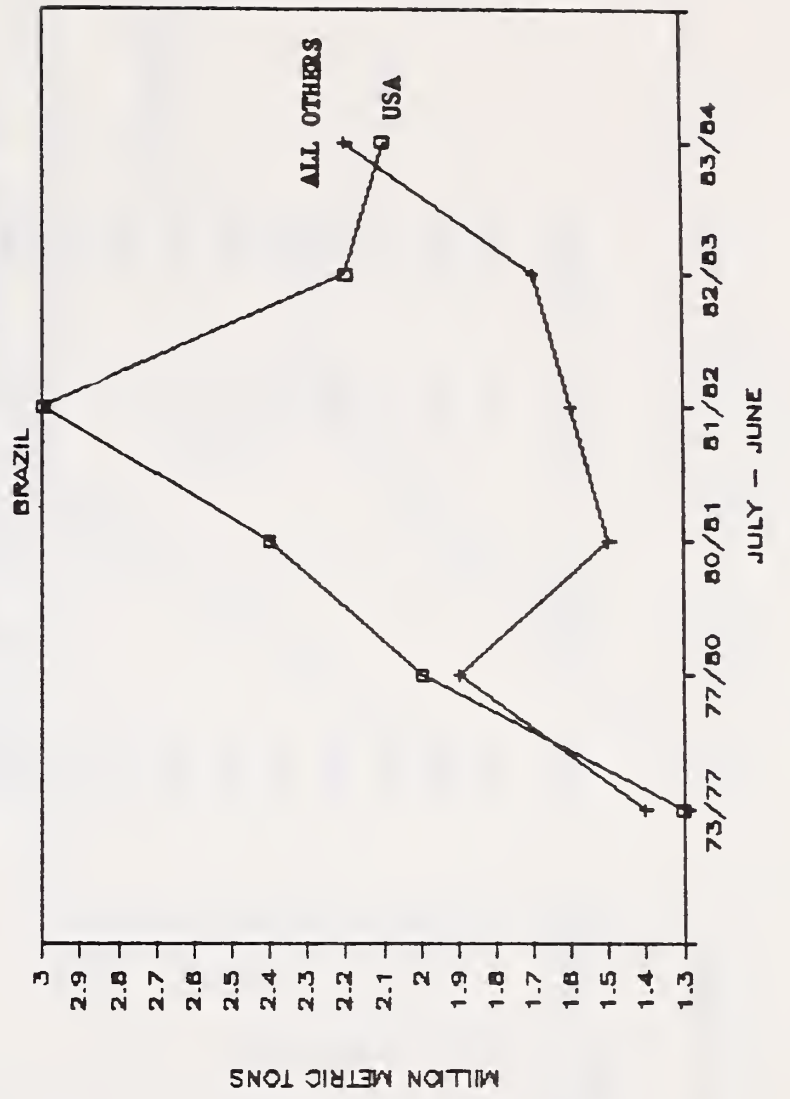
WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO



WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO



WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO

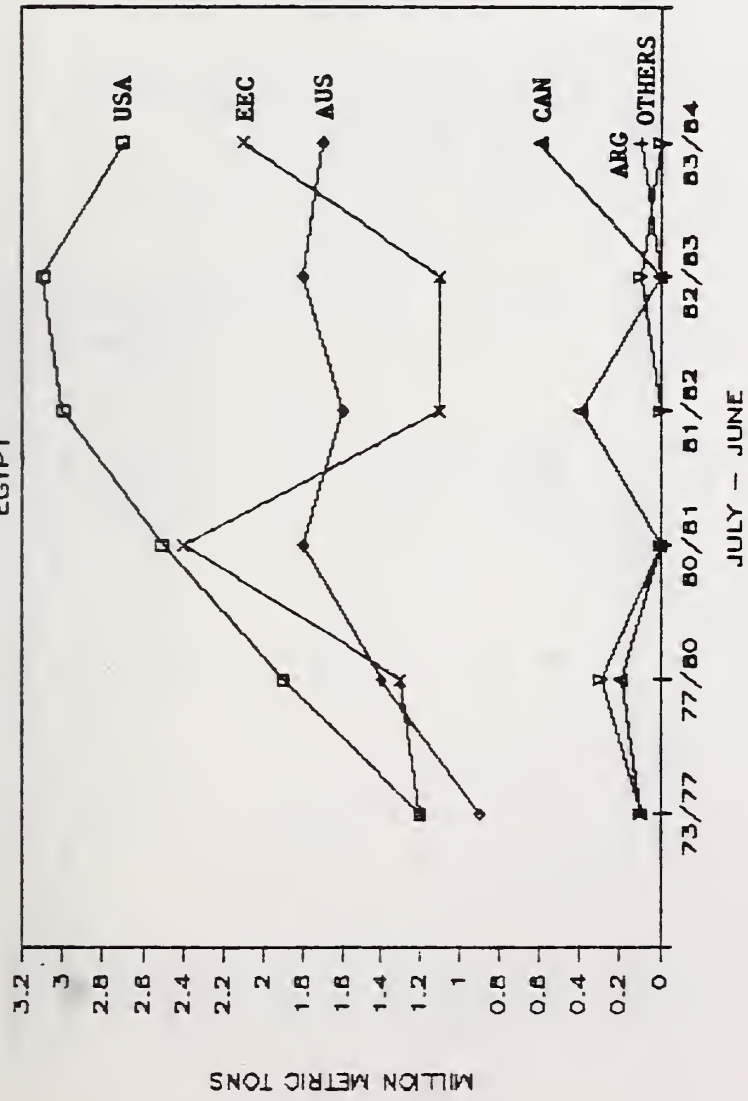


WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO EGYPT

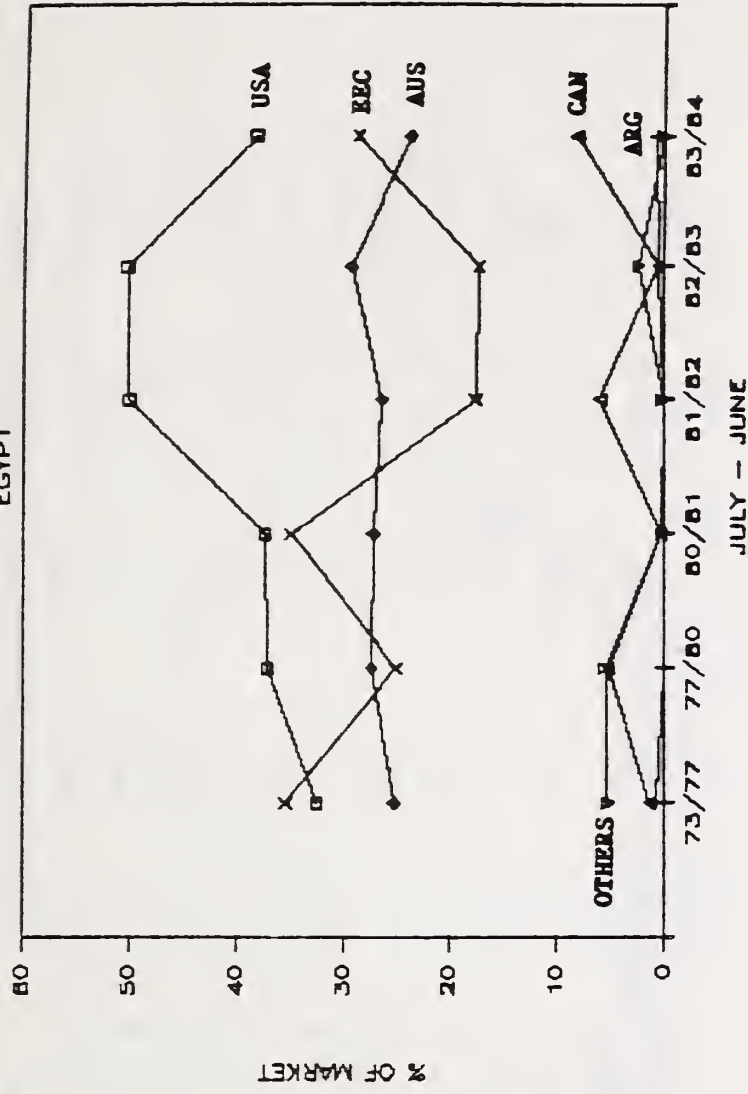
YEAR	ARGENTINA	AUSTRALIA	CANADA	EEC	ORIGIN				USSR	OTHER	WORLD
					SPAIN	SWEDEN	USA	1000 MT			
1973/74	0	736	0	1230	52	31	798		0	342	3189
1974/75	15	848	0	1601	0	30	750		0	150	3394
1975/76	0	1025	0	1482	0	11	1225		0	16	3759
1976/77	64	1034	211	686	0	0	2059		0	55	4109
1977/78	0	1246	540	754	0	4	1902		0	191	4637
1978/79	0	1253	154	1513	0	0	1967		0	654	5541
1979/80	0	1689	37	1619	0	3	1808		0	0	5156
1980/81	0	1846	12	2362	0	4	2531		0	0	6755
1981/82	0	1587	352	1050	0	3	3020		0	0	6012
1982/83	24	1819	22	1063	138	2	3120		0	0	6188
1983/84	50	1703	585	2062	NA	NA	2749		NA	NA	7149

YEAR	ARGENTINA	AUSTRALIA	CANADA	EEC	ORIGIN				USSR	OTHER	WORLD
					SPAIN	SWEDEN	USA	PERCENT			
1973/74	0	23.1	0	38.6	1.6	1	25		0	10.7	100
1974/75	0.4	25	0	47.2	0	0.9	22.1		0	4.4	100
1975/76	0	27.3	0	39.4	0	0.3	32.6		0	0.4	100
1976/77	1.6	25.2	5.1	16.7	0	0	50.1		0	1.3	100
1977/78	0	26.9	11.6	16.3	0	0.1	41		0	4.1	100
1978/79	0	22.6	2.8	27.3	0	0	35.5		0	11.8	100
1979/80	0	32.8	0.7	31.4	0	0.1	35.1		0	0	100
1980/81	0	27.3	0.2	35	0	0.1	37.5		0	0	100
1981/82	0	26.4	5.9	17.5	0	0	50.2		0	0	100
1982/83	0.4	29.4	0.4	17.2	2.2	0	50.4		0	0	100
1983/84	0.7	23.8	8.2	28.8	NA	NA	38.5		NA	NA	100

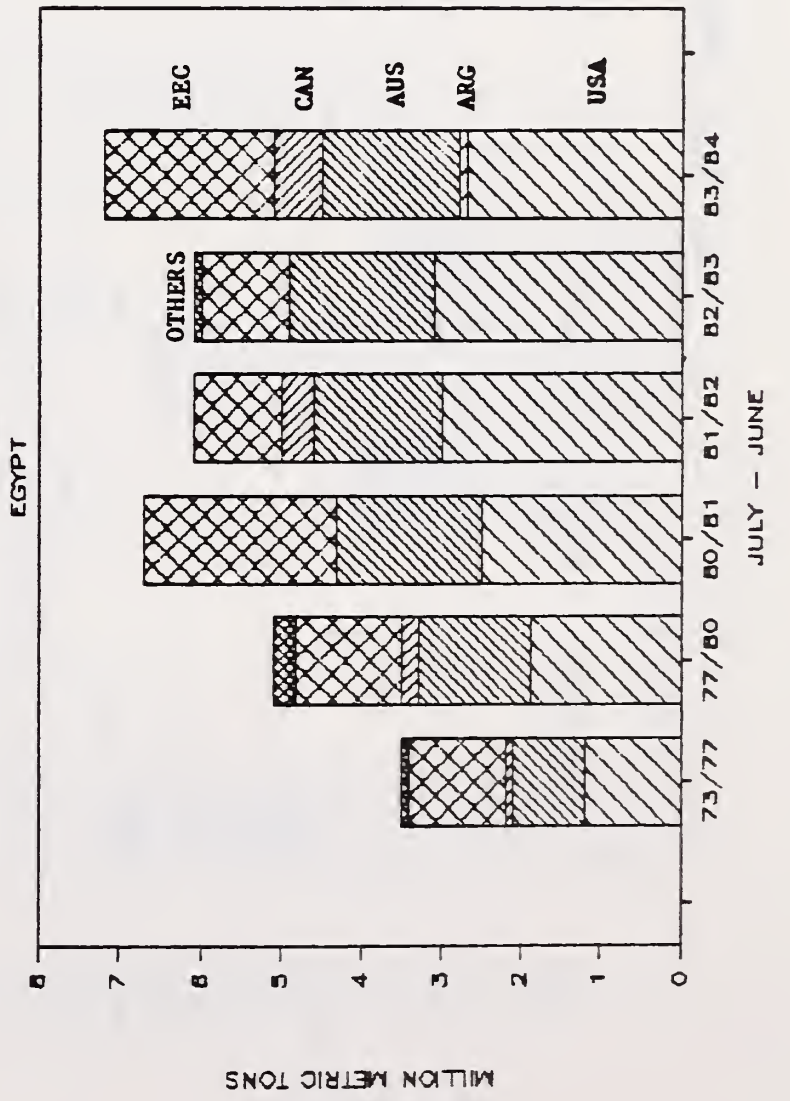
WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO



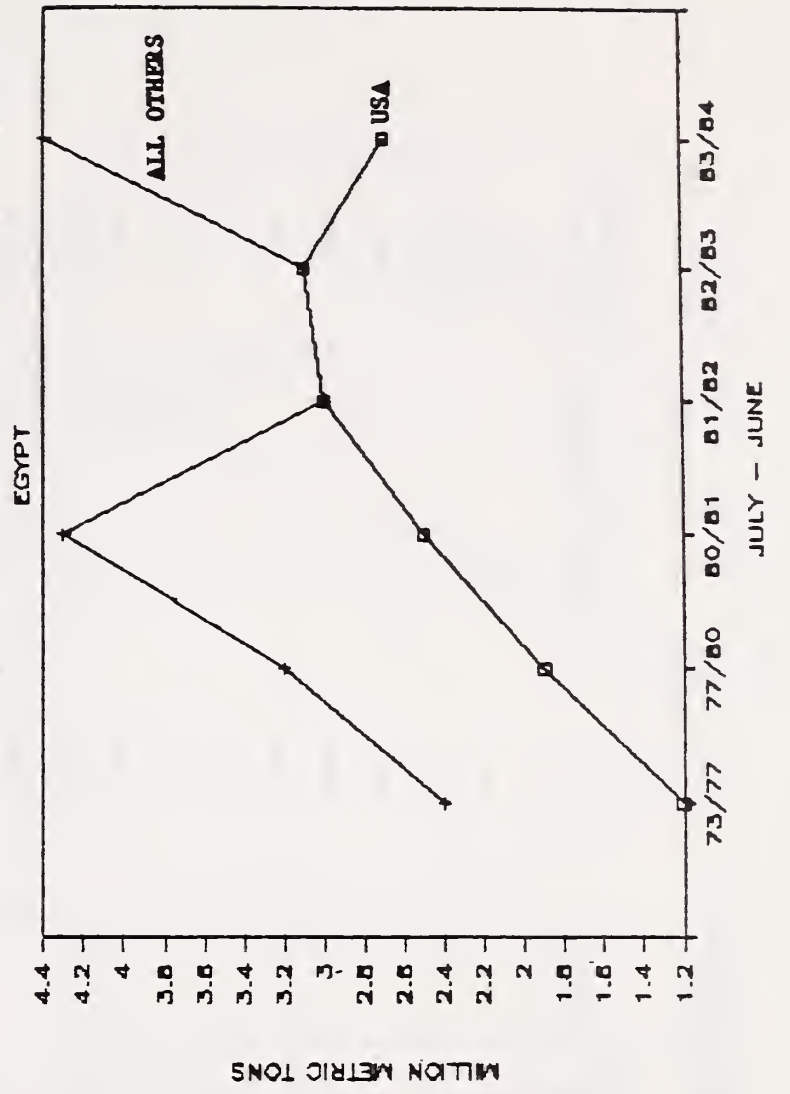
WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO



WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO



WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO

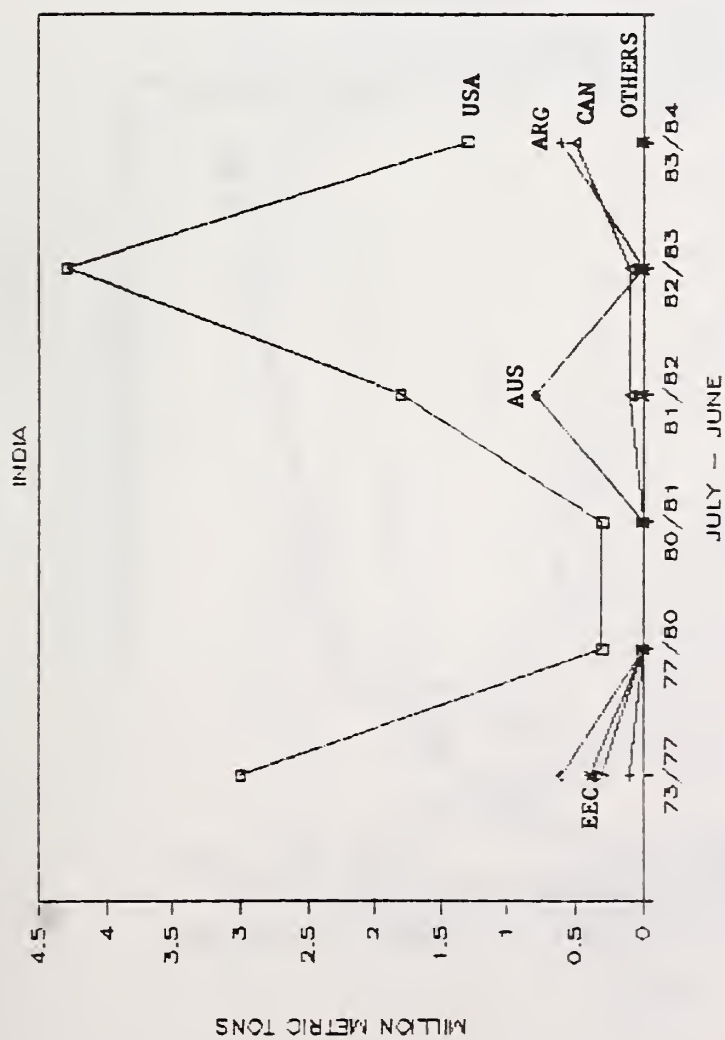


WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO INDIA

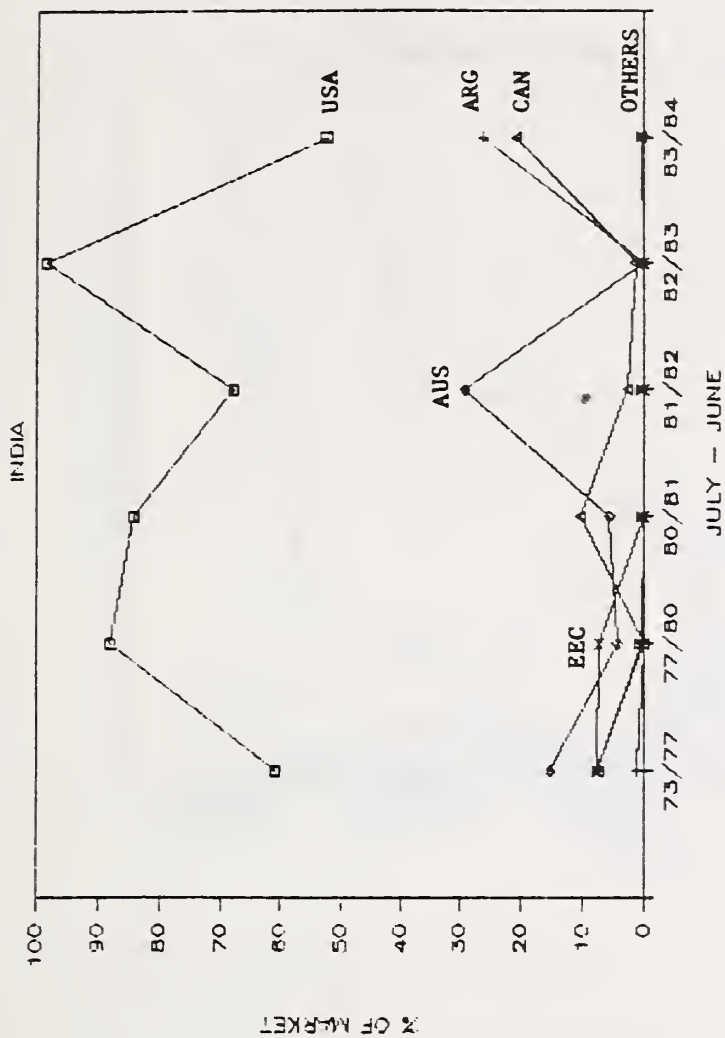
YEAR	ARGENTINA	AUSTRALIA	CANADA	EEC	ORIGIN			USSR	OTHER	WORLD
					SPAIN	SWEDEN	USA			
					1000 MT					
1973/74	0	693	354	2	0	0	1620	1035	0	3704
1974/75	260	261	506	751	0	150	4300	0	0	6228
1975/76	0	288	470	925	0	0	4178	0	0	5861
1976/77	0	1160	149	98	0	0	2053	0	0	3459
1977/78	0	0	0	115	0	6	405	0	0	526
1978/79	0	40	0	0	0	0	271	0	0	311
1979/80	0	0	0	0	0	0	222	0	0	222
1980/81	0	21	40	0	0	0	323	0	0	384
1981/82	0	773	69	0	0	0	1782	0	0	2624
1982/83	0	0	54	0	0	1	4288	0	0	4343
1983/84	649	0	513	7	NA	NA	1290	NA	NA	2459

YEAR	ARGENTINA	AUSTRALIA	CANADA	EEC	ORIGIN			USSR	OTHER	WORLD
					SPAIN	SWEDEN	USA			
					PERCENT					
1973/74	0	18.7	9.6	0.1	0	0	43.7	27.9	0	100
1974/75	4.2	4.2	8.1	12.1	0	2.4	69	0	0	100
1975/76	0	4.9	8	15.8	0	0	71.3	0	0	100
1976/77	0	33.5	4.3	2.8	0	0	59.4	0	0	100
1977/78	0	0	0	21.9	0	1.1	77	0	0	100
1978/79	0	12.9	0	0	0	0	87.1	0	0	100
1979/80	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	100
1980/81	0	5.5	10.4	0	0	0	84.1	0	0	100
1981/82	0	29.5	2.6	0	0	0	67.9	0	0	100
1982/83	0	0	1.2	0	0	0	98.7	0	0	100
1983/84	26.4	0	20.9	0.3	NA	NA	52.5	NA	NA	100

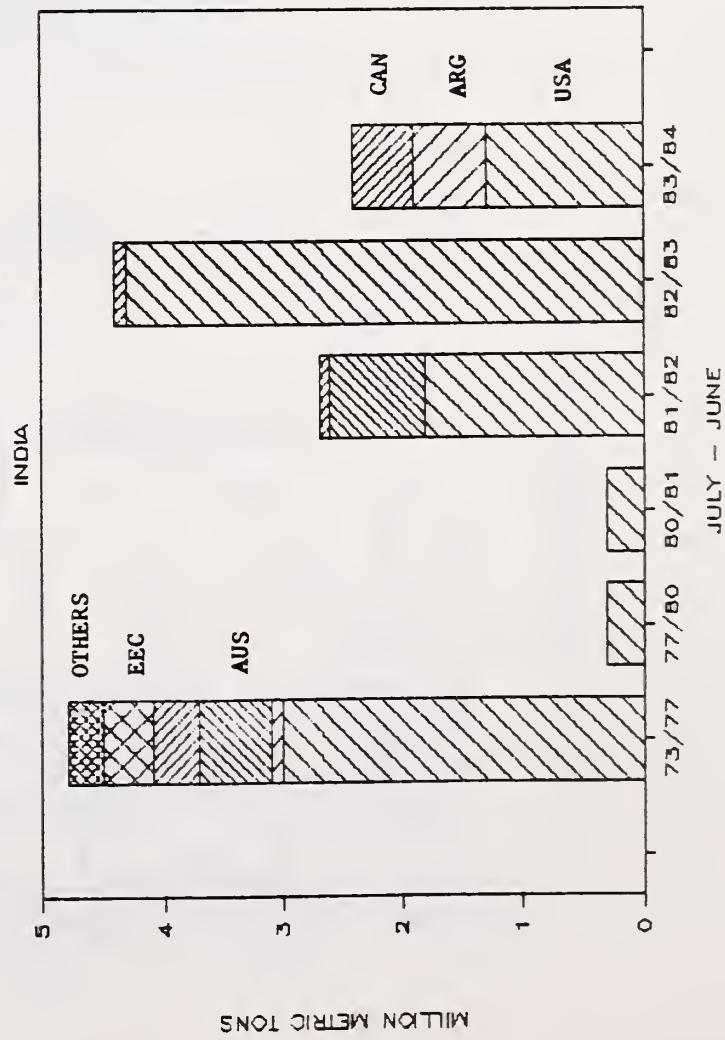
WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO



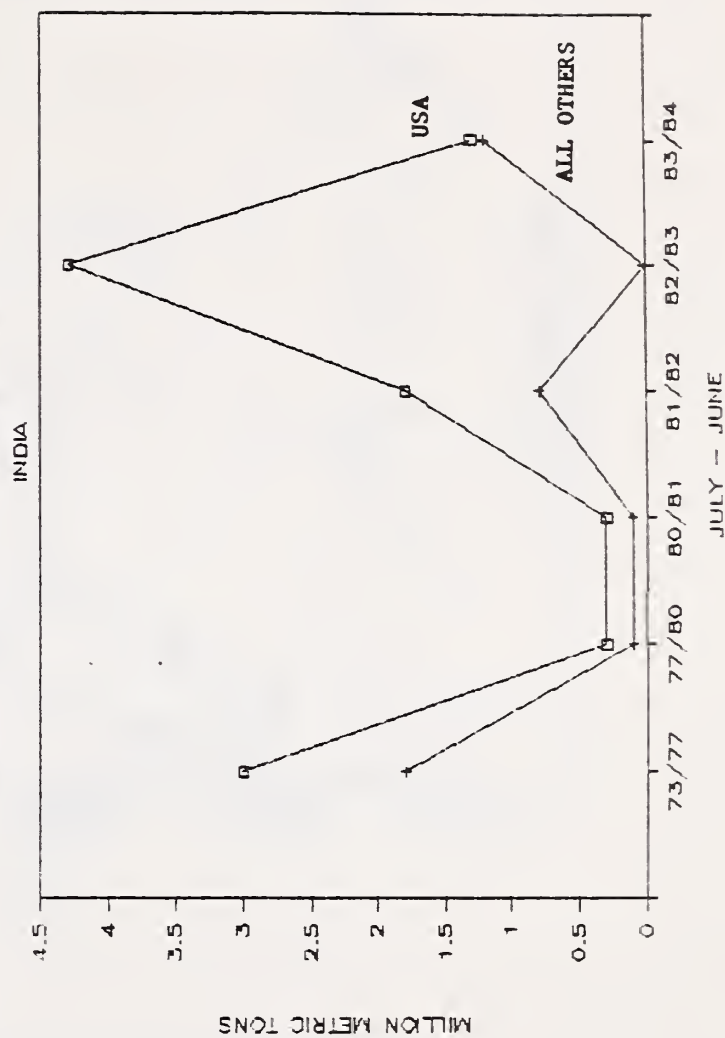
WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO



WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO

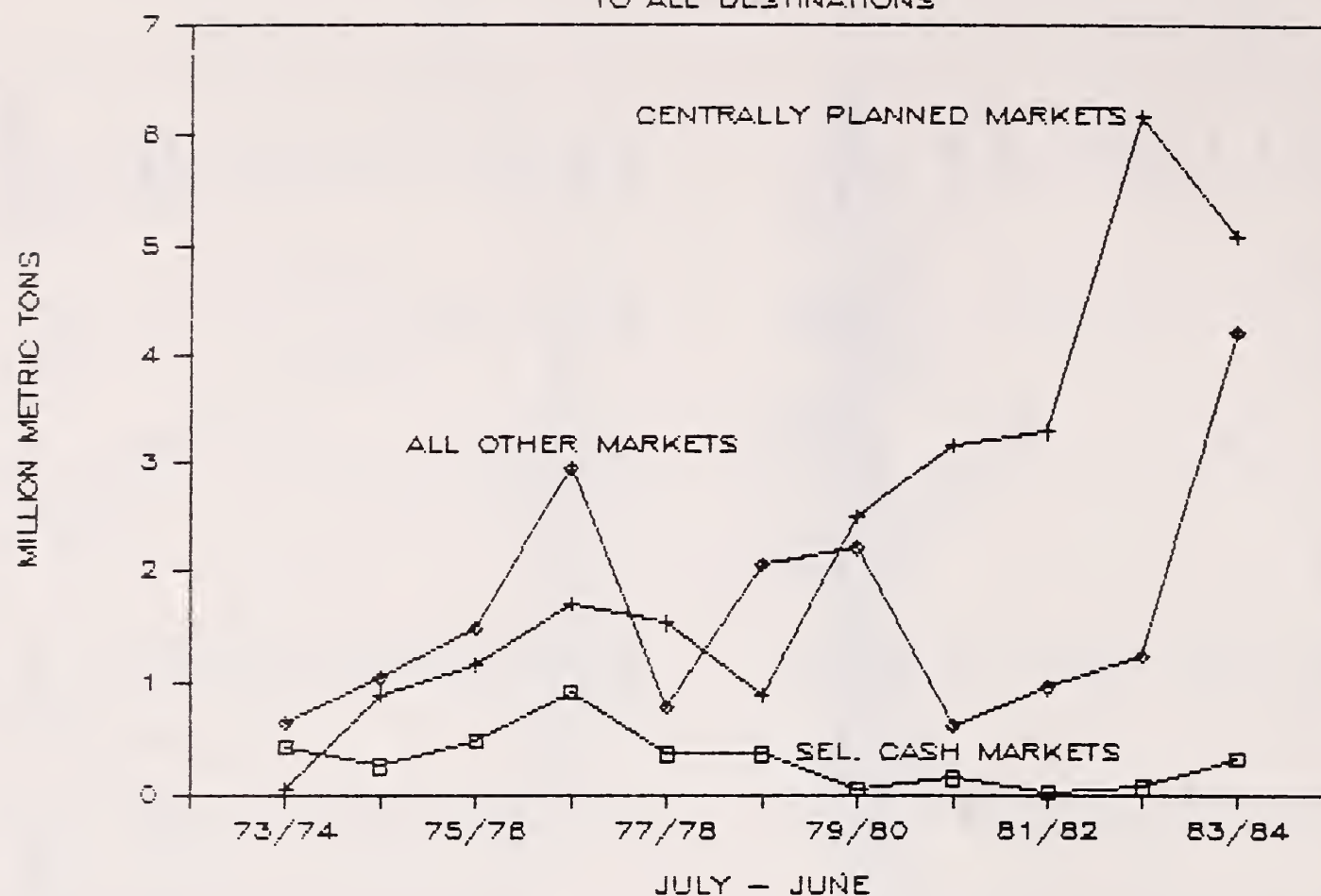


WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS TO



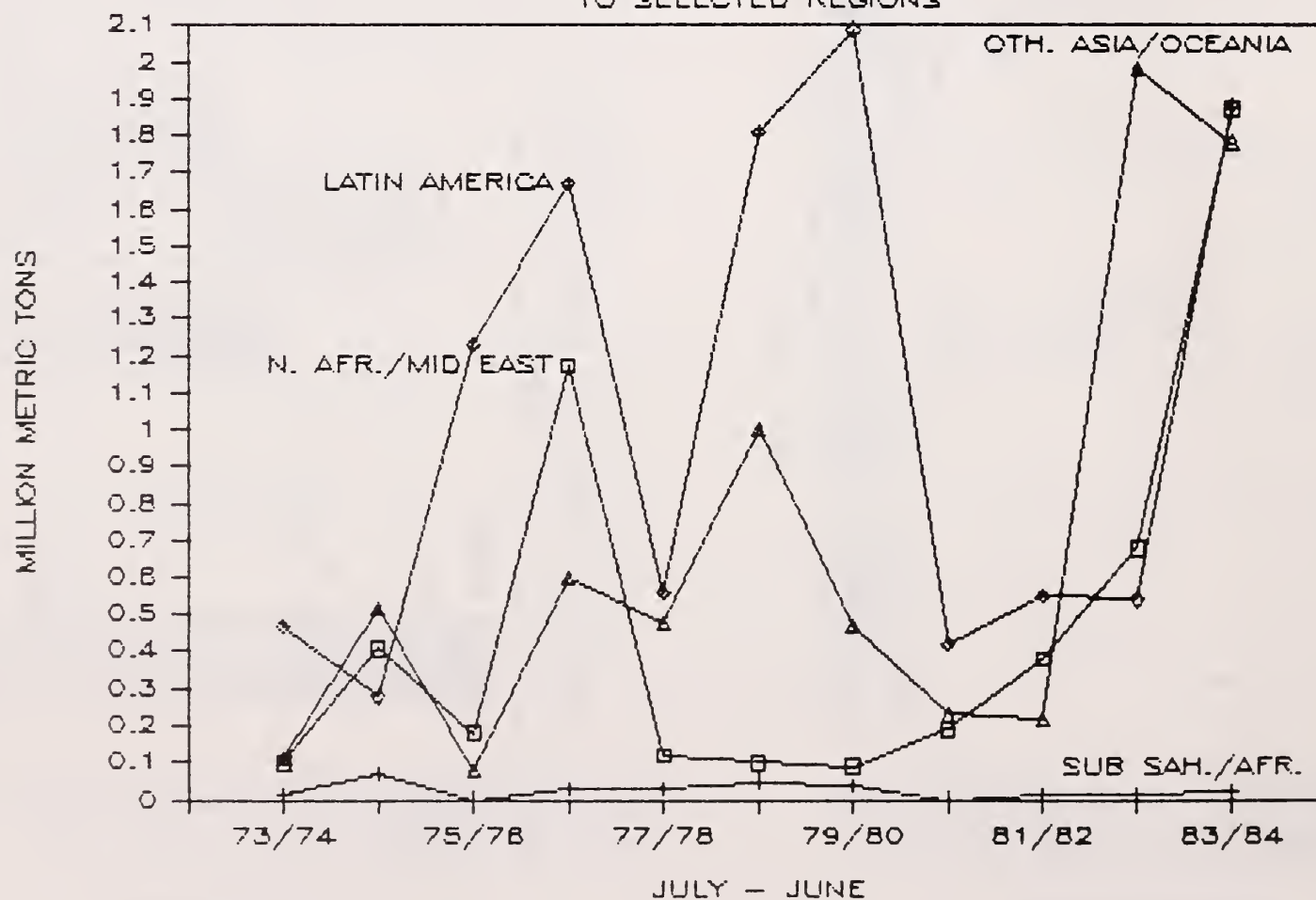
ARGENTINE WHEAT EXPORTS

TO ALL DESTINATIONS



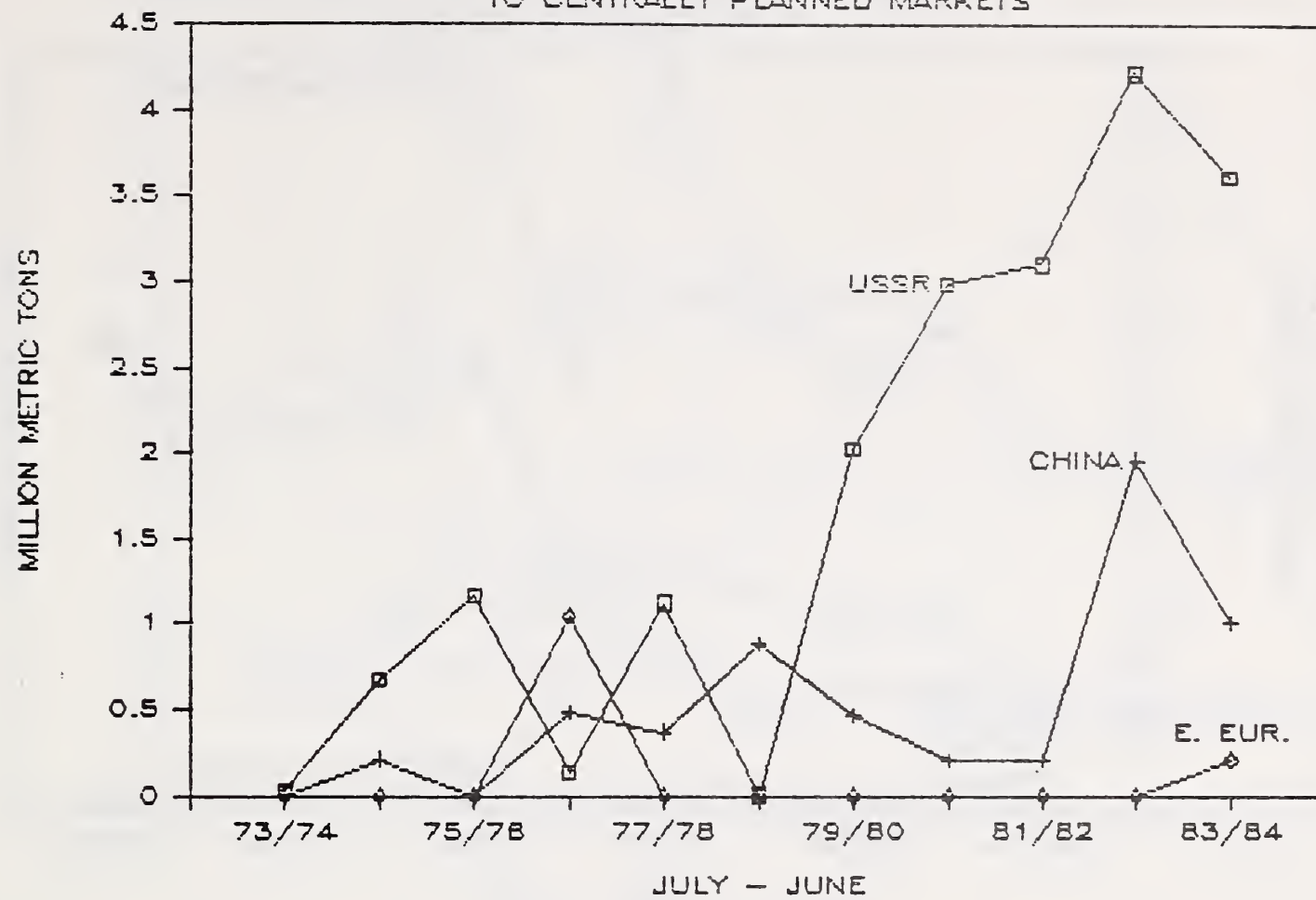
ARGENTINE WHEAT EXPORTS

TO SELECTED REGIONS



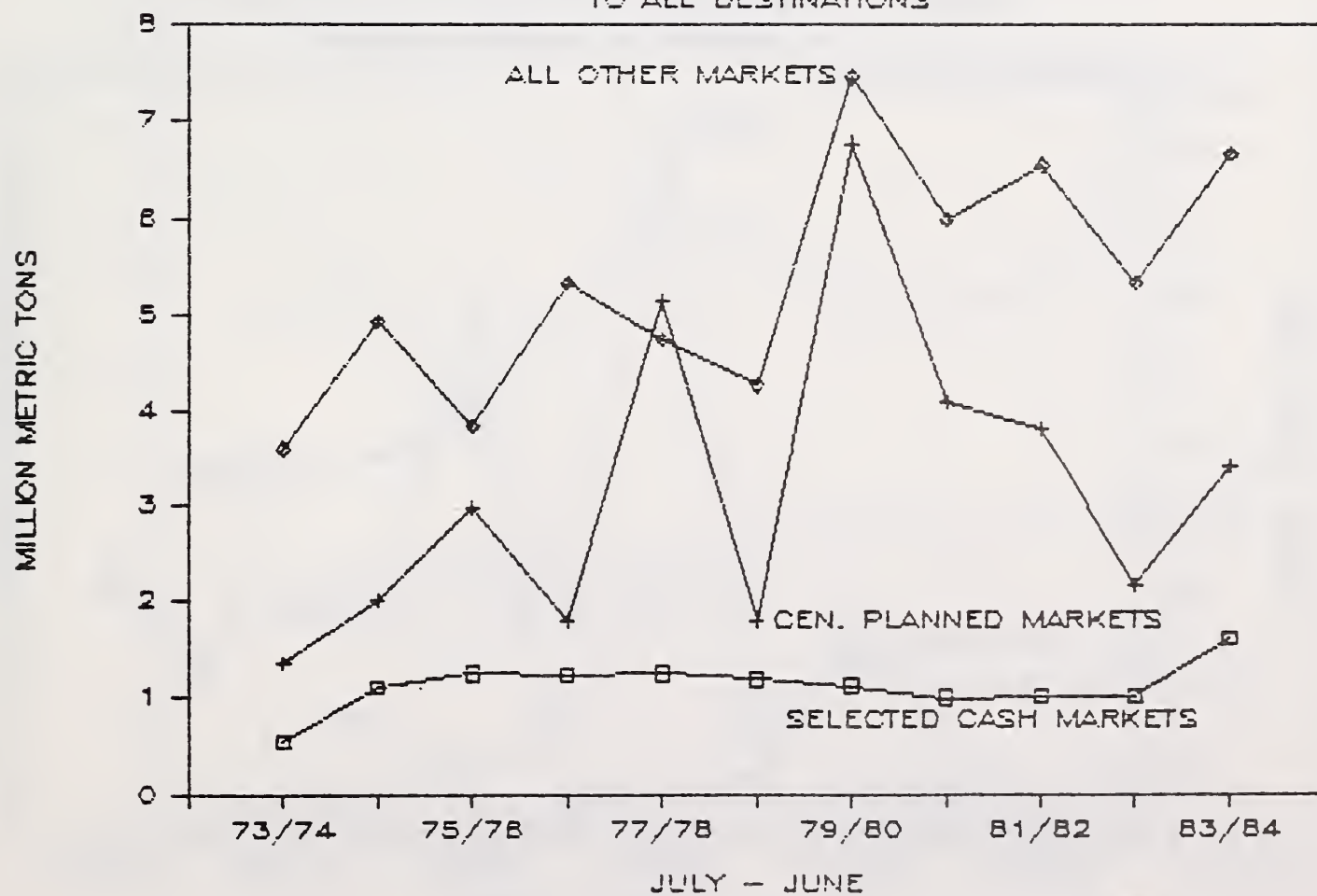
ARGENTINE WHEAT EXPORTS

TO CENTRALLY PLANNED MARKETS



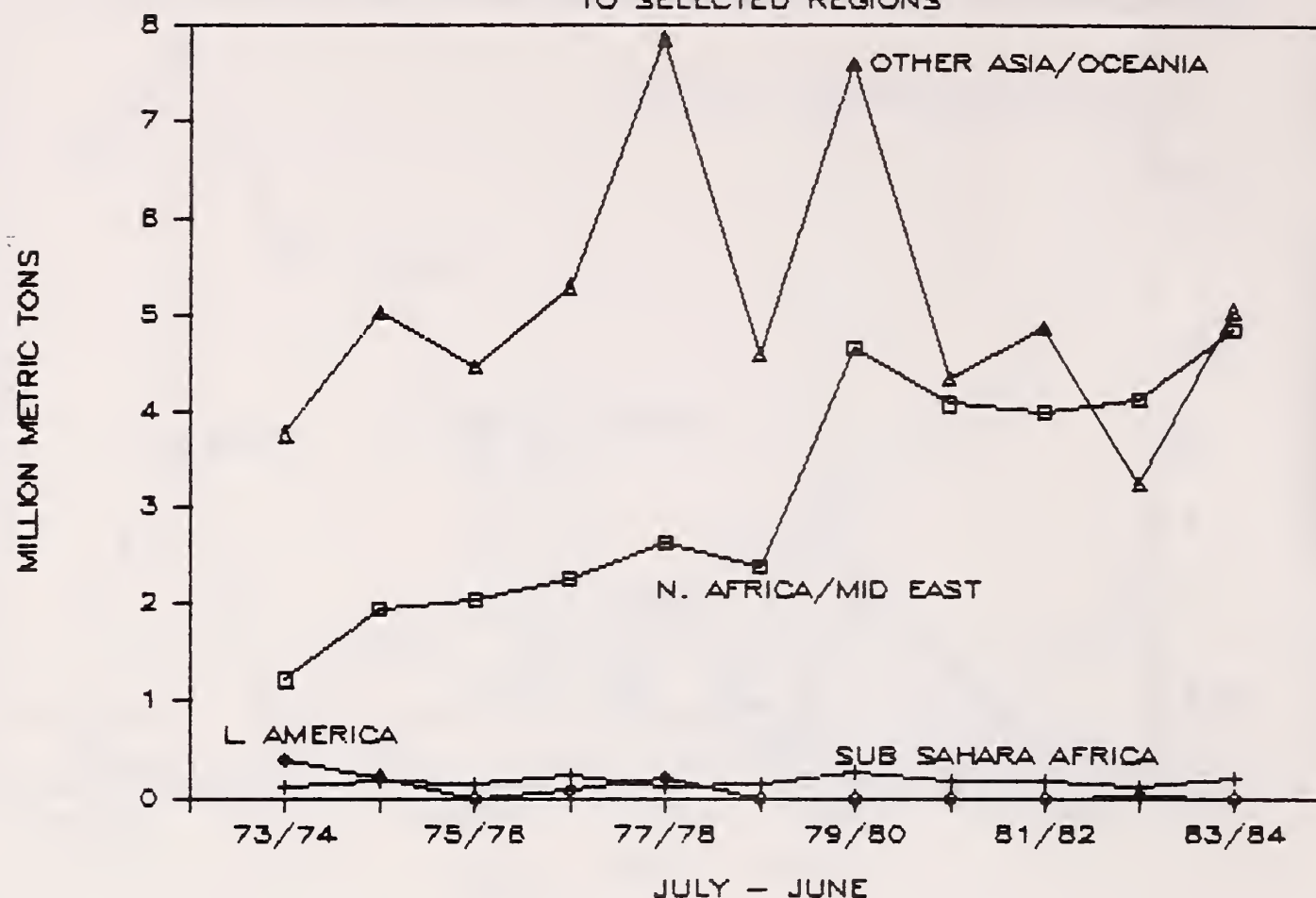
AUSTRALIAN WHEAT EXPORTS

TO ALL DESTINATIONS



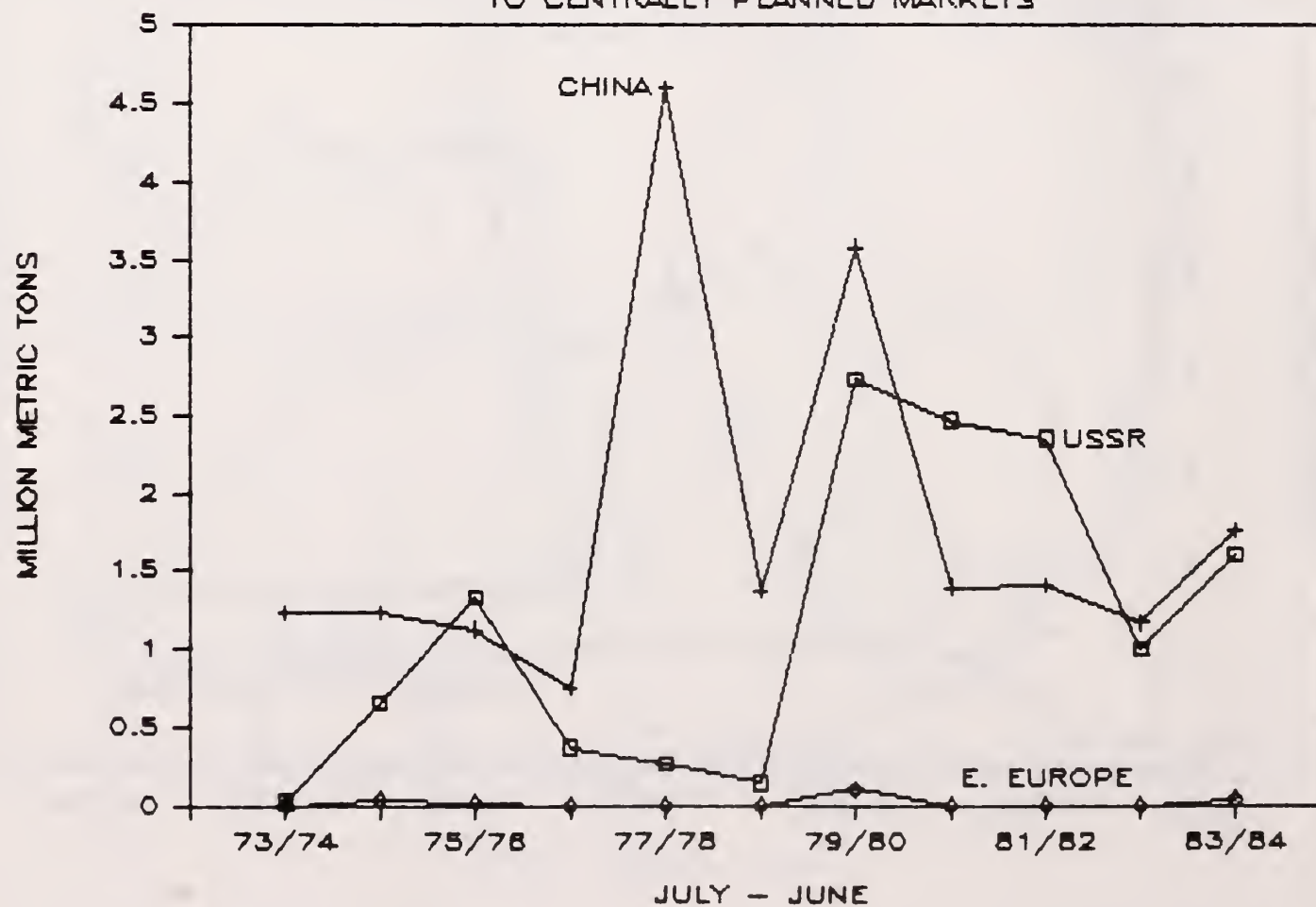
AUSTRALIAN WHEAT EXPORTS

TO SELECTED REGIONS



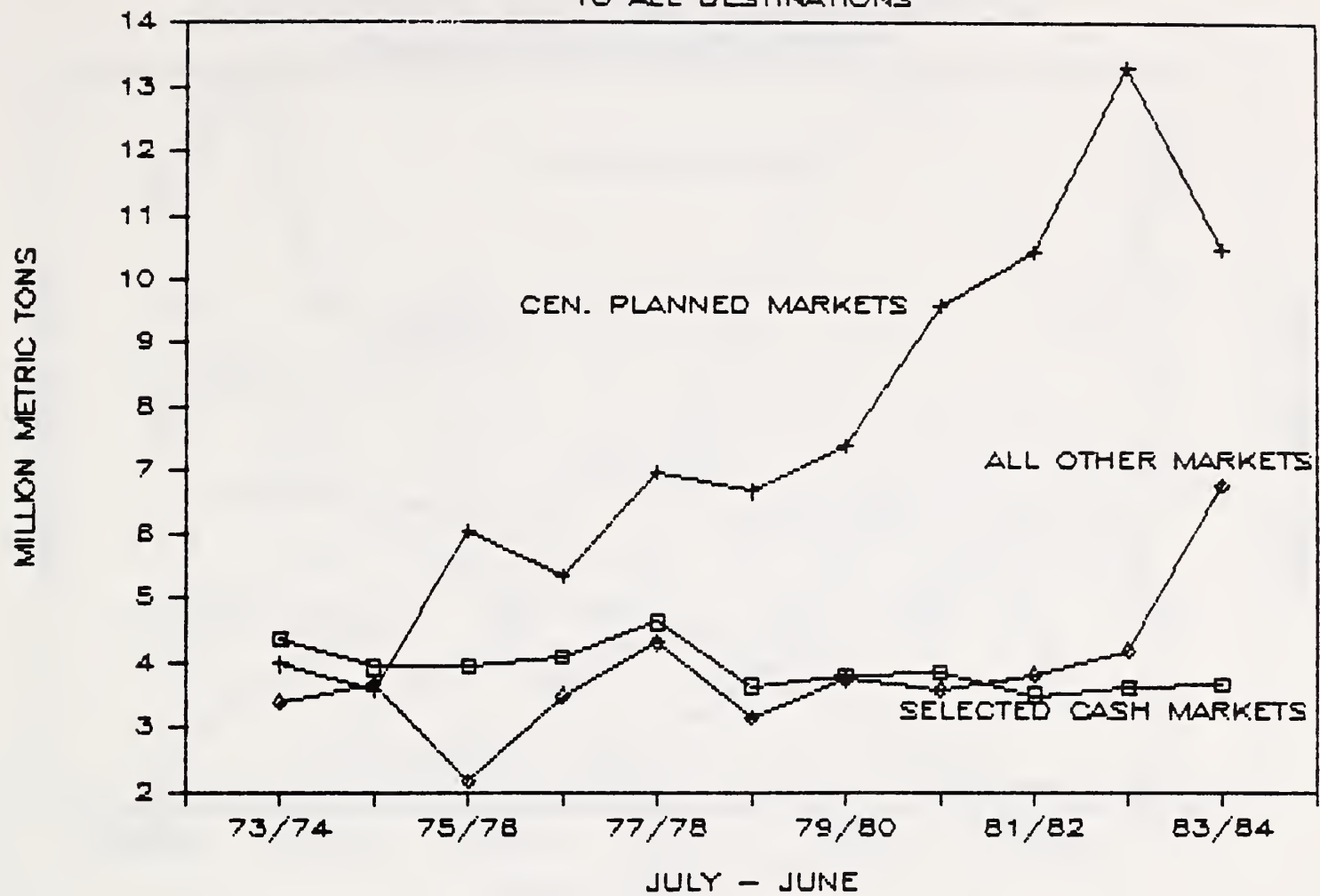
AUSTRALIAN WHEAT EXPORTS

TO CENTRALLY PLANNED MARKETS



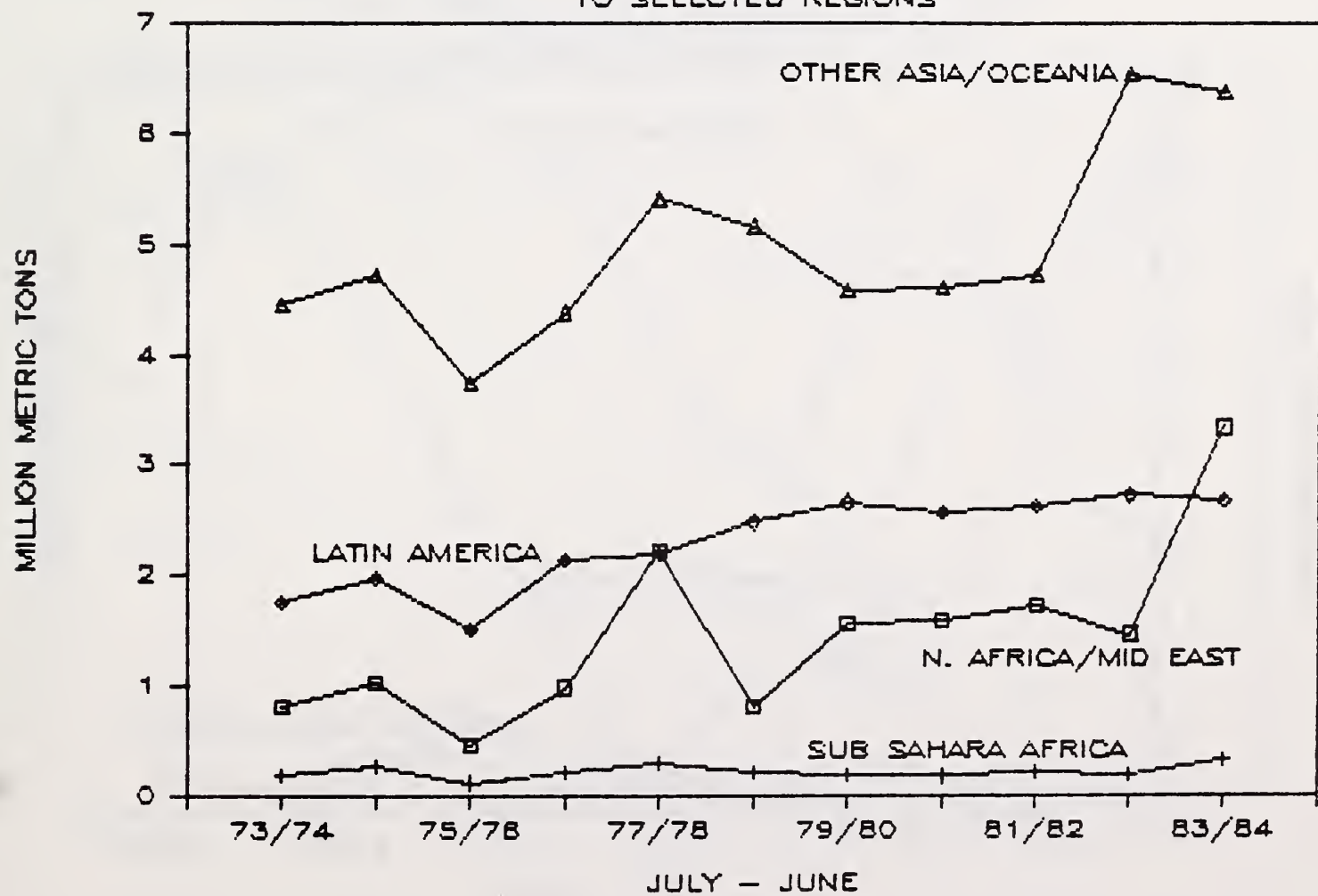
CANADIAN WHEAT EXPORTS

TO ALL DESTINATIONS



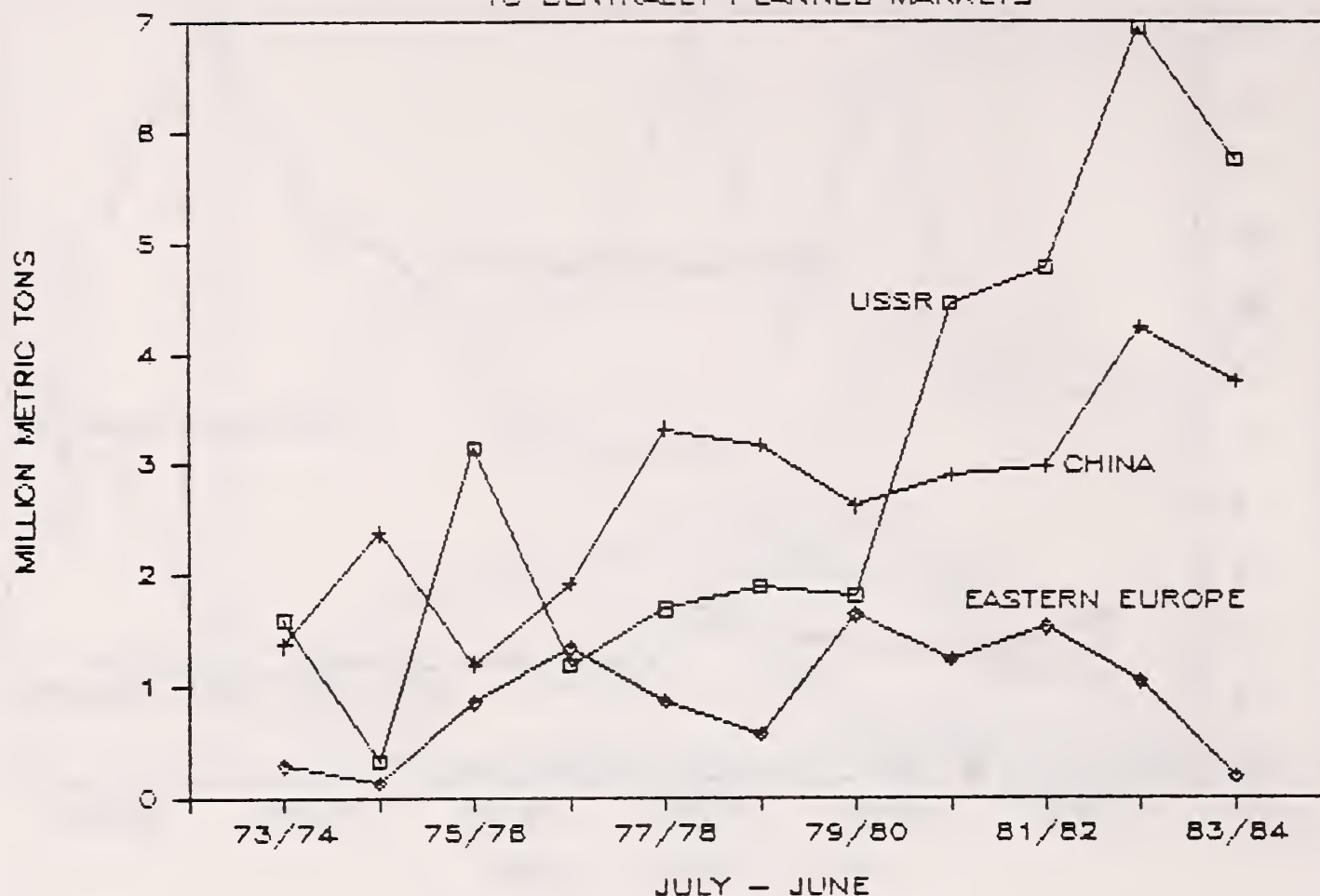
CANADIAN WHEAT EXPORTS

TO SELECTED REGIONS



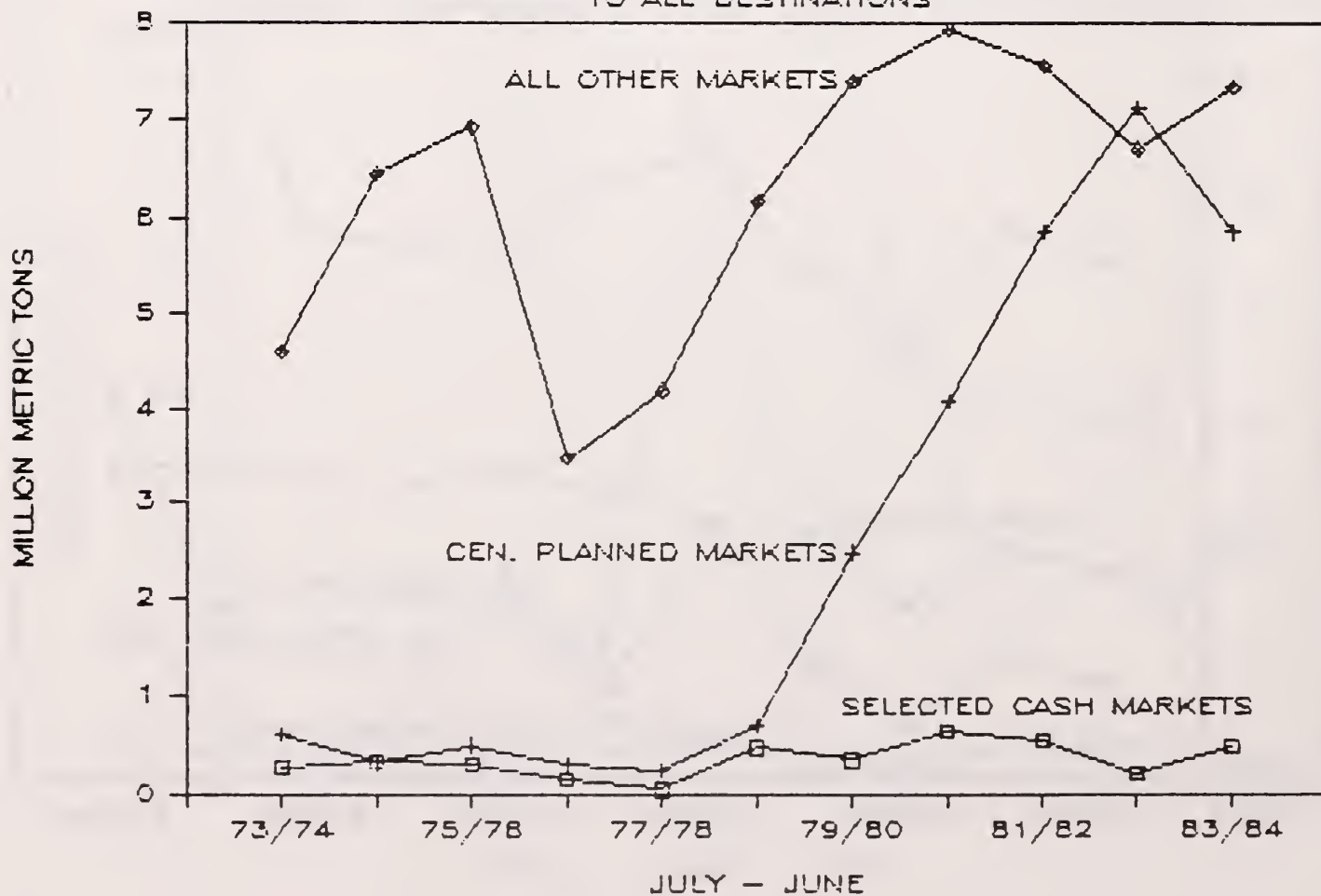
CANADIAN WHEAT EXPORTS

TO CENTRALLY PLANNED MARKETS



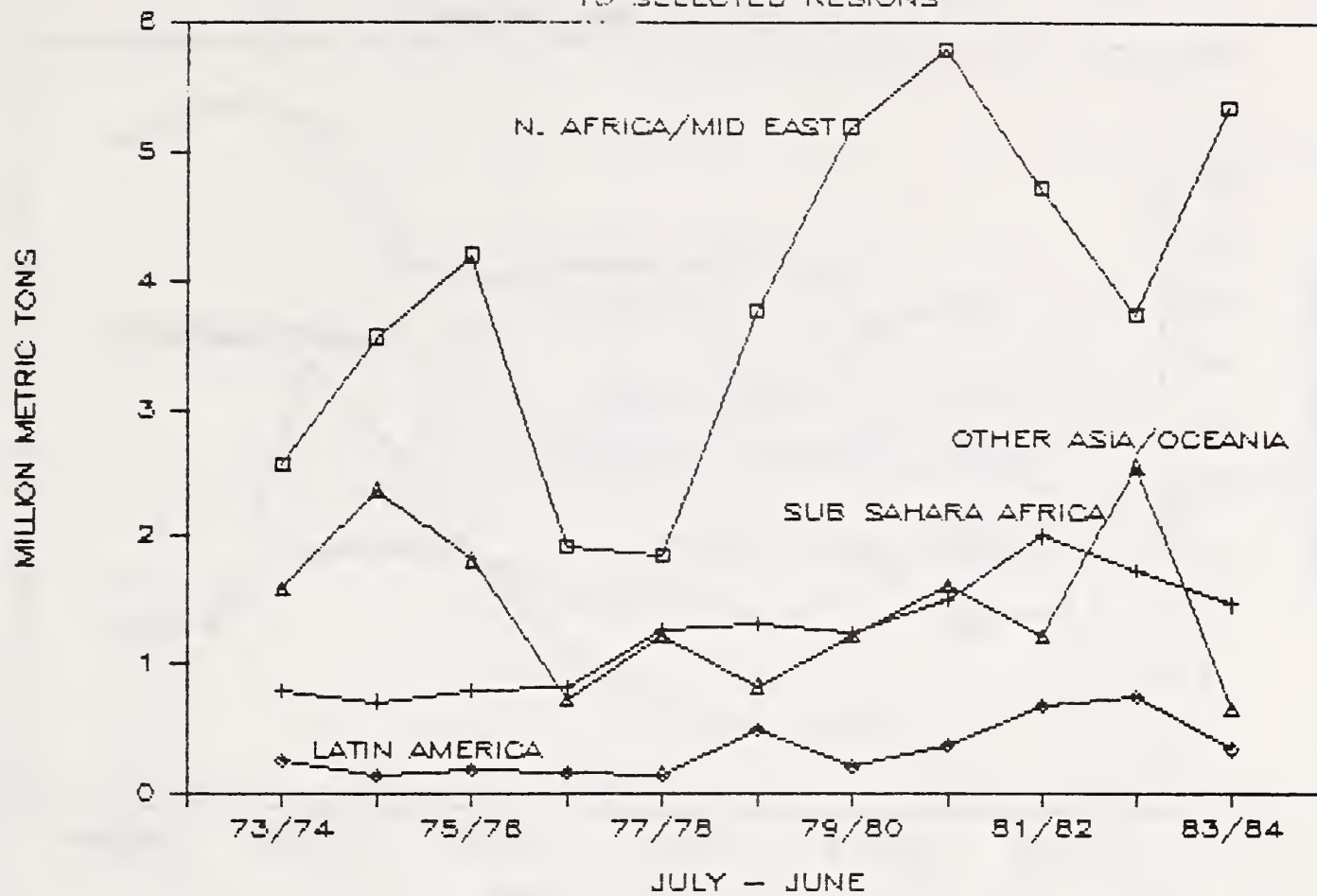
EEC WHEAT EXPORTS

TO ALL DESTINATIONS



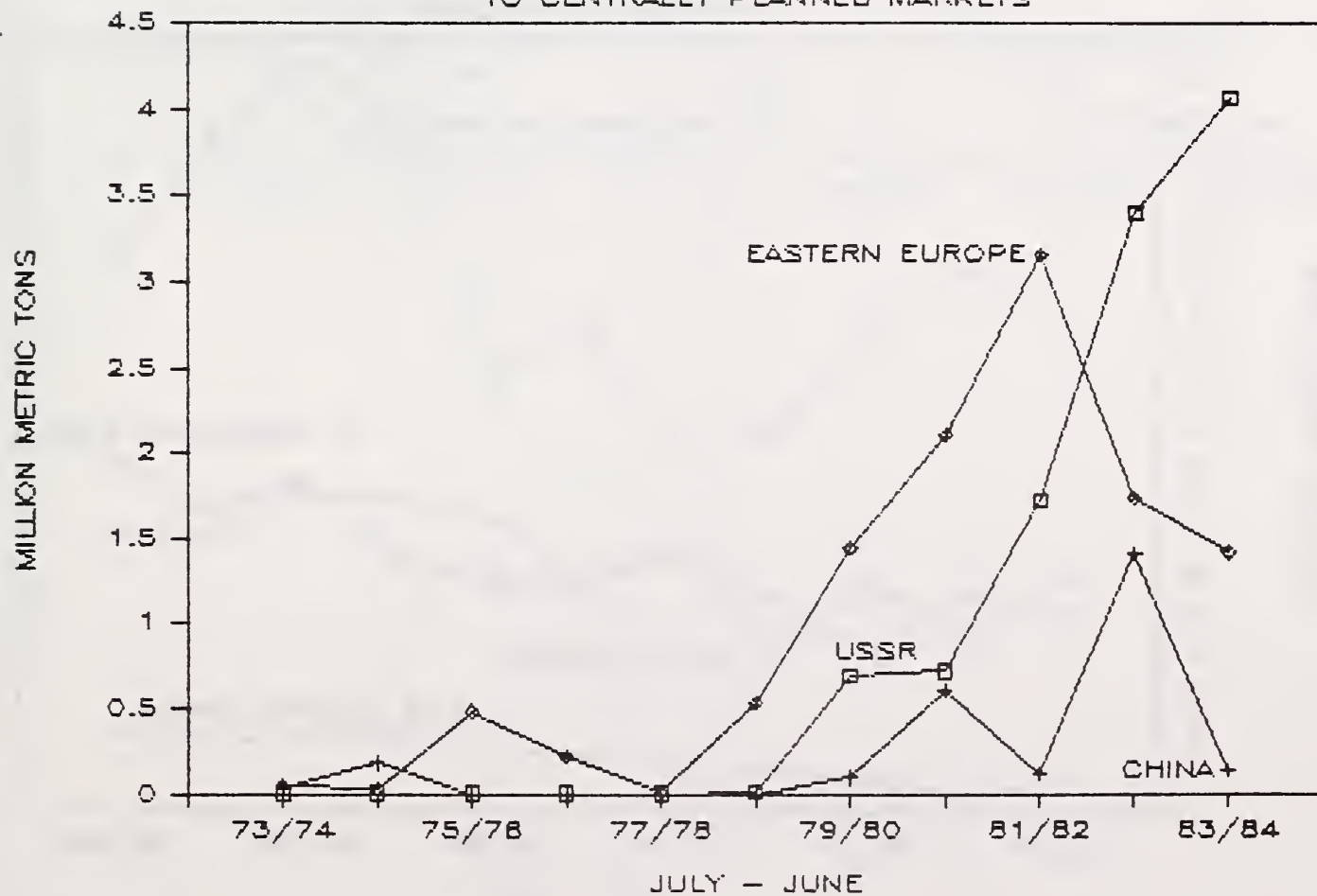
EEC WHEAT EXPORTS

TO SELECTED REGIONS



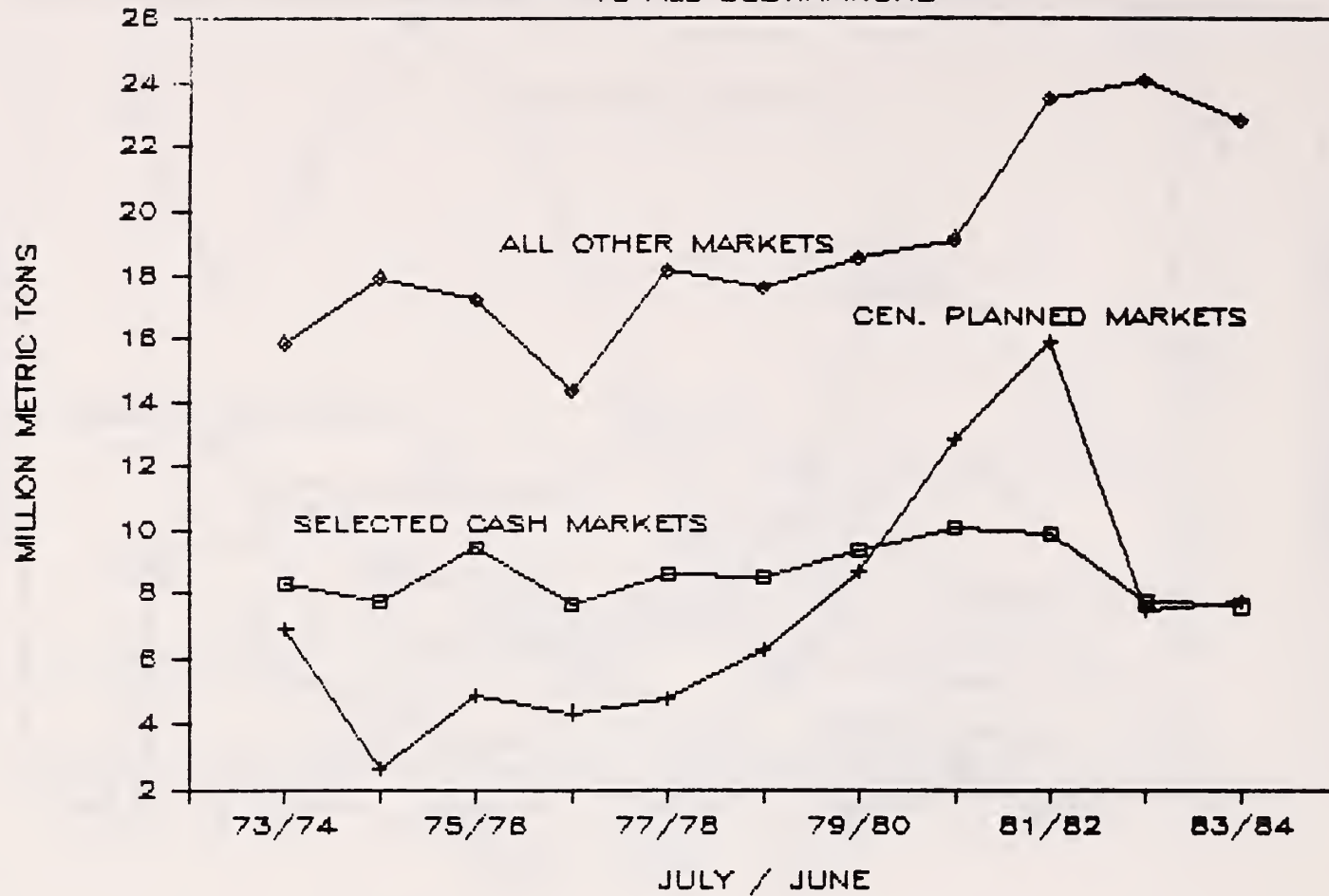
EEC WHEAT EXPORTS

TO CENTRALLY PLANNED MARKETS



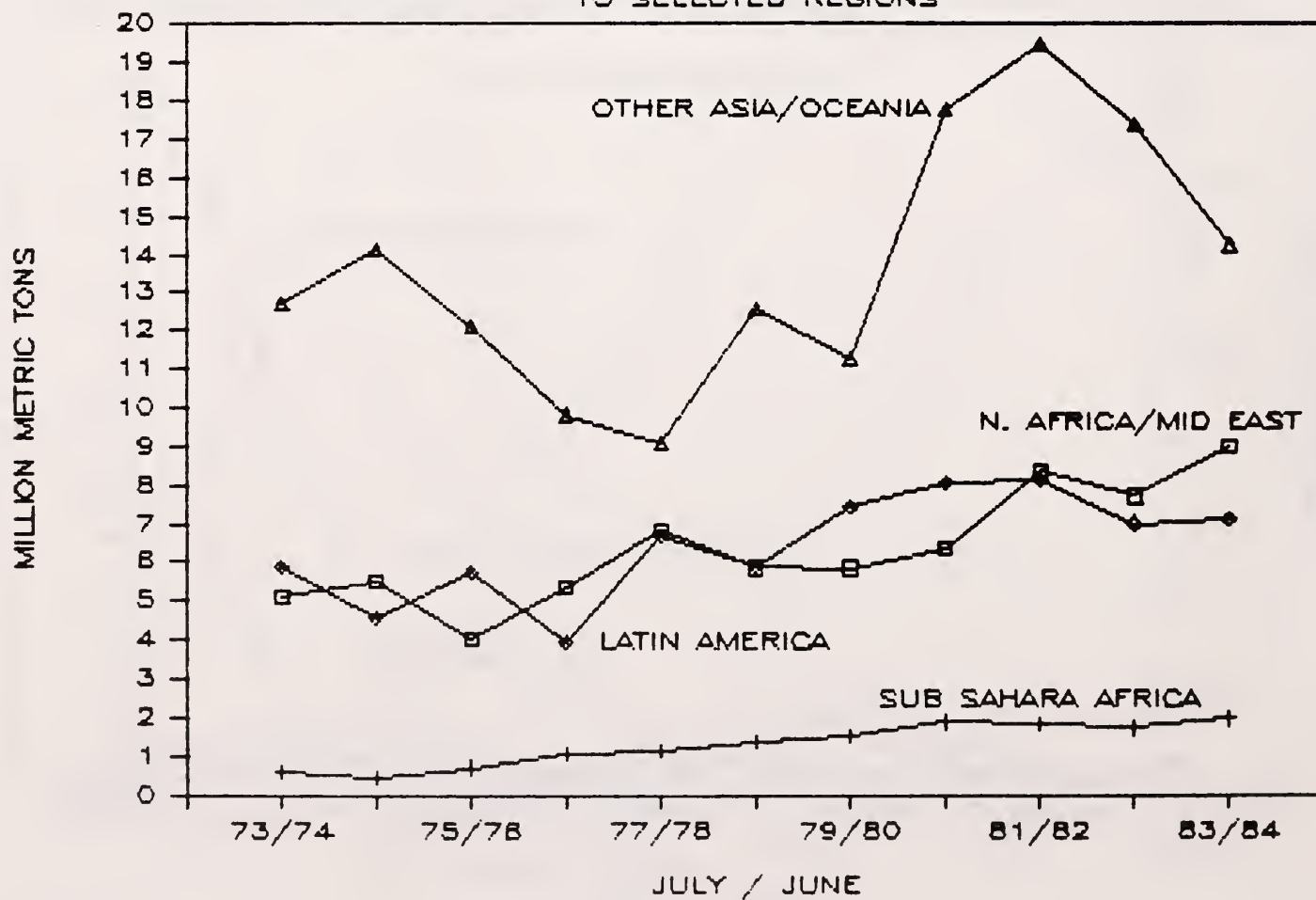
U.S. WHEAT EXPORTS

TO ALL DESTINATIONS

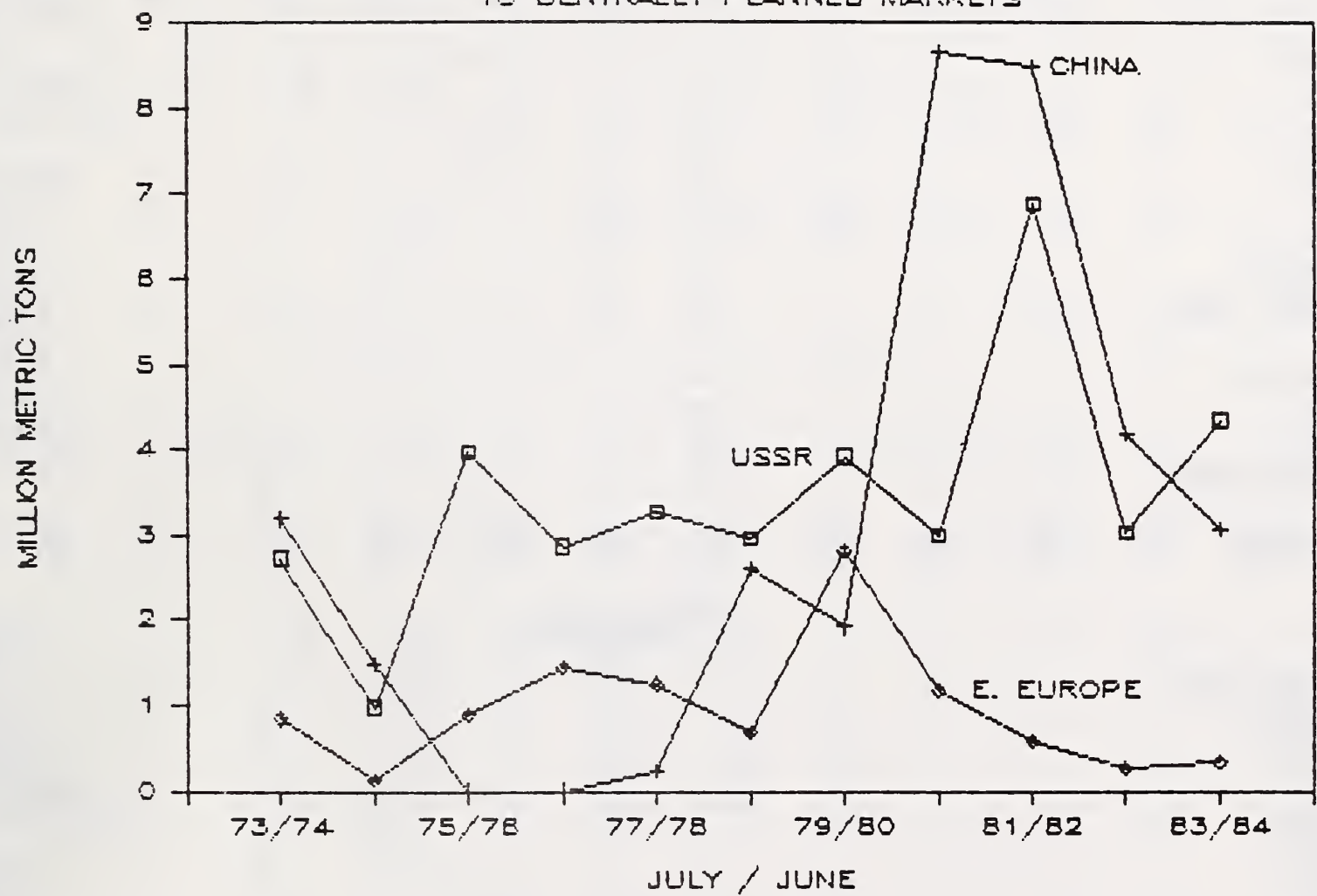


U.S. WHEAT EXPORTS

TO SELECTED REGIONS



U.S. WHEAT EXPORTS TO CENTRALLY PLANNED MARKETS



ARGENTINE WHEAT EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

DESTINATION	73/74	74/75	75/76	76/77	77/78	78/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83	83/84
	- - -	- - -	1000 MT - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1000 MT - - -	- - -	- - -
<u>EUROPE</u>											
BELGIUM/LUXEMBOURG	-	-	-	21	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
DENMARK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
FRANCE	8	-	3	-	-	12	11	-	-	-	-
WEST GERMANY	-	-	50	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GREECE	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ITALY	363	217	357	577	255	221	33	115	19	50	72
NETHERLANDS	8	-	58	22	35	23	-	-	-	-	1
UNITED KINGDOM	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EEC	393	217	468	677	294	256	44	116	19	52	73
FINLAND	-	-	-	-	-	32	5	-	-	-	-
MALTA	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORWAY	-	-	-	41	-	40	-	-	-	-	53
PORTUGAL	-	-	-	9	-	27	-	-	-	-	-
SPAIN	-	-	-	150	58	3	-	-	3	-	97
SWEDEN	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SWITZERLAND	-	-	-	31	10	-	2	-	-	-	-
OTHER W. EUROPE	0	0	1	245	68	102	7	0	3	0	150
EAST GERMANY	-	-	-	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
POLAND	-	-	-	629	-	-	-	-	-	-	206
ROMANIA	-	-	-	290	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EASTERN EUROPE	0	0	0	1049	0	0	0	0	0	0	206
TOTAL EUROPE	393	217	469	1971	362	358	51	116	22	52	429
<u>NORTH AMERICA</u>											
CUBA	-	-	-	49	35	-	-	-	-	-	246
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	-
EL SALVADOR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
GUATEMALA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
HAITI	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	25	64
HONDURAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	10
JAMAICA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
MEXICO	-	-	-	-	-	112	-	-	-	-	88
NICARAGUA	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	15	-	15	8
UNSPECIFIED	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
NORTH AMERICA	0	0	0	49	39	112	15	32	0	40	416
<u>SOUTH AMERICA</u>											
BOLIVIA	23	112	33	47	42	58	67	279	149	78	74
BRAZIL	109	84	571	1055	28	925	1508	-	307	-	772
CHILE	181	50	293	131	115	194	27	-	1	129	167
COLOMBIA	-	-	-	99	-	54	-	-	-	28	-
GUYANA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
PARAGUAY	71	20	18	51	72	88	70	104	96	84	66
PERU	-	-	165	141	263	299	233	8	-	176	340
URUGUAY	82	17	-	-	-	76	167	-	-	-	43
VENEZUELA	-	-	22	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
UNSPECIFIED	-	-	124	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
SOUTH AMERICA	466	283	1226	1623	520	1694	2072	392	554	497	1465

ARGENTINE WHEAT EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

DESTINATION	73/74	74/75	75/76	76/77	77/78	78/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83	83/84
	1000 MT								1000 MT		
				<u>ASIA</u>							
USSR	29	680	1155	139	1123	-	2021	2975	3104	4218	3614
CYPRUS	-	-	13	13	-	5	-	-	-	-	15
IRAN	-	-	-	-	-	1	88	-	-	504	1361
IRAQ	-	-	-	92	-	-	-	94	277	50	-
ISRAEL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97
JORDAN	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-
KUWAIT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	-	-	-
LEBANON	-	16	-	41	-	-	-	5	-	-	179
SAUDI ARABIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	-	92	11
SYRIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79
YEMEN, SANA	10	32	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
MIDDLE EAST	10	48	13	146	0	38	88	189	277	646	1742
BANGLADESH	73	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHINA	-	210	-	477	373	885	465	200	199	1956	1010
INDIA	-	260	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	649
INDONESIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	25
JAPAN	32	33	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-
PAKISTAN	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	16	-	-
SINGAPORE	-	-	-	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SRI LANKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
FAR EAST	105	521	0	529	373	895	465	228	215	1982	1715
TOTAL ASIA	144	1249	1168	814	1496	933	2574	3392	3596	6846	7071
				<u>AFRICA</u>							
ALGERIA	65	103	61	211	20	-	-	-	101	-	-
EGYPT	-	15	-	64	-	-	-	-	-	24	50
LIBYA	24	128	109	135	39	-	-	-	-	-	51
MOROCCO	-	90	-	385	31	39	-	-	-	-	-
TUNISIA	-	24	-	231	29	21	-	-	-	7	24
NORTH AFRICA	89	360	170	1026	119	60	0	0	101	31	125
ANGOLA	-	25	-	-	-	36	20	-	-	-	-
BENIN	-	-	-	26	7	14	6	-	-	-	-
KENYA	14	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOZAMBIQUE	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIGERIA	-	-	-	5	6	-	8	-	-	-	-
SENEGAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	8	-	-
SOUTH AFRICA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
ZAIRE	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
SUB SAHARA AFRICA	14	68	0	31	29	50	36	0	8	5	17
TOTAL AFRICA	103	428	170	1057	148	110	36	0	109	36	142
				<u>OCEANIA</u>							
FIJI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OCEANIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER UNSPECIFIED	0	1	78	70	105	100	0	0	0	0	69
ALL DESTINATIONS	1106	2178	3111	5584	2670	3307	4748	3932	4281	7471	9592

ARGENTINE WHEAT EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

DESTINATION	73/74	74/75	75/76	76/77	77/78	78/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83	83/84
	- - -	- - -	1000 MT	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1000 MT	- - -	- - -
	<u>SUMMARY</u>										
WESTERN EUROPE	393	217	469	922	362	358	51	116	22	52	223
EASTERN EUROPE	0	0	0	1049	0	0	0	0	0	0	206
W. AFRICA/MIDDLE EAST	99	408	183	1172	119	98	88	189	378	677	1867
SUB SAHARA AFRICA	14	68	0	31	29	50	36	0	8	5	17
LATIN AMERICA	466	283	1226	1672	559	1806	2087	424	554	537	1881
OTHER ASIA/OCEANIA	105	522	78	599	478	995	465	228	215	1982	1784
SELECTED CASH MARKETS	425	250	469	922	362	358	51	144	22	57	320
CEN. PLANNED MARKETS	29	890	1155	1714	1531	885	2486	3175	3303	6174	5076
ALL OTHER MARKETS	652	1038	1487	2948	777	2064	2211	613	956	1240	4196
ALL DESTINATIONS	1106	2178	3111	5584	2670	3307	4748	3932	4281	7471	9592

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

DESTINATION	73/74	74/75	75/76	76/77	77/78	78/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83	83/84
	- - -	- - -	1000 MT	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1000 MT	- - -	- - -
	<u>EUROPE</u>										
WEST GERMANY	-	-	-	-	66	-	-	-	-	-	-
ITALY	-	-	33	104	-	-	-	23	-	-	-
UNITED KINGDOM	-	-	73	30	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
EEC	0	0	106	134	66	0	1	23	0	0	0
SWITZERLAND	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER W. EUROPE	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EAST GERMANY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
POLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	-	-	-	-
ROMANIA	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YUGOSLAVIA	-	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EASTERN EUROPE	0	41	22	0	0	0	102	0	0	0	36
TOTAL EUROPE	0	41	128	144	66	0	103	23	0	0	36
	<u>NORTH AMERICA</u>										
BARBADOS	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CUBA	-	-	-	-	123	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORTH AMERICA	1	0	0	0	123	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<u>SOUTH AMERICA</u>										
CHILE	303	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-
PERU	88	120	-	71	78	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH AMERICA	391	217	0	71	78	0	0	0	0	32	0

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

DESTINATION	73/74	74/75	75/76	76/77	77/78	78/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83	83/84
	- - -	- - -	1000 MT	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1000 MT	- - -	- - -
				<u>ASIA</u>							
USSR	17	656	1328	368	255	136	2741	2465	2348	1004	1596
AFGHANISTAN	-	-	-	-	5	10	-	-	-	-	-
BAHRAIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	30	22	40
IRAN	-	424	108	-	-	-	718	701	510	848	1277
IRAQ	116	255	340	529	537	481	1187	575	816	403	937
KUWAIT	112	115	107	130	179	180	161	199	255	220	201
LEBANON	37	88	49	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-
OMAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	72	98	68
QATAR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	25	41	14
SAUDI ARABIA	102	67	88	64	130	107	168	168	109	218	86
SYRIA	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	71	107	119	162	92	79	115	104	148	169	157
YEMEN, SANA	16	38	173	284	250	88	394	255	330	183	201
YEMEN, ADEN	-	-	19	56	95	47	92	110	100	103	88
UNSPECIFIED	14	-	-	-	97	113	114	-	-	-	32
MIDDLE EAST	480	1094	1003	1225	1385	1126	2949	2216	2395	2305	3126
BANGLADESH	277	299	83	109	147	52	448	109	123	49	524
BURMA	6	9	10	5	5	10	6	7	5	9	-
CAMBODIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	15	-	-	-
CHINA	1239	1244	1126	750	4603	1382	3575	1397	1413	1170	1758
HONG KONG	24	12	13	4	19	-	-	1	1	2	-
INDIA	693	261	288	1160	-	40	-	21	773	-	-
INDONESIA	135	598	316	543	569	518	772	551	558	368	489
JAPAN	472	963	1052	1076	1158	1161	1068	914	943	934	1004
NORTH KOREA	105	64	171	291	76	149	226	85	42	-	20
SOUTH KOREA	2	-	-	21	21	-	-	-	25	-	413
MALAYSIA	291	289	323	393	377	406	371	403	407	329	459
PAKISTAN	23	539	121	16	230	245	318	34	60	-	25
PHILIPPINES	16	18	10	11	14	16	13	19	13	11	14
SINGAPORE	148	171	129	207	219	168	365	185	102	62	60
SRI LANKA	109	222	196	143	116	99	64	171	152	32	55
TAIWAN	26	75	78	55	83	-	-	-	-	-	-
THAILAND	47	13	28	29	20	67	47	74	47	43	48
VIETNAM	-	-	325	376	107	121	132	157	12	-	-
UNSPECIFIED		3	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
FAR EAST	3613	4780	4269	5189	7768	4434	7419	4143	4676	3009	4869
TOTAL ASIA	4110	6530	6600	6782	9408	5696	13109	8824	9419	6318	9591
				<u>AFRICA</u>							
EGYPT	736	848	1025	1034	1246	1253	1689	1846	1587	1819	1703
SUDAN	-	5	-	-	5	-	17	19	19	-	-
NORTH AFRICA	736	853	1025	1034	1251	1253	1706	1865	1606	1819	1703

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

DESTINATION	73/74	74/75	75/76	76/77	77/78	78/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83	83/84
	- - -	- - -	1000 MT	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1000 MT	- - -	- - -
ETHIOPIA	2	2	-	83	-	38	111	37	25	-	1
GAMBIA	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
GHANA	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-	-
GUINEA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
KENYA	-	-	-	7	5	6	20	21	23	19	-
LESOTHO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
MADAGASCAR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3
MALI	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAURITANIA	-	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAURITIUS	22	19	27	30	25	22	20	25	29	22	-
MOZAMBIQUE	-	14	19	4	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
SENEGAL	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOMALIA	-	9	-	-	9	-	-	5	5	12	1
SOUTH AFRICA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87
TANZANIA	29	42	15	6	6	-	12	26	29	-	24
TOGO	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UGANDA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	10	-	-
ZAMBIA	57	74	63	97	54	74	88	59	58	23	29
ZIMBABWE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	26	9
UNSPECIFIED	1	1	1	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
SUB SAHARA AFRICA	111	169	125	227	114	142	258	183	179	120	199
TOTAL AFRICA	847	1022	1150	1261	1365	1395	1964	2048	1785	1939	1902
<u>OCEANIA</u>											
FIJI	48	46	48	44	48	46	59	52	52	59	58
NEW ZEALAND	65	142	96	-	-	32	53	59	55	86	107
TONGA	4	3	3	4	1	2	1	-	2	1	-
WESTERN SAMOA	4	5	4	5	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
UNSPECIFIED	39	42	40	44	54	74	74	82	86	94	1
OCEANIA	160	238	191	97	104	155	188	193	195	240	166
OTHER UNSPECIFIED	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	6	1	0
ALL DESTINATIONS	5509	8049	8072	8357	11144	7246	15364	11088	11405	8530	11695
<u>SUMMARY</u>											
WESTERN EUROPE	0	0	106	144	66	0	1	23	0	0	0
EASTERN EUROPE	0	41	22	0	0	0	102	0	0	0	36
N. AFRICA/MIDDLE EAST	1216	1947	2028	2259	2636	2379	4655	4081	4001	4124	4829
SUB SAHARA AFRICA	111	169	125	227	114	142	258	183	179	120	199
LATIN AMERICA	392	217	0	71	201	0	0	0	0	32	0
OTHER ASIA/OCEANIA	3773	5019	4463	5288	7872	4589	7607	4336	4877	3250	5035
SELECTED CASH MARKETS	539	1105	1254	1241	1245	1193	1122	996	1023	1020	1611
CEN. PLANNED MARKETS	1361	2005	2972	1785	5164	1788	6776	4104	3815	2174	3410
ALL OTHER MARKETS	3609	4939	3846	5331	4735	4265	7466	5988	6567	5336	6674
ALL DESTINATIONS	5509	8049	8072	8357	11144	7246	15364	11088	11405	8530	11695

CANADIAN WHEAT EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

DESTINATION	73/74	74/75	75/76	76/77	77/78	78/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83	83/84
	- - -	- - -	1000 MT	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1000 MT	- - -	- - -
<u>EUROPE</u>											
BELGIUM/LUXEMBOURG	32	63	11	41	20	30	12	-	13	27	-
DENMARK	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
FRANCE	29	53	27	32	72	71	4	12	67	118	88
WEST GERMANY	353	85	103	329	65	23	2	1	18	1	11
GREECE	4	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
IRELAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
ITALY	665	577	684	499	944	509	605	855	460	679	855
NETHERLANDS	52	114	72	250	240	89	64	28	51	17	75
UNITED KINGDOM	1202	1607	1216	1262	1599	1331	1451	1345	1403	1068	967
EEC	2337	2500	2114	2414	2941	2054	2139	2242	2013	1910	1996
AUSTRIA	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
FINLAND	-	-	-	-	6	83	14	6	-	29	-
ICELAND	-	1	2	2	4	2	3	4	3	2	-
MALTA	11	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORWAY	65	83	112	118	68	66	185	10	57	70	137
PORTUGAL	17	17	-	1	57	39	57	17	-	-	-
SPAIN	-	-	-	21	8	71	2	26	25	-	-
SWEDEN	-	5	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	2	-
SWITZERLAND	164	94	60	103	130	48	102	47	58	151	59
UNSPECIFIED	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER W. EUROPE	261	223	174	245	277	313	364	110	144	254	196
ALBANIA	115	43	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	-	-	-	68	-	-	6	-	14	5	5
EAST GERMANY	-	-	-	292	32	-	26	79	-	256	113
POLAND	109	74	350	805	702	555	1518	1165	1511	775	75
ROMANIA	-	-	475	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YUGOSLAVIA	60	-	-	91	127	-	87	-	-	-	-
EASTERN EUROPE	284	117	848	1340	861	555	1637	1244	1525	1036	193
TOTAL EUROPE	2882	2840	3136	3999	4079	2922	4140	3596	3682	3200	2385
<u>NORTH AMERICA</u>											
BAHAMAS	5	5	6	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	-
BARBADOS	9	7	7	6	5	9	7	3	8	4	2
BELIZE	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
BERMUDA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
COSTA RICA	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CUBA	622	748	831	814	900	1000	1300	965	1135	1081	788
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	4	-	-	-
EL SALVADOR	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	-	-	-	2
HAITI	61	25	36	57	73	43	43	59	21	1	-
HONDURAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
JAMAICA	6	6	11	25	33	60	62	56	37	25	23
LEEWARD & WINDWARD	18	20	19	14	10	3	-	-	-	-	-
MEXICO	40	-	-	-	91	21	60	38	154	103	363
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
NICARAGUA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	18	2	48
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	23	5	12	90	65	88	16	3	3	3	-
UNITED STATES	80	10	24	36	-	1	-	6	8	36	34
UNSPECIFIED	4	5	5	3	16	22	9	6	7	4	-
NORTH AMERICA	875	833	952	1050	1202	1251	1585	1153	1396	1270	1260

CANADIAN WHEAT EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

DESTINATION	73/74	74/75	75/76	76/77	77/78	78/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83	83/84
	- - -	- - -	1000 MT	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1000 MT	- - -	- - -
<u>SOUTH AMERICA</u>											
BOLIVIA	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	13
BRAZIL	799	987	523	975	866	1062	1034	1426	1204	1481	1433
CHILE	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	24	-	-
COLOMBIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	1	-
ECUADOR	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
GUYANA	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERU	150	117	64	94	54	148	48	-	8	-	-
VENEZUELA	6	52	3	43	-	15	4	-	-	15	22
SOUTH AMERICA	956	1157	590	1112	995	1228	1086	1432	1239	1497	1468
<u>ASIA</u>											
USSR	1596	313	3151	1183	1688	1892	1806	4464	4779	6953	5761
AFGHANISTAN	-	-	3	7	34	13	22	-	-	-	-
CYPRUS	1	-	-	13	10	2	-	5	4	4	32
IRAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	106	163	73	63	951
IRAQ	1	183	133	200	245	3	488	467	230	310	632
ISRAEL	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	18
JORDAN	-	-	1	2	12	21	7	8	19	12	-
KUWAIT	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LEBANON	173	180	116	-	114	167	107	79	157	162	-
SAUDI ARABIA	16	15	10	1	-	5	7	-	-	26	-
SYRIA	70	-	-	24	352	-	20	-	-	211	215
TURKEY	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	-	10	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
YEMEN, SANA	-	-	30	4	14	2	-	3	-	-	24
YEMEN, ADEN	19	2	2	4	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
MIDDLE EAST	374	391	299	256	782	214	757	731	483	788	1898
BANGLADESH	341	332	152	90	297	365	396	136	179	428	451
BURMA	9	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHINA	1367	2366	1204	1929	3321	3181	2621	2911	2991	4242	3737
HONG KONG	31	12	16	29	38	42	42	18	9	10	13
INDIA	354	506	470	148	-	-	-	40	69	54	513
INDONESIA	75	78	21	151	3	-	24	-	32	156	-
JAPAN	1692	1187	1601	1321	1352	1236	1300	1463	1335	1357	1403
NORTH KOREA	99	47	-	36	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
SOUTH KOREA	-	-	19	55	48	31	6	17	-	53	7
MALAYSIA	16	-	-	7	3	20	-	19	-	5	-
NEPAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	1	-	-	-
PAKISTAN	349	29	215	58	89	150	34	-	60	29	58
PHILIPPINES	93	159	8	363	1	-	27	-	-	-	-
SINGAPORE	1	-	-	-	23	4	4	-	-	-	-
SRI LANKA	16	2	26	77	27	46	11	-	21	-	124
TAIWAN	-	-	-	22	-	-	54	-	28	57	84
THAILAND	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-
VIETNAM	-	-	13	30	216	52	42	-	-	-	-
UNSPECIFIED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	144	-
FAR EAST	4445	4724	3746	4317	5419	5128	4577	4608	4725	6535	6390
TOTAL ASIA	6415	5428	7196	5756	7889	7234	7140	9803	9987	14276	14049

CANADIAN WHEAT EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

DESTINATION	73/74	74/75	75/76	76/77	77/78	78/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83	83/84
	- - -	- - -	1000 MT	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1000 MT	- - -	- - -
<u>AFRICA</u>											
ALGERIA	390	613	83	423	543	346	499	750	587	483	756
EGYPT	-	-	-	211	540	154	37	12	352	22	585
LIBYA	-	-	-	14	-	-	14	65	258	154	112
MOROCCO	1	17	73	24	317	20	215	12	15	-	-
SUDAN	16	-	-	2	2	-	-	4	20	23	-
TUNISIA	16	11	-	47	41	73	49	23	10	-	-
NORTH AFRICA	423	641	156	721	1443	593	814	866	1242	682	1453
ANGOLA	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BENIN	1	1	-	-	3	-	4	1	-	-	-
CHAD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
ETHIOPIA	4	26	5	-	86	15	31	87	58	92	49
GAMBIA	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
GHANA	62	50	68	96	111	101	98	25	45	-	88
GUINEA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
GUINEA-BISSAU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
IVORY COAST	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	2
KENYA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-
LIBERIA	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	5	-
MALI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
MAURITANIA	6	4	-	5	8	10	-	2	-	4	11
MOZAMBIQUE	-	-	-	32	11	11	-	5	16	25	14
NIGER	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	2	4	-
NIGERIA	27	28	-	23	2	20	28	-	1	-	66
RWANDA	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	5	-
SENEGAL	4	3	-	5	10	2	6	8	9	13	10
SIERRA LEONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
SOMALIA	4	1	6	11	12	5	-	5	19	3	-
TANZANIA	-	42	21	24	35	25	14	10	13	-	26
TOGO	2	2	-	5	9	3	8	-	-	18	11
UGANDA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
UPPER VOLTA	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	7	7	-
ZAIRE	-	-	1	-	-	8	-	-	4	-	-
ZAMBIA	45	74	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-
ZIMBABWE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	17
UNSPECIFIED	17	31	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB SAHARA AFRICA	176	263	105	206	291	203	192	166	199	193	311
TOTAL AFRICA	599	904	261	927	1734	796	1006	1032	1441	875	1764
<u>OCEANIA</u>											
FIJI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OCEANIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER UNSPECIFIED	10	6	1	60	0	40	1	0	6	2	0
ALL DESTINATIONS	11737	11168	12136	12904	15899	13471	14958	17016	17751	21120	20926

CANADIAN WHEAT EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

DESTINATION	73/74	74/75	75/76	76/77	77/78	78/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83	83/84
	- - -	- - -	1000 MT	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1000 MT	- - -	- - -
	<u>SUMMARY</u>										
WESTERN EUROPE	2598	2723	2288	2659	3218	2367	2503	2352	2157	2164	2192
EASTERN EUROPE	284	117	848	1340	861	555	1637	1244	1525	1036	193
N. AFRICA/MIDDLE EAST	797	1032	455	977	2225	807	1571	1597	1725	1470	3351
SUB SAHARA AFRICA	176	263	105	206	291	203	192	166	199	193	311
LATIN AMERICA	1751	1980	1518	2126	2197	2478	2671	2579	2627	2731	2694
OTHER ASIA/OCEANIA	4455	4730	3747	4377	5419	5168	4578	4608	4731	6537	6390
SELECTED CASH MARKETS	4370	3921	3932	4071	4619	3635	3809	3838	3500	3610	3654
CEN. PLANNED MARKETS	3968	3591	6047	5332	6986	6680	7406	9586	10430	13312	10479
ALL OTHER MARKETS	3399	3656	2157	3501	4294	3156	3743	3592	3821	4198	6793
ALL DESTINATIONS	11737	11168	12136	12904	15899	13471	14958	17016	17751	21120	20926

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY WHEAT EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

DESTINATION	73/74	74/75	75/76	76/77	77/78	78/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83	83/84
	- - -	- - -	1000 MT	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1000 MT	- - -	- - -
	<u>EUROPE</u>										
BELGIUM/LUXEMBOURG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AUSTRIA	-	1	3	5	6	3	-	1	1	-	-
FINLAND	-	-	-	-	-	36	45	171	113	17	-
ICELAND	3	2	3	3	4	4	3	2	3	4	1
MALTA	13	7	11	9	1	5	8	16	31	15	10
NORWAY	11	-	1	-	-	20	29	107	158	27	9
PORTUGAL	106	118	101	8	3	239	101	11	2	-	-
SPAIN	21	26	21	4	-	-	-	42	19	28	92
SWEDEN	3	-	1	3	1	3	7	27	11	3	2
SWITZERLAND	68	160	117	68	5	128	118	210	163	80	244
UNSPECIFIED	3	3	5	6	7	5	8	9	10	8	-
OTHER W. EUROPE	228	317	263	106	27	443	319	596	511	182	358
BULGARIA	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	11	1	-	1	-	-	200	-	123	25	-
EAST GERMANY	-	-	-	-	-	9	97	229	236	-	591
POLAND	34	-	138	167	-	528	1143	1563	1659	1683	809
ROMANIA	-	24	247	50	6	-	-	316	947	5	17
YUGOSLAVIA	-	-	82	3	-	2	1	-	193	25	1
EASTERN EUROPE	45	25	490	221	6	539	1441	2108	3158	1742	1418
TOTAL EUROPE	273	342	753	327	33	982	1760	2704	3669	1924	1776

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY WHEAT EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

DESTINATION	73/74	74/75	75/76	76/77	77/78	78/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83	83/84
	- - -	- - -	1000 MT	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1000 MT	- - -	- - -
<u>NORTH AMERICA</u>											
BARBADOS	4	8	3	5	7	7	5	-	-	3	-
BELIZE	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	6
CANADA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
COSTA RICA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
CUBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	178	301	314	160
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
GUADALOUPE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	55	40	46
HAITI	-	-	14	-	6	4	1	5	8	8	-
HONDURAS	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	6	12	4	-
JAMAICA	80	55	65	56	37	60	41	66	62	81	34
MARTINIQUE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
NICARAGUA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	16	17	27
PANAMA	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	46	-
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	5	-	1	1	1	1	3	2	4	2	-
UNITED STATES	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	4	7	6	55
UNSPECIFIED	68	22	35	61	60	63	78	13	12	4	-
NORTH AMERICA	157	88	120	123	112	144	130	333	485	544	332
<u>SOUTH AMERICA</u>											
ARGENTINA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
BOLIVIA	24	15	-	5	3	38	2	-	-	19	14
BRAZIL	-	-	40	19	-	277	26	-	117	162	-
CHILE	24	-	12	8	13	29	32	36	31	10	30
GUYANA	2	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	-
PERU	30	19	7	3	8	-	5	5	29	2	8
SURINAM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
URUGUAY	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNSPECIFIED	4	1	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	-
SOUTH AMERICA	94	42	63	40	30	348	68	44	180	204	52
<u>ASIA</u>											
USSR	1	0	3	0	0	5	685	717	1727	3396	4072
AFGHANISTAN	10	15	7	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
CYPRUS	10	15	9	11	10	2	2	11	-	29	14
IRAN	-	57	13	43	-	4	52	335	66	-	25
IRAQ	-	1	-	-	17	-	30	40	181	205	198
ISRAEL	25	16	27	34	11	24	28	38	34	12	-
JORDAN	50	55	106	52	76	32	79	52	155	14	9
KUWAIT	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	7
LEBANON	79	55	67	67	27	45	58	119	78	66	64
OMAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
QATAR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
SAUDI ARABIA	76	157	187	122	283	228	658	80	76	114	56
SYRIA	128	123	131	292	175	335	455	276	167	379	239
TURKEY	50	285	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	-	16	-	14	11	6	1	-	-	1	-
YEMEN, SANA	95	49	91	83	84	107	86	123	142	182	189
YEMEN, ADEN	38	15	23	23	31	38	36	70	55	52	28
UNSPECIFIED	10	-	12	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
MIDDLE EAST	571	859	690	744	725	848	1485	1144	962	1055	829

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY WHEAT EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

DESTINATION	73/74	74/75	75/76	76/77	77/78	78/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83	83/84
	- - -	- - -	1000 MT	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1000 MT	- - -	- - -
BANGLADESH	245	632	232	230	241	197	145	191	301	368	112
BURMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
CAMBODIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
CHINA	26	180	-	-	-	-	90	607	116	1410	127
HONG KONG	1	1	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
INDIA	2	751	925	98	115	-	-	-	-	-	7
INDONESIA	75	55	47	-	32	15	7	7	12	182	5
JAPAN	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	8
NORTH KOREA	550	114	-	-	-	-	-	281	356	232	33
SOUTH KOREA	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
MALAYSIA	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-
NEPAL	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	16	1	-
PAKISTAN	61	277	142	32	53	73	97	87	112	130	52
PHILIPPINES	13	15	7	11	12	6	8	3	8	1	-
SINGAPORE	2	-	3	1	-	-	3	-	-	9	-
SRI LANKA	403	310	398	241	408	327	550	101	40	115	81
THAILAND	1	-	-	1	10	-	-	-	-	1	-
VIETNAM	-	-	11	68	226	169	269	206	204	54	36
UNSPECIFIED	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-
FAR EAST	1394	2337	1770	683	1101	789	1175	1487	1166	2535	513
TOTAL ASIA	1966	3196	2463	1427	1826	1642	3345	3348	3855	6986	5414
					<u>AFRICA</u>						
ALGERIA	91	363	531	81	174	134	564	329	725	678	1397
EGYPT	1230	1601	1482	686	754	1513	1619	2362	1050	1063	2062
LIBYA	224	265	329	210	152	151	286	311	271	298	250
MOROCCO	285	373	874	105	3	897	1015	1363	1167	312	429
SUDAN	32	26	36	7	1	19	23	8	131	32	108
TUNISIA	149	82	256	77	27	205	208	279	417	297	277
NORTH AFRICA	2011	2710	3508	1166	1111	2919	3715	4652	3761	2680	4523

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY WHEAT EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

DESTINATION	73/74	74/75	75/76	76/77	77/78	78/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83	83/84
	- - -	- - -	1000 MT	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1000 MT	- - -	- - -
ANGOLA	13	67	26	11	37	27	42	199	105	166	149
BENIN	3	10	21	6	21	19	17	39	58	31	36
BURUNDI	2	5	6	4	13	10	14	15	14	10	-
CAMEROON	79	69	64	80	102	109	112	133	161	147	168
CAPE VERDE ISLAND	-	5	-	-	-	4	9	4	18	10	-
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP	9	5	6	7	12	16	10	15	16	7	-
CHAD	14	10	-	2	18	6	6	1	16	16	20
CONGO	21	41	34	52	49	63	57	54	62	98	93
DJIBOUTI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	13	13	-
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	-
ETHIOPIA	30	20	23	12	44	108	88	38	178	169	75
GABON	13	27	19	24	28	21	22	23	31	30	32
GAMBIA	3	2	4	4	7	11	9	13	10	14	-
GHANA	-	2	2	3	22	24	3	-	3	11	-
GUINEA	1	2	7	4	22	9	26	22	37	54	21
GUINEA-BISSAU	2	1	1	3	8	1	4	7	10	3	-
IVORY COAST	99	73	99	140	156	163	164	196	207	178	231
KENYA	-	-	5	-	3	1	6	13	84	40	32
LESOTHO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	6	-
LIBERIA	-	1	1	1	4	-	2	-	5	10	-
MADAGASCAR	60	44	49	24	70	73	81	73	56	32	26
MALAWI	4	-	8	5	1	3	1	-	14	11	-
MALI	13	3	2	12	24	15	29	38	44	30	5
MAURITANIA	40	40	35	43	61	47	43	69	75	79	80
MAURITIUS	47	56	55	47	43	44	49	46	49	52	41
MOZAMBIQUE	2	6	32	33	49	75	35	69	98	77	51
NIGER	22	3	25	10	22	13	34	14	51	33	10
NIGERIA	5	4	25	11	147	112	81	79	182	18	22
RWANDA	1	7	15	7	10	3	7	11	8	5	-
SENEGAL	111	95	108	120	119	100	93	113	101	126	104
SIERRA LEONE	2	4	5	6	5	7	30	27	17	31	14
SOMALIA	21	36	4	38	39	78	35	52	90	47	6
SOUTH AFRICA	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-
TANZANIA	33	12	51	5	22	31	12	32	54	28	15
TOGO	6	3	3	6	10	2	2	8	8	8	-
UGANDA	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	2	2	-
UPPER VOLTA	25	10	19	23	40	32	33	31	26	21	24
ZAIRE	63	13	-	8	1	14	6	13	17	59	49
ZAMBIA	3	-	13	-	6	-	-	1	30	2	-
ZIMBABWE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
UNSPECIFIED	39	23	19	46	39	45	45	23	30	35	145
SUB SAHARA AFRICA	786	699	788	797	1254	1286	1215	1491	1994	1716	1449
TOTAL AFRICA	2797	3409	4296	1963	2365	4205	4930	6143	5755	4396	5972
<u>OCEANIA</u>											
NEW ZEALAND	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNSPECIFIED	22	28	32	27	26	21	18	16	18	17	-
OCEANIA	23	28	32	27	26	21	18	16	18	17	0
OTHER UNSPECIFIED	157	17	2	5	87	7	19	95	28	14	135
ALL DESTINATIONS	5467	7122	7729	3912	4479	7349	10270	12683	13990	14085	13681

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY WHEAT EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

DESTINATION	73/74	74/75	75/76	76/77	77/78	78/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83	83/84
	- - -	- - -	1000 MT	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1000 MT	- - -	- - -
					<u>SUMMARY</u>						
WESTERN EUROPE	228	317	263	106	27	443	319	596	511	182	358
EASTERN EUROPE	45	25	490	221	6	539	1441	2108	3158	1742	1418
N. AFRICA/MIDDLE EAST	2582	3569	4198	1910	1836	3767	5200	5796	4723	3735	5352
SUB SAHARA AFRICA	786	699	788	797	1254	1286	1215	1491	1994	1716	1449
LATIN AMERICA	251	130	181	163	142	490	198	373	658	742	325
OTHER ASIA/OCEANIA	1574	2382	1804	715	1214	817	1212	1598	1212	2566	648
SELECTED CASH MARKETS	260	333	298	140	38	469	349	638	553	213	477
CEN. PLANNED MARKETS	622	319	504	289	232	713	2485	4097	5862	7148	5846
ALL OTHER MARKETS	4585	6470	6927	3483	4209	6167	7436	7948	7575	6724	7358
ALL DESTINATIONS	5467	7122	7729	3912	4479	7349	10270	12683	13990	14085	13681

UNITED STATES WHEAT EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

DESTINATION	73/74	74/75	75/76	76/77	77/78	78/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83	83/84
	- - -	- - -	1000 MT	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1000 MT	- - -	- - -
					<u>EUROPE</u>						
BELGIUM/LUXEMBOURG	174	154	126	22	59	32	87	194	201	129	87
DENMARK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1
FRANCE	128	230	117	32	176	207	280	169	184	194	64
WEST GERMANY	221	206	1217	138	198	217	87	83	89	14	13
GREECE	205	-	-	-	-	15	-	10	48	-	-
IRELAND	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ITALY	474	436	510	320	757	512	653	921	1072	461	446
NETHERLANDS	867	847	1342	650	884	1076	937	1027	973	562	395
UNITED KINGDOM	609	285	419	151	185	160	244	35	140	52	15
EEC	2678	2158	3745	1313	2259	2219	2288	2439	2709	1412	1021
AUSTRIA	4	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
FINLAND	5	-	-	5	-	58	276	41	212	59	7
ICELAND	16	7	6	6	3	3	2	2	1	1	3
MALTA	22	-	29	34	33	11	16	26	26	15	26
NORWAY	101	4	54	-	99	66	100	239	160	18	49
PORTUGAL	206	318	174	395	553	565	692	702	676	530	727
SPAIN	21	31	31	-	59	140	240	155	99	41	-
SWEDEN	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
SWITZERLAND	112	66	79	137	184	68	99	88	99	120	54
UNSPECIFIED	-	-	6	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER W. EUROPE	488	431	379	580	986	911	1425	1250	1270	784	669

UNITED STATES WHEAT EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

DESTINATION	73/74	74/75	75/76	76/77	77/78	78/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83	83/84
	- - -	- - -	1000 MT	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1000 MT	- - -	- - -
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	-	-	-	143	-	5	515	-	-	-	-
EAST GERMANY	-	-	66	452	288	92	329	186	107	51	-
POLAND	509	52	717	526	775	596	870	235	136	89	98
ROMANIA	-	-	112	340	198	-	307	312	32	-	-
YUGOSLAVIA	342	72	-	-	-	-	795	455	302	122	233
EASTERN EUROPE	851	124	895	1461	1261	693	2816	1188	577	262	331
TOTAL EUROPE	4017	2713	5019	3354	4506	3823	6529	4880	4559	2458	2221
NORTH AMERICA											
BAHAMAS	9	-	-	10	1	1	2	1	-	1	2
BARBADOS	-	-	-	1	1	1	4	37	19	13	15
BELIZE	10	-	-	8	-	10	7	-	-	7	5
BERMUDA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-
CANADA	1	1	3	21	9	11	85	116	58	-	7
COSTA RICA	56	57	91	88	88	106	94	102	97	126	98
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	107	102	152	138	158	129	189	155	146	184	225
EL SALVADOR	65	61	79	107	135	82	98	108	113	159	119
GUATEMALA	50	79	79	84	98	79	101	116	102	129	125
HAITI	33	59	62	74	23	55	93	131	133	103	117
HONDURAS	44	-	40	49	70	62	71	74	65	98	107
JAMAICA	98	87	73	58	90	55	36	36	51	79	104
LEEWARD & WINDWARD	9	-	-	3	3	11	14	-	-	25	30
MARTINIQUE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
MEXICO	704	832	1	12	586	924	985	1171	745	22	-
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	12	-	-	12	14	14	17	12	16	17	19
NICARAGUA	40	-	45	53	53	30	39	19	3	-	-
PANAMA	35	-	48	59	58	49	62	64	56	106	80
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	68	93	98	25	40	19	83	104	98	101	111
UNSPECIFIED	1	179	35	22	13	7	3	20	36	1	2
NORTH AMERICA	1342	1550	806	824	1440	1645	1983	2266	1738	1196	1166
SOUTH AMERICA											
ARGENTINA	493	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BOLIVIA	90	63	24	128	140	165	154	71	13	231	183
BRAZIL	1559	596	2584	657	2488	1474	2149	2429	2961	2235	2141
CHILE	600	516	444	656	561	725	850	1061	903	952	913
COLOMBIA	472	333	351	324	570	400	649	327	520	510	622
ECUADOR	151	129	247	264	262	252	289	308	310	320	363
GUYANA	52	53	52	48	54	54	43	46	33	-	-
PARAGUAY	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERU	490	628	541	432	391	308	661	839	888	765	744
SURINAM	19	15	18	15	16	19	19	16	24	6	24
URUGUAY	-	-	-	-	-	99	-	-	-	-	21
VENEZUELA	607	655	641	597	757	732	732	797	818	786	926
SOUTH AMERICA	4534	2988	4902	3121	5239	4228	5546	5894	6470	5805	5937

UNITED STATES WHEAT EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

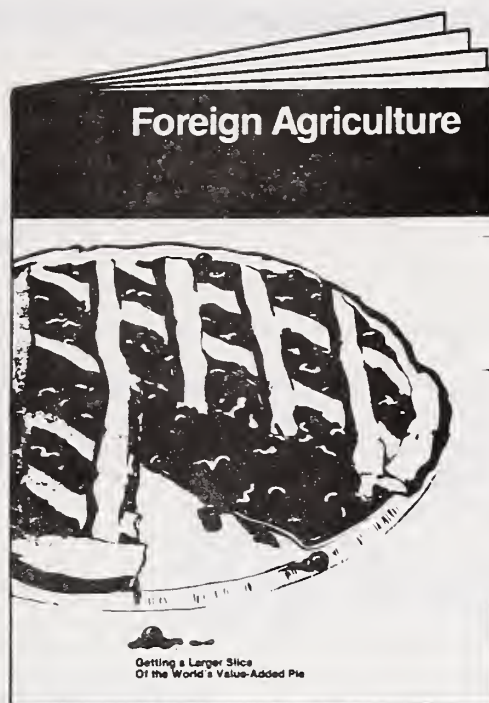
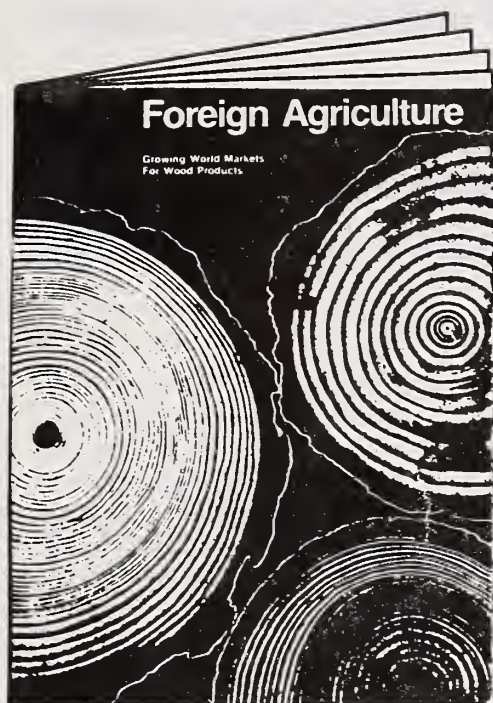
DESTINATION	73/74	74/75	75/76	76/77	77/78	78/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83	83/84
	- - -	- - -	1000 MT	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1000 MT	- - -	- - -
					ASIA						
USSR	2725	978	3966	2869	3274	2967	3920	3000	6876	3036	4342
AFGHANISTAN	-	-	1	-	48	8	19	-	-	-	-
CYPRUS	57	1	3	-	13	4	27	9	52	37	15
IRAN	584	1735	150	1207	1100	977	223	405	728	-	-
IRAQ	459	-	107	58	532	488	472	138	49	925	1167
ISRAEL	449	337	469	489	422	532	523	459	430	505	407
JORDAN	71	95	114	152	174	93	54	135	102	286	386
KUWAIT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	142	26	26	24
LEBANON	148	95	71	22	117	81	150	219	127	2	82
OMAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	4	-
QATAR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
SAUDI ARABIA	154	287	307	262	363	341	540	470	498	396	239
SYRIA	-	91	67	26	-	9	48	28	-	51	2
TURKEY	329	675	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	-	533
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	7	-	-	5	6	7	5	2	1	1	1
YEMEN, SANA	48	-	-	2	1	170	1	1	3	84	242
YEMEN, ADEN	23	-	-	-	-	17	2	-	-	-	-
UNSPECIFIED	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-
MIDDLE EAST	2329	3316	1289	2223	2777	2727	2064	2016	2806	2317	3100
BANGLADESH	730	790	533	376	491	552	1178	210	560	718	585
CAMBODIA	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
CHINA	3190	1496	-	-	225	2610	1929	8662	8504	4186	3072
HONG KONG	78	74	84	103	96	102	88	112	111	100	114
INDIA	1620	4300	4178	2053	405	271	222	323	1782	4288	1290
INDONESIA	315	98	537	390	417	705	715	737	927	801	1108
JAPAN	3067	3079	3344	3280	3180	3187	3204	3525	3358	3294	3400
SOUTH KOREA	1588	1733	1476	1984	1717	1671	1791	2055	1881	1750	1907
LAOS	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MALAYSIA	16	-	-	17	59	62	41	79	132	116	119
NEPAL	-	-	-	1	3	9	4	9	8	12	4
PAKISTAN	544	885	678	244	637	1516	161	117	167	259	309
PHILIPPINES	385	323	564	404	769	744	821	855	860	869	702
SINGAPORE	78	-	48	48	67	99	34	113	32	9	26
SRI LANKA	94	109	27	316	250	156	129	231	427	275	275
TAIWAN	849	367	497	470	564	680	724	610	611	600	587
THAILAND	26	-	-	58	61	68	90	116	101	83	106
VIETNAM	119	43	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
UNSPECIFIED	-	555	127	2	6	5	5	3	2	5	2
FAR EAST	12728	13852	12093	9746	8947	12437	11141	17767	19463	17365	13606

UNITED STATES WHEAT EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

DESTINATION	73/74	74/75	75/76	76/77	77/78	78/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83	83/84
	- - -	- - -	1000 MT	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1000 MT	- - -	- - -
<u>AFRICA</u>											
ALGERIA	1046	717	849	356	721	487	679	504	816	610	431
EGYPT	798	750	1225	2059	1902	1967	1808	2531	3020	3120	2749
LIBYA	15	-	-	-	39	-	-	11	-	-	32
MOROCCO	599	456	439	370	939	224	476	695	1109	1067	1868
SUDAN	174	88	138	220	153	274	265	361	379	371	357
TUNISIA	138	177	85	136	301	170	538	221	239	235	453
NORTH AFRICA	2770	2188	2736	3141	4055	3122	3766	4323	5563	5403	5890
ANGOLA	-	-	32	37	64	-	21	-	-	-	-
BENIN	7	-	-	8	9	-	3	-	-	14	-
BURUNDI	1	1	-	3	3	2	6	6	6	4	4
CAMEROON	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
CHAD	-	-	-	10	1	1	5	-	-	-	-
CONGO	3	-	-	1	2	1	2	1	-	-	-
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ETHIOPIA	15	12	2	43	-	74	36	52	26	-	-
GAMBIA	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	3	-	-
GHANA	47	42	27	72	26	34	34	71	13	24	8
GUINEA	7	11	7	4	13	-	11	-	5	-	28
IVORY COAST	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KENYA	47	-	16	27	15	49	63	57	15	96	74
LESOTHO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	5	10	18
LIBERIA	10	-	14	15	17	16	13	16	17	-	13
MADAGASCAR	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MALI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
MAURITANIA	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	10	18	38
MAURITIUS	11	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	15	1	7
MOZAMBIQUE	-	17	-	21	20	-	13	56	20	5	5
NIGER	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
NIGERIA	368	268	460	643	804	958	1054	1180	1300	1314	1544
RWANDA	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
SENEGAL	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	4	-	-	5
SIERRA LEONE	33	14	26	21	28	28	25	12	11	6	34
SOMALIA	-	-	-	2	-	36	22	47	4	41	32
SOUTH AFRICA	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	209	156	24	10
TANZANIA	-	-	-	1	1	17	9	3	1	2	18
TOGO	-	-	-	6	14	9	10	4	1	2	14
UPPER VOLTA	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
ZAIRE	46	56	109	148	98	110	143	162	150	109	76
ZAMBIA	-	-	-	-	14	31	24	-	73	57	-
ZIMBABWE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
UNSPECIFIED	9	19	15	1	2	3	5	-	-	-	3
SUB SAHARA AFRICA	618	447	708	1066	1154	1372	1505	1894	1834	1728	1950
TOTAL AFRICA	3388	2635	3444	4207	5209	4494	5271	6217	7397	7131	7840

UNITED STATES WHEAT EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

DESTINATION	73/74	74/75	75/76	76/77	77/78	78/79	79/80	80/81	82/83	83/84
	- - -	- - -	1000 MT	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1000 MT	- - -
<u>OCEANIA</u>										
WESTERN SAMOA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
UNSPECIFIED	5	17	3	3	-	-	3	3	3	10
OCEANIA	5	17	3	3	0	0	3	3	4	10
OTHER UNSPECIFIED	0	276	0	48	103	129	124	34	18	635
ALL DESTINATIONS	31068	28325	31522	26395	31495	32450	36581	42077	49331	39315
<u>SUMMARY</u>										
WESTERN EUROPE	3166	2589	4124	1893	3245	3130	3713	3692	3982	2196
EASTERN EUROPE	851	124	895	1461	1261	693	2816	1188	577	262
N. AFRICA/MIDDLE EAST	5099	5504	4025	5364	6832	5849	5830	6339	8369	7720
SUB SAHARA AFRICA	618	447	708	1066	1154	1372	1505	1894	1834	1728
LATIN AMERICA	5875	4537	5705	3924	6670	5862	7444	8044	8150	7001
OTHER ASIA/OCEANIA	12733	14145	12096	9797	9050	12566	11268	17804	19485	17372
SELECTED CASH MARKETS	8281	7740	9416	7667	8573	8531	9316	10056	9865	7769
CEN. PLANNED MARKETS	6885	2641	4861	4330	4760	6270	8670	12850	15957	7484
ALL OTHER MARKETS	15902	17944	17245	14398	18162	17649	18595	19171	23509	24062
ALL DESTINATIONS	31068	28325	31522	26395	31495	32450	36581	42077	49331	39315



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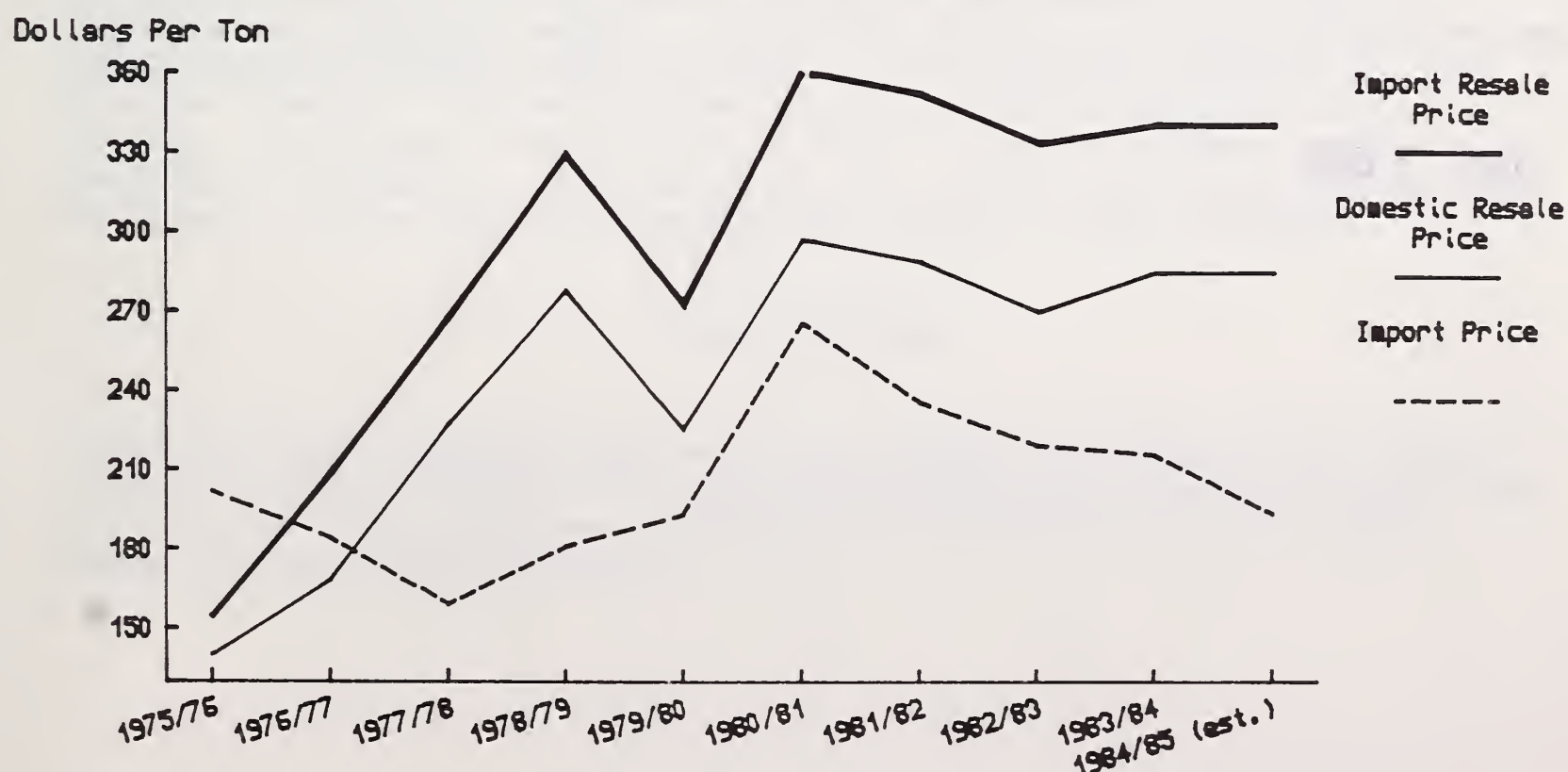
FG-17-84
DECEMBER 1984

WORLD GRAIN SITUATION/OUTLOOK

The evolution of border trade measures and the extent to which those measures affect the possibilities for trade growth and expansion of grain usage in deficit countries is always an important aspect of the world grain situation. While many countries have border measures that allow trade to expand somewhat during periods of heavy world supplies and relatively low prices, many others, such as the EC, maintain virtually complete insulation of the domestic market from external market conditions. Japan, for example, allows relatively free access for feedgrain imports, but is one of the more extreme examples of a country that operates a very strict system of regulation on wheat imports. Under this system, the Food Agency collects a variable profit on imported wheat, the effect of which closely parallels the EC import levy system.

This month's cover illustrates the historical relationship between Japanese wheat prices at various positions and the world market price. The data suggest that variations in wheat import prices, i.e. world market prices, are not passed on to Japanese consumers and that consequently, wheat consumption in Japan is insulated from the falling world prices of the past few years. Since unrestricted market prices would normally be expected to influence import demand as well as domestic utilization growth, Japanese price policies may have had a significant impact on world trade patterns.

JAPANESE WHEAT RESALE PRICES April-March Fiscal Years



Supporting table on page 7.

WORLD GRAIN SITUATION/OUTLOOK
December 12, 1984

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EXCHANGE

JAN 3 1985

****WORLD GRAIN SITUATION/OUTLOOK****

Lower world coarse grain production, particularly deteriorating crop prospects in major Southern Hemisphere exporting countries, could lead to a tighter world coarse grain situation and stronger prices. Conversely, the world wheat market continues to be dominated by large supplies and competitive pricing among the major exporters. The world trade forecasts for wheat, coarse grains and rice are unchanged from last month's report.

Significant developments affecting the world supply and demand situation over the past month include:

- Increased exportable supply of Argentine wheat due to a higher production forecast.
- Lower Argentine sorghum production and export prospects due to a reduction in forecast area planted.
- Deterioration in the South African corn production prospects, raising the possibility of larger import requirements than currently forecast.
- Higher Mexican sorghum import forecast due to a decline in the condition of the early season crop.
- Lower Brazilian corn production prospects which will cut domestic utilization and may lead to corn imports.

****WHEAT****

World wheat trade is now projected to top 106 million tons, up slightly from last month's forecast. The wheat situation will remain very competitive during the remainder of the 1984/85 marketing year because of increased supplies and aggressive selling. Exportable supplies of wheat continue to swell following another upward revision in the production estimate for the European Community (EC) and improved prospects for the Argentine crop. However, these larger supplies were partially offset by a lower projection for Australia's production. The past month also revealed additional confirmation that India will be exporting a substantial amount of wheat in 1985.

MAJOR IMPORTERS

The wheat import forecasts for the various markets are essentially unchanged from last month's report. The import projections were raised for Ecuador and Tunisia, but these increases were offset by a decline in forecast import demand for non-EC Western Europe.

MAJOR EXPORTERS

Argentina, Australia and Canada

The 1984/85 wheat production forecast for these countries has improved slightly over the past month, with increased forecasts for Argentina and Canada more than offsetting a deterioration in the Australian crop. Exports by these countries during the 1984/85 marketing year are now forecast at 39 million tons, up 300,000 tons from last month.

The outlook for the Argentine wheat crop continues to improve, reflecting good weather during the grain-filling and maturation stages of plant development. The production forecast was increased to 11.5 million tons, up 800,000 tons from the last report. An improved outturn is expected to directly translate into a 800,000-ton increase in the 1984/85 December-November export projection to 7 million tons. The projection for 1984/85 July-June exports is now pegged at slightly under 7 million tons, up 300,000 tons from a month ago.

The Australian wheat export forecast remains at 15 million tons, despite a reduction in the wheat production forecast to 17.5 million tons. The late sown wheat has benefitted from good rains and below average temperatures since October, but these conditions have hindered ripening and harvest of the wheat planted on time. Unseasonably late frosts in late September and mid-October damaged crops in some areas.

European Community

Despite a record wheat harvest and prospects for a large buildup in stocks, the EC continues to reject export requests for soft wheat at weekly export tenders. Export authorizations for the first five months of the marketing year now total 4.7 million tons, down 13 percent from last year's record pace.

U.S. Trade Prospects

The 1984/85 forecast for U.S. wheat exports remains unchanged at 41.5 million tons. Additional competition from Argentina will probably limit trade growth in such markets as Brazil, but overall trade prospects continue to indicate growth in U.S. exports over last season.

** COARSE GRAINS **

World coarse grain trade is forecast at about 100 million tons, the same level as last month. However, reduced crop prospects in several major producing countries and the likelihood of stronger import demand could mean tighter coarse grain supplies and increased world trade.

MAJOR IMPORTERS

Mexican imports are now forecast to reach nearly 5 million tons, up 200,000 tons from a month ago. Dry weather has cut the expected production from the early season sorghum crop, increasing the level of imports that will be required during the first half of 1985. Higher than expected shipments have pushed Saudi Arabia's 1983/84 coarse grain imports to nearly 4.9 million tons. This level of import demand is now expected to be sustained in the 1984/85 marketing year, and will again consist predominantly of barley in light of reduced exportable supplies of sorghum from the Sudan.

Brazil's corn crop forecast has been lowered to 21.5 million tons, down 1 million tons from last month's report. The domestic price increases resulting from uncertainty over the level of corn stocks may prompt the government to import corn in the near future.

MAJOR EXPORTERS

Argentina, Australia, Canada, South Africa and Thailand

Collectively, coarse grain exports by these countries are forecast at 24 million tons, down fractionally from last month. Production by this group of exporters is forecast at about 62 million tons, down a million tons from a month ago. Poorer crop prospects in Argentina and South Africa more than offset improved conditions in Australia.

Argentine sorghum plantings are forecast to decline 7 percent this season, and production is expected to drop a half million tons. As a result, the 1984/85 October-September exports have been reduced 300,000 tons to 4.5 million tons, while forecast 1985/86 March-February exports have been dropped to 4.3 million tons.

South Africa's corn production outlook continues to worsen after enduring dry conditions in November. The 1984/85 crop is now forecast at 8.2 million tons, down 800,000 tons from last month. The corn import forecast remains unchanged at this time as less of South Africa's corn crop is expected to be used for replenishment of stocks. However, a further reduction in the crop would likely mean higher import requirements than are currently forecast.

European Community

The EC continues to aggressively export barley, with export authorizations of 3.4 million tons through the first five months of the 1984/85 marketing year compared to only 600,000 tons authorized at this time last year.

U.S. Trade Prospects

The 1984/85 forecast for U.S. coarse grain exports is unchanged from last month at 61 million tons. A number of developments this month could affect U.S. prospects including higher sorghum import demand in Mexico, lower Argentine sorghum supplies and a deterioration of the corn crop prospects in Brazil and South Africa.

****RICE****

The official forecast for world rice production in 1984/85 remains unchanged this month at 459.5 million tons. The expected ample supply of rice should allow world stocks to improve by the end of 1984/85, ending a five-year decline. With forecasts of greater availability in many of the major importing countries, world trade in CY 1985 is projected to decline sharply from the estimated CY 1984 level of 12.5 million tons. World trade in CY 1985 is currently forecast at 11.6 million tons.

MAJOR IMPORTERS

Only relatively minor adjustments were made on the CY 1985 import forecasts among the major importers. A production shortfall in Iraq is expected to result in an additional 40,000 tons of imports into that country if stocks and consumption levels are to remain at projected levels. Record yields for Japan's recent rice crop will relieve the tight supply situation experienced in 1983/84 and should preclude rice imports in CY 1985.

MAJOR EXPORTERS

There were no changes this month in the CY 1985 forecasts for the major exporters. However, the fall in Thai prices following the recent devaluation of the baht will likely result in greater competition among the exporters as they struggle to maintain their share of the expected smaller world market in CY 1985.

U.S. Trade Prospects

U.S. exports continue to be hampered by Thailand's lower prices for high quality rice. With continued emphasis on improving the quality and consistency of Thai rice exports, especially parboiled rice, the U.S. can expect to face continued pressure on the high quality markets in the Middle East and Western Europe.

Japan: Wheat Import and Price Statistics 1/
(1975/76-1984/85)

(April-March): Total Imports: Unit Value: Import Resale: Dom. Resale: Prod. Price:						
	-1000 Tons-			-----Dollars Per Ton-----		
: 1975/76	: 5654	: 201.56	: 154.38	: 139.88	: 334.75	:
: 1976/77	: 5827	: 184.27	: 208.29	: 168.15	: 374.20	:
: 1977/78	: 5676	: 159.12	: 267.29	: 227.22	: 659.38	:
: 1978/79	: 5564	: 181.50	: 329.22	: 278.18	: 830.08	:
: 1979/80	: 5926	: 193.86	: 273.12	: 225.84	: 689.96	:
: 1980/81	: 5682	: 266.17	: 360.34	: 297.37	: 878.82	:
: 1981/82	: 5632	: 236.16	: 352.17	: 288.92	: 837.27	:
: 1982/83	: 5713	: 219.61	: 333.87	: 270.35	: 783.48	:
: 1983/84	: 5857	: 215.79	: 340.95	: 285.20	: 767.08	:
: 1984/85 2/	: 5500	: 193.53	: 340.95	: 285.20	: 747.69	:

1/ Based on data from the Statistical Yearbooks of the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

2/ FAS Estimate (July-June)

TOTAL WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
TRADE YEARS* 1980/81 - 1984/85
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 NOV14	1984/85 DEC12
EXPORTS 1)						
SELECTED EXPORTERS 2)	59.9	62.0	61.2	68.2	62.8	63.0
WEST EUROPE	23.5	21.3	23.3	22.2	28.8	28.8
USSR	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0
OTHERS	7.5	8.1	10.5	8.2	10.2	10.3
TOTAL NON-US	91.4	91.9	95.6	99.3	102.9	103.2
U.S. 3)	111.5	107.2	93.9	94.7	102.8	102.8
WORLD TOTAL	202.9	199.1	189.4	193.8	205.7	206.0
IMPORTS						
WEST EUROPE	28.2	28.5	21.7	19.2	15.4	15.1
USSR	39.5	39.9	31.2	32.4	49.0	49.0
JAPAN	24.5	23.4	24.5	26.6	26.9	26.9
EAST EUROPE	16.1	12.5	9.4	7.3	7.7	7.7
CHINA	14.6	14.7	15.5	9.8	10.3	10.3
OTHERS	80.0	80.1	87.0	98.1	96.4	97.0
WORLD TOTAL	202.9	199.1	189.4	193.8	205.7	206.0
PRODUCTION 4) 5)						
SELECTED EXPORTERS 2)	105.1	113.9	106.9	118.2	113.0	112.4
WEST EUROPE	159.7	148.8	161.9	154.2	187.2	188.8
USSR 6)	178.7	152.0	172.0	183.0	159.0	159.0
EAST EUROPE	96.0	95.2	106.5	102.6	108.6	108.6
CHINA	139.4	140.4	151.9	173.8	180.0	180.0
OTHERS	232.9	244.5	232.1	244.4	244.8	243.7
TOTAL NON-US	911.6	894.8	931.2	976.1	992.4	992.3
U.S.	263.1	322.4	326.0	202.5	302.6	302.6
WORLD TOTAL	1174.9	1217.3	1257.3	1178.7	1295.1	1295.1
UTILIZATION 4) 7)						
WEST EUROPE	161.2	159.3	157.3	158.3	162.8	162.0
USSR 6)	214.2	200.5	204.0	209.5	209.0	209.0
CHINA	154.0	154.8	167.5	183.3	189.3	139.3
OTHERS	489.3	489.4	498.8	516.0	526.5	527.1
TOTAL NON-US	1018.4	1003.5	1027.2	1066.8	1087.3	1087.0
U.S.	168.4	177.8	192.6	177.8	186.5	186.5
WORLD TOTAL	1187.2	1181.8	1220.1	1244.9	1274.2	1273.9
END STOCKS 4) 8)						
TOTAL FOREIGN 9)	100.2	98.0	96.4	99.5	107.1	106.9
USSR: STKS CHG	-2.0	-4.0	-1.0	5.0	-2.0	-2.0
U.S.	61.6	99.3	138.7	69.7	83.7	83.7
WORLD TOTAL	161.8	197.7	235.1	169.2	190.8	190.6

*: COMBINATION OF JULY/JUNE TRADE YEARS FOR WHEAT AND OCTOBER/SEPTEMBER TRADE YEARS
FOR COARSE GRAINS.

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 1 THROUGH 9 APPEAR ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER
FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS,
RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

WORLD WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR S&D TABLE
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1980/81 - 1984/85
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 NOV14	1984/85 DEC12
EXPORTS 1)						
CANADA	17.0	17.6	21.4	21.8	17.2	17.2
AUSTRALIA	10.6	11.0	8.1	11.6	15.0	15.0
ARGENTINA	3.9	4.3	7.5	9.6	6.5	6.8
SUBTOTAL	31.5	32.9	37.0	43.0	38.7	39.0
EC-10	14.7	15.5	15.6	16.0	18.5	18.5
USSR	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0
OTHERS	5.5	3.6	5.5	4.8	6.1	6.2
TOTAL NON-US	52.2	52.5	58.6	64.3	64.3	64.7
U.S. 3)	41.9	48.8	39.9	38.9	41.5	41.5
WORLD TOTAL	94.1	101.3	98.6	103.2	105.8	106.2
IMPORTS						
EC-10	4.5	4.7	4.0	3.6	2.7	2.7
USSR	16.0	19.5	20.2	20.5	26.0	26.0
JAPAN	5.8	5.6	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.7
EAST EUROPE	5.9	6.3	4.6	4.1	3.2	3.2
CHINA	13.8	13.2	13.0	9.6	10.0	10.0
OTHERS	48.1	52.0	51.0	59.6	58.2	58.6
WORLD TOTAL	94.1	101.3	98.6	103.2	105.8	106.2
PRODUCTION 5)						
CANADA	19.2	24.8	26.7	26.6	21.0	21.2
AUSTRALIA	10.9	16.4	8.9	21.9	18.0	17.5
ARGENTINA	7.8	8.3	14.5	12.0	10.7	11.5
EC-10	55.1	54.4	59.8	59.3	74.7	75.3
USSR 6)	98.2	80.0	86.0	78.0	75.0	75.0
EAST EUROPE	34.6	30.6	34.7	35.4	39.6	39.6
CHINA	55.2	59.6	68.4	81.4	85.0	85.0
INDIA	31.8	36.3	37.5	42.3	45.1	45.1
OTHERS	65.3	62.3	66.8	65.9	66.6	66.6
TOTAL NON-US	377.9	372.8	403.3	423.2	435.7	436.9
U.S.	64.8	75.8	75.3	65.9	70.0	70.0
WORLD TOTAL	442.7	448.6	478.6	489.1	505.7	506.8
UTILIZATION 7)						
U.S.	21.3	23.1	24.7	30.3	29.0	29.0
USSR 6)	114.7	102.0	105.7	95.0	100.0	100.0
CHINA	69.0	72.8	81.4	91.0	95.0	95.0
OTHERS	240.3	243.3	255.3	268.6	278.2	279.4
TOTAL NON-US	423.9	418.6	442.4	454.6	473.2	474.4
WORLD TOTAL	445.3	441.7	467.1	484.9	502.2	503.4
END STOCKS 8)						
TOTAL FOREIGN 9)	51.6	53.8	55.6	63.0	67.1	66.9
USSR: STKS CHG	-1.0	-3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
U.S.	26.9	31.5	41.2	38.0	37.6	37.6
WORLD TOTAL	78.5	85.4	96.9	101.1	104.7	104.5

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 1 THROUGH 9 APPEAR ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

WORLD COARSE GRAINS S&D TABLE
OCTOBER/SEPTEMBER YEARS 1980/81 - 1984/85
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 NOV14	1984/85 DEC12
EXPORTS						
CANADA	5.5	7.2	7.1	5.5	4.3	4.3
AUSTRALIA	2.3	3.4	0.9	5.5	4.8	4.9
ARGENTINA	14.2	10.3	11.6	10.9	11.5	11.2
SOUTH AFRICA	4.1	4.7	2.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
THAILAND	2.4	3.5	2.3	3.3	3.4	3.4
SUBTOTAL	28.4	29.1	24.2	25.2	24.1	24.0
WEST EUROPE	7.0	4.8	5.9	4.7	8.5	8.5
USSR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OTHERS	3.9	5.5	6.9	5.0	6.0	6.0
TOTAL NON-U.S.	39.3	39.4	37.0	34.9	38.6	38.5
U.S. 3)	69.5	58.4	54.0	55.8	61.3	61.3
WORLD TOTAL	108.8	97.8	91.0	90.7	99.9	99.8
IMPORTS						
WEST EUROPE	21.4	21.5	16.5	13.7	11.1	11.1
USSR	23.5	20.4	11.0	11.9	23.0	23.0
JAPAN	18.5	17.9	18.7	20.7	21.2	21.2
EAST EUROPE	10.2	6.1	4.9	3.7	4.5	4.5
CHINA	0.8	1.5	2.5	0.2	0.3	0.3
OTHERS	34.2	30.4	37.4	40.4	39.9	39.8
WORLD TOTAL	108.8	97.8	91.0	90.7	99.9	99.8
PRODUCTION 5)						
CANADA	22.1	26.0	26.5	21.0	21.9	22.0
AUSTRALIA	5.2	6.6	3.9	9.3	8.0	8.2
ARGENTINA	21.0	18.4	18.2	17.9	18.5	18.0
SOUTH AFRICA	15.3	8.8	4.5	5.2	10.0	9.2
THAILAND	3.5	4.7	3.7	4.3	4.9	4.8
WEST EUROPE	95.0	87.9	93.6	86.1	101.5	102.5
USSR 6)	80.5	72.0	86.0	105.0	84.0	84.0
EAST EUROPE	61.4	64.5	71.8	67.3	69.0	69.0
CHINA	84.2	80.8	83.5	92.4	95.0	95.0
OTHERS	145.3	152.3	136.2	144.4	143.9	142.8
TOTAL NON-U.S.	533.7	522.0	527.9	552.8	556.7	555.5
U.S.	193.3	246.6	250.7	136.7	232.7	232.7
WORLD TOTAL	732.0	768.7	778.6	689.5	789.3	788.2
UTILIZATION 7)						
U.S.	147.1	154.3	167.9	147.5	157.5	157.5
USSR 6)	99.5	98.5	98.3	114.5	109.0	109.0
CHINA	35.0	31.9	36.1	92.4	94.3	94.3
OTHERS	409.9	404.4	400.4	405.3	410.8	409.3
TOTAL NON-U.S.	594.5	584.9	584.8	612.2	614.2	612.7
WORLD TOTAL	741.6	739.6	752.7	759.7	771.6	770.1
END STOCKS 8)						
TOTAL FOREIGN 9)	48.6	44.1	40.8	36.5	40.0	40.0
USSR: STKS CHG	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	2.0	-2.0	-2.0
U.S.	34.7	68.2	97.5	31.6	46.1	46.1
WORLD TOTAL	83.3	112.4	138.3	68.1	86.1	86.1

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 1 THROUGH 9 APPEAR ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

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COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA.

WORLD RICE S&D TABLE
TRADE, PRODUCTION, UTILIZATION AND STOCKS 1)
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

	CAL YR 1981	CAL YR 1982	CAL YR 1983	CAL YR 1984	CAL 1985 NOV14	CAL 1985 DEC12
EXPORTS 2)						
BURMA	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
CHINA	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7
JAPAN	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
PAKISTAN	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1
THAILAND	3.0	3.6	3.7	4.4	3.9	3.9
OTHERS	3.9	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.0
TOTAL NON-US	10.1	9.1	9.5	10.3	9.6	9.6
U.S.	3.0	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.0
WORLD TOTAL	13.1	11.6	11.8	12.5	11.6	11.6
IMPORTS 2)						
EC-10	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0
INDONESIA	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.4
IRAN	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
IRAQ	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
KOREA, REP.	2.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
NIGERIA	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5
SAUDI ARABIA	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
OTHERS	7.0	7.9	7.0	8.9	8.0	8.0
WORLD TOTAL	13.1	11.6	11.8	12.5	11.6	11.6
PRODUCTION 3)	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1984/85
ARGENTINA	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4
AUSTRALIA	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8
BANGLADESH	20.8	20.5	21.3	21.9	21.5	21.5
BRAZIL	8.6	9.2	7.8	9.0	9.5	9.5
BURMA	13.3	14.1	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4
CHINA	139.9	144.0	161.2	168.9	175.0	175.0
EC-10	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1
INDIA	80.5	80.0	70.7	89.7	87.8	87.8
INDONESIA	29.7	32.8	33.6	35.2	36.5	36.5
JAPAN	12.2	12.8	12.8	13.0	14.5	14.8
KOREA, REP.	6.0	7.1	7.3	7.6	8.0	8.0
PAKISTAN	4.7	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3
THAILAND	17.4	17.8	16.9	19.3	17.5	17.5
OTHERS	57.1	58.8	59.9	60.4	60.9	60.6
TOTAL NON-US	392.4	404.4	413.0	446.8	453.1	453.1
U.S.	6.6	8.3	7.0	4.5	6.4	6.4
WORLD TOTAL	399.0	412.7	420.0	451.3	459.5	459.5
UTILIZATION 7)						
BANGLADESH	13.6	14.1	14.6	15.0	14.9	14.9
CHINA	97.5	100.6	112.4	117.6	121.9	121.9
INDIA	53.3	54.1	48.5	58.0	57.9	57.9
INDONESIA	21.3	22.3	23.7	25.2	25.0	25.0
KOREA, REP.	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.6	5.4	5.4
OTHERS	79.2	82.9	83.4	83.9	84.2	84.4
TOTAL NON-US	270.2	279.3	287.9	305.4	309.4	309.5
U.S.	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.0
WORLD TOTAL	272.4	281.6	289.9	307.1	311.3	311.5
END STOCKS 4)						
BANGLADESH	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
INDIA	6.5	5.0	3.5	6.0	7.0	7.0
INDONESIA	1.8	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.9
KOREA, REP.	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.5
THAILAND	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.7
OTHERS	9.9	9.2	7.0	5.7	5.5	5.4
TOTAL FOREIGN	21.5	19.6	14.9	15.7	16.8	16.7
U.S.	0.5	1.6	2.3	1.5	2.1	2.1
WORLD TOTAL	22.1	21.2	17.2	17.2	18.9	18.7

- 1) PRODUCTION IS ON ROUGH BASIS; TRADE, UTILIZATION AND STOCKS ARE ON MILLED BASIS.
- 2) TRADE DATA ON CALENDAR YEAR BASIS.
- 3) THE WORLD RICE HARVEST STRETCHES OVER 6-8 MONTHS. THUS, 1978/79 PRODUCTION REPRESENTS THE CROP HARVESTED IN LATE 1978 AND EARLY 1979 IN THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE AND THE CROP HARVESTED IN EARLY 1979 IN THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.
- 4) STOCKS DATA ARE BASED ON AN AGGREGATE OF DIFFERENT LOCAL MARKETING YEARS AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS REPRESENTING WORLD STOCK LEVELS AT A FIXED POINT IN TIME. STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR ALL COUNTRIES AND EXCLUDE THOSE SUCH AS NORTH KOREA AND CHINA.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

WORLD CORN S&D TABLE
OCTOBER/SEPTEMBER YEARS 1980/81 - 1984/85
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 NOV14	1984/85 DEC12
EXPORTS						
ARGENTINA	9.0	4.9	6.4	5.9	6.5	6.5
SOUTH AFRICA	3.9	4.7	2.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
THAILAND	2.1	3.3	2.1	3.0	3.1	3.1
OTHERS	3.6	5.0	5.8	3.6	4.7	4.7
TOTAL NON-U.S.	18.7	17.9	16.6	12.6	14.5	14.5
U.S. 3)	59.8	50.0	47.5	47.4	52.7	52.7
WORLD TOTAL	78.5	67.9	64.1	60.0	67.2	67.2
IMPORTS						
MEXICO	3.8	0.6	4.0	2.8	2.5	2.5
EC-10	10.3	7.6	5.2	4.7	4.0	4.0
USSR	15.1	13.4	6.5	9.5	16.9	16.9
JAPAN	13.9	13.3	14.5	14.5	14.8	14.8
EAST EUROPE	7.6	4.8	3.3	1.6	3.1	3.1
CHINA	0.8	1.2	2.4	0.1	0.3	0.3
TAIWAN	2.6	2.6	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2
KOREA, REP.	2.3	2.8	3.9	3.4	3.3	3.3
SPAIN	5.1	5.6	4.0	2.9	2.8	2.8
PORTUGAL	2.9	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
OTHERS	14.1	13.9	14.8	15.3	14.2	14.2
WORLD TOTAL	78.5	67.9	64.1	60.0	67.2	67.2
PRODUCTION 5)						
BRAZIL	22.6	22.9	19.5	21.0	22.5	21.5
MEXICO	10.4	12.5	7.0	9.3	9.5	9.5
ARGENTINA	12.9	9.6	9.0	9.5	10.0	10.0
SOUTH AFRICA	14.6	8.4	4.1	4.4	9.0	8.2
THAILAND	3.2	4.3	3.4	4.0	4.5	4.5
EC-10	17.5	18.4	19.8	19.5	19.2	19.6
USSR 6)	9.5	8.0	13.5	16.5	12.1	12.1
EAST EUROPE	29.7	32.2	36.3	33.7	32.7	32.7
CHINA	62.6	59.2	60.3	68.2	70.0	70.0
OTHERS	55.2	57.2	55.4	57.7	58.5	58.9
TOTAL NON-U.S.	238.2	232.7	228.4	243.8	247.9	246.9
U.S.	168.6	206.2	209.2	105.8	191.2	191.2
WORLD TOTAL	406.8	438.9	437.6	349.6	439.1	438.1
UTILIZATION 7)						
WEST EUROPE	38.9	39.6	37.1	34.7	33.5	33.4
USSR 6)	21.3	25.3	19.3	24.2	30.0	30.0
JAPAN	13.7	13.6	14.2	14.5	14.4	14.4
CHINA	63.4	60.2	62.8	68.1	69.4	69.4
OTHERS	154.1	146.9	146.5	150.3	152.3	151.8
TOTAL NON-U.S.	271.4	285.5	280.5	291.9	299.5	298.9
U.S.	123.7	127.3	137.7	119.4	128.3	128.3
WORLD TOTAL	415.1	412.9	418.2	411.3	427.8	427.2
END STOCKS 8)						
TOTAL FOREIGN 9)	24.1	21.2	16.6	15.9	17.1	16.5
U.S.	26.3	55.2	79.3	18.3	28.6	28.6
WORLD TOTAL	50.3	76.4	95.8	34.2	45.7	45.1

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 1 THROUGH 9 APPEAR ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

WORLD SORGHUM S&D TABLE
OCTOBER/SEPTEMBER YEARS 1980/81 - 1984/85
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 NOV14	1984/85 DEC12
EXPORTS						
AUSTRALIA	0.5	1.1	0.2	1.4	1.2	1.3
ARGENTINA	4.9	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.5
OTHERS	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.6
TOTAL NON-U.S.	6.5	7.3	6.1	6.7	6.6	6.4
U.S.	7.6	6.3	5.4	6.2	6.4	6.4
WORLD TOTAL	14.1	13.6	11.6	12.9	12.9	12.7
IMPORTS						
USSR	4.0	2.9	2.3	1.9	3.0	3.0
JAPAN	3.0	3.0	2.7	4.2	4.4	4.4
MEXICO	3.2	0.9	3.2	3.3	2.2	2.4
VENEZUELA	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3
TAIWAN	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
KOREA, REP.	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
SPAIN	0.3	1.5	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.1
PORTUGAL	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
SAUDI ARABIA	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.3
ISRAEL	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4
OTHERS	0.9	1.7	0.4	0.6	1.4	0.9
WORLD TOTAL	14.1	13.6	11.6	12.9	12.9	12.7
PRODUCTION 5)						
AUSTRALIA	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.7	1.8
ARGENTINA	7.1	8.0	8.0	7.3	7.5	7.0
SOUTH AFRICA	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.7
THAILAND	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
MEXICO	3.8	4.0	2.8	4.0	4.1	3.8
INDIA	10.4	12.1	10.8	11.9	11.3	11.3
CHINA	6.8	6.6	7.0	7.6	7.5	7.5
NIGERIA	4.3	3.2	4.1	2.7	3.7	3.7
SUDAN	2.1	3.3	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.8
OTHERS	8.5	8.2	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.6
TOTAL NON-U.S.	45.1	47.3	43.7	45.7	46.3	45.6
U.S.	14.7	22.2	21.2	12.2	20.7	20.7
WORLD TOTAL	59.8	69.6	64.9	57.9	67.0	66.3
UTILIZATION 7)						
U.S.	8.1	11.2	13.1	9.7	11.7	11.7
USSR	2.8	3.4	2.9	2.0	3.0	3.0
CHINA	6.7	6.6	6.9	7.5	7.4	7.4
MEXICO	5.2	6.3	8.1	6.4	6.4	6.4
JAPAN	3.3	3.6	2.8	3.7	4.5	4.5
OTHERS	33.0	34.3	31.4	31.6	31.7	31.1
WORLD TOTAL	59.1	65.8	63.3	61.0	64.7	64.2
END STOCKS 8)						
TOTAL FOREIGN	5.4	4.4	3.4	4.1	3.9	3.6
U.S.	2.8	7.5	10.2	6.3	9.0	9.0
WORLD TOTAL	8.2	11.9	13.6	10.4	12.9	12.5

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 1 THROUGH 9 APPEAR ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

WORLD BARLEY S&D TABLE
OCTOBER/SEPTEMBER YEARS 1980/81 - 1984/85
(IN MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS)

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 NOV14	1984/85 DEC12
EXPORTS						
CANADA	4.0	5.5	6.1	4.3	3.0	3.0
AUSTPALIA	1.5	2.1	0.6	3.7	3.0	3.3
EC-10	4.6	3.5	4.1	3.2	5.6	5.6
OTHERS	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.3	3.0	3.0
TOTAL NON-U.S.	12.4	13.2	12.9	13.4	14.6	14.9
U.S.	1.8	2.0	1.0	2.1	2.2	2.2
WORLD TOTAL	14.2	15.2	13.9	15.6	16.8	17.1
IMPORTS						
EC-10	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.5
USSR	4.0	3.6	2.2	0.5	2.6	2.6
JAPAN	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.6
EAST EUROPE	2.1	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.3
SAUDI ARABIA	1.6	2.7	2.6	4.1	3.4	4.1
SPAIN	0.0	0.7	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0
OTHERS	4.4	4.4	3.5	6.2	7.4	7.0
WORLD TOTAL	14.2	15.2	13.9	15.6	16.8	17.1
PRODUCTION 5)						
CANADA	11.3	13.7	14.0	10.3	10.2	10.3
AUSTRALIA	2.7	3.4	1.9	4.9	4.8	4.8
EC-10	41.4	39.3	41.3	36.1	43.5	43.8
USSR	43.4	37.5	41.0	54.2	40.5	40.5
CHINA	7.6	7.5	8.0	8.0	8.4	8.4
EAST EUROPE	16.6	16.0	17.4	15.2	16.5	16.5
OTHERS	33.2	29.2	30.9	29.8	33.6	33.8
TOTAL NON-U.S.	156.1	146.7	154.6	158.5	157.5	158.0
U.S.	7.9	10.3	11.2	11.1	13.2	13.2
WORLD TOTAL	164.0	157.0	165.8	169.6	170.7	171.2
UTILIZATION 7)						
WEST EUROPE	52.0	48.3	49.5	49.1	50.7	50.2
USSR	47.5	42.8	44.0	55.0	44.1	44.1
EAST EUROPE	18.3	17.1	17.9	16.5	17.4	17.4
OTHERS	39.2	41.0	42.6	45.3	45.3	45.7
TOTAL NON-U.S.	157.0	149.2	154.0	165.9	157.4	157.4
U.S.	7.6	8.1	8.9	9.8	9.8	9.8
WORLD TOTAL	164.6	157.3	162.9	175.7	167.2	167.2
END STOCKS 8)						
TOTAL FOREIGN	14.3	13.8	15.2	9.7	11.8	12.3
U.S.	3.0	3.2	4.7	4.1	5.6	5.6
WORLD TOTAL	17.3	17.0	19.9	13.8	17.4	17.8

NOTE: FOOTNOTES 1 THROUGH 9 APPEAR ON LAST PAGE OF CIRCULAR.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA.

WORLD WHEAT AND FLOUR TRADE
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1980/81 - 1984/85
(IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS)

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 NOV14	1984/85 DEC12
EXPORTS						
UNITED STATES	41936	48776	39939	38860	41500	41500
CANADA	17000	17618	21368	21760	17200	17200
ARGENTINA	3910	4305	7501	9650	6500	6800
AUSTRALIA	10605	10983	8131	11600	15000	15000
EC-10	14700	15484	15587	16000	18500	18500
O. W. EUROPE	1863	971	1736	1510	1820	1820
EAST EUROPE	2465	1950	2370	1895	2585	2585
USSR	500	500	500	500	1000	1000
TURKEY	530	337	573	600	200	200
OTHER COUNTRIES	606	364	856	828	1465	1585
WORLD TOTAL	94115	101288	98561	103203	105770	106190
IMPORTS						
EC-10	4480	4675	3956	3600	2700	2700
O. W. EUROPE	2248	2316	1297	1813	1555	1355
EAST EUROPE	5939	6305	4583	4085	3200	3200
JAPAN	5840	5577	5795	5857	5700	5700
CHINA	13789	13200	13000	9600	10000	10000
USSR	16000	19500	20200	20500	26000	26000
EGYPT	5600	5800	5350	6360	6800	6800
ALGERIA	2294	2294	2548	2840	2650	2650
MOROCCO	1960	2228	1331	2050	2550	2550
NIGERIA	1400	1550	1500	1550	1650	1650
TUNISIA	610	626	695	1035	900	950
LIBYA	485	529	449	500	500	500
SUDAN	392	557	428	450	450	450
MEXICO	1235	900	50	630	100	100
BRAZIL	3893	4470	3600	4500	5000	5000
CHILE	1098	950	1080	1050	850	850
PERU	853	961	1006	970	980	980
VENEZUELA	800	830	826	925	975	975
ECUADOR	304	312	325	365	380	450
BOLIVIA	261	151	202	250	260	260
CUBA	1202	1500	1100	1150	1150	1150
COLOMBIA	341	555	574	620	500	500
ISRAEL	414	450	625	500	700	700
JORDAN	300	310	335	335	375	375
LEBANON	360	345	373	375	375	375
SAUDI ARABIA	777	682	700	200	75	75
SYRIA	511	294	430	800	1400	1400
YEMEN, AR	430	450	450	450	450	450
IRAN	1896	1377	1405	2500	3000	3000
IRAQ	1366	1600	1800	3000	3300	3300
MALAYSIA	431	544	541	550	600	600
VIETNAM	618	566	600	600	600	600
BANGLADESH	993	1111	1500	1875	1900	1900
INDONESIA	1295	1529	1485	1700	1600	1600
PAKISTAN	305	400	580	360	960	960
TURKEY	0	748	50	200	500	500
INDIA	50	2265	3700	2500	50	50
SRI LANKA	503	529	474	645	600	600
KOREA, REP.	2095	1868	1880	2351	2430	2430
PHILIPPINES	374	360	925	675	750	750
TAIWAN	571	673	737	655	790	790
KOREA, DPR	368	398	200	500	550	550
SINGAPORE	300	180	200	200	200	200
SUBTOTAL	85481	92965	88885	91671	96055	95975
OTHER COUNTRIES	5154	5358	5234	5805	6215	6180
UNACCOUNTED 1)	3480	2965	4442	5727	3500	4035
WORLD TOTAL	94115	101288	98561	103203	105770	106190

1) THIS REPRESENTS EXPORTS NOT ACCOUNTED FOR IN REPORTS FROM IMPORTING COUNTRIES. SINCE THIS IS RECURRING, IT IS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE ASSESSMENT OF THE YEAR AHEAD.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

WORLD COARSE GRAIN TRADE
OCTOBER/SEPTEMBER YEARS 1980/81 - 1984/85
(IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS)

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 NOV14	1984/85 DEC12
EXPORTS						
UNITED STATES	69547	58441	53990	55807	61300	61300
CANADA	5510	7222	7074	5475	4300	4300
ARGENTINA	14159	10328	11552	10900	11500	11200
AUSTRALIA	2274	3355	920	5455	4750	4950
EC-10	5615	4100	5000	3600	6000	6000
O. W. EUROPE	1342	720	945	1119	2485	2485
EAST EUROPE	2058	2148	3266	2380	2990	2990
USSR	0	0	0	0	0	0
THAILAND	2363	3495	2326	3280	3400	3400
SOUTH AFRICA	4074	4701	2300	100	200	200
SUBTOTAL	106942	94510	87373	88116	96925	96825
OTHER COUNTRIES	1855	3308	3622	2606	3025	3025
WORLD TOTAL	108797	97818	90995	90722	99950	99850
IMPORTS						
EC-10	11099	8806	6459	6200	4500	4500
O. W. EUROPE	10351	12696	10031	7547	6625	6570
EAST EUROPE	10162	6148	4852	3720	4475	4475
JAPAN	13643	17866	18733	20731	21175	21175
CHINA	850	1468	2548	215	300	300
USSR	23500	20400	11000	11900	23000	23000
EGYPT	1020	1350	1516	1500	1700	1700
ALGERIA	393	559	750	1170	1000	1000
MOROCCO	260	427	140	169	300	300
TUNISIA	350	377	169	335	350	320
SOUTH AFRICA	44	130	767	2935	1000	1000
CANADA	1293	904	750	286	600	600
MEXICO	7080	1633	7232	6143	4700	4900
BRAZIL	1700	118	115	520	50	50
CHILE	363	345	340	125	80	80
PERU	437	555	446	295	375	375
VENEZUELA	1841	1653	1318	1620	1850	1850
JAMAICA	150	159	0	191	200	200
CUBA	475	475	500	290	500	500
COLOMBIA	179	302	304	155	360	360
ISRAEL	1190	1166	1166	1035	1300	1300
LEBANON	216	255	225	105	225	225
SAUDI ARABIA	2560	3980	3900	4880	4100	4900
SYRIA	310	275	225	390	450	450
IRAN	905	870	1649	1125	1300	1300
IRAQ	350	425	489	605	900	900
MALAYSIA	725	794	885	950	1050	1050
INDONESIA	34	2	198	75	50	50
KOREA, REP.	2351	3149	4146	3930	3500	3500
PHILIPPINES	359	301	556	300	250	250
TAIWAN	3662	3871	4150	3995	4150	4150
SINGAPORE	787	1248	737	1670	1500	1500
SUBTOTAL	103639	92707	86296	85107	91915	92830
OTHER COUNTRIES	4008	3895	4484	4862	5366	5366
UNACCOUNTED 1)	1150	1216	215	753	2669	1654
WORLD TOTAL	108797	97818	90995	90722	99950	99850

1) THIS REPRESENTS EXPORTS NOT ACCOUNTED FOR IN REPORTS FROM IMPORTING COUNTRIES. SINCE THIS IS RECURRING, IT IS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE ASSESSMENT OF THE YEAR AHEAD.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

WORLD RICE TRADE
CAL YEAR 1981 TO 1985
(IN THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS)

	CAL YR 1981	CAL YR 1982	CAL YR 1983	CAL YR 1984	CAL 1985 NOV14	CAL 1985 DEC12
EXPORTS						
UNITED STATES	3008	2487	2330	2200	2000	2000
ARGENTINA	110	92	68	185	160	160
AUSTRALIA	335	530	251	400	500	500
BURMA	674	701	750	850	900	900
CHINA	583	460	550	700	700	700
TAIWAN	92	307	531	275	300	300
EC-10	812	627	793	764	737	717
EGYPT	134	22	21	50	70	70
GUYANA	78	35	45	40	35	35
INDIA	1143	633	165	150	100	100
JAPAN	795	318	321	102	0	0
KOREA, DPR	200	250	250	250	250	250
NEPAL	43	50	0	0	50	50
PAKISTAN	1127	794	1299	1200	1150	1150
PHILIPPINES	83	0	40	0	0	0
THAILAND	3049	3620	3700	4400	3900	3900
URUGUAY	215	227	189	225	180	180
VIETNAM	5	15	140	150	150	150
SUBTOTAL	12486	11168	11443	11941	11182	11162
OTHER COUNTRIES	642	443	378	608	452	452
WORLD TOTAL	13128	11616	11821	12549	11634	11614
IMPORTS						
BANGLADESH	34	296	82	600	400	400
BRAZIL	142	124	400	150	50	50
CANADA	99	108	115	115	120	120
CHINA	110	250	75	100	100	100
CUBA	199	200	200	150	200	200
EAST EUROPE	353	299	288	310	295	295
EC-10	1291	1092	1104	945	980	985
INDIA	70	10	310	670	500	500
INDONESIA	543	328	1175	500	400	400
IRAQ	350	369	474	500	500	500
IRAN	583	587	680	700	700	700
IVORY COAST	335	363	434	350	350	350
KOREA, REP.	2292	228	216	10	0	0
KUWAIT	95	100	110	110	110	110
MALAGASY	191	357	185	100	250	250
MALAYSIA	317	403	357	500	550	550
MEXICO	66	16	0	170	150	150
NIGERIA	686	666	711	450	500	500
PERU	103	58	101	35	0	0
PORTUGAL	128	110	30	90	70	70
SAUDI ARABIA	427	471	500	500	550	550
SENEGAL	322	370	362	375	350	350
SOUTH AFRICA	134	146	158	165	170	170
SRI LANKA	168	217	157	75	130	130
SYRIA	72	102	120	120	125	125
U.A. EMIRATES	285	170	175	175	175	175
USSR	1283	859	400	450	400	400
VIETNAM	30	150	30	250	200	200
SUBTOTAL	10708	8449	3949	8665	8325	8330
OTHER COUNTRIES	2702	2806	2829	3209	2935	2920
UNACCOUNTED 1)	-282	361	43	675	374	364
WORLD TOTAL	13128	11616	11821	12549	11634	11614

1) THIS REPRESENTS EXPORTS NOT ACCOUNTED FOR IN REPORTS FROM IMPORTING COUNTRIES. SINCE THIS IS RECURRING IT IS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE ASSESSMENT OF THE YEAR AHEAD.

SOURCE: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY-10: GRAIN S & D
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
MARKET YEARS 1976/77 - 1984/85
MILLIONS OF HECTARES OR METRIC TONS

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD PRODUCTION	- - IMPORTS - -	- - EXPORTS - -	DOMESTIC	UTILIZATION	ENDING
			MKT YR TRADE YR 1/	MKT YR TRADE YR 1/	FEED USE	TOTAL	STOCKS
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS							
1976/77	27.8	3.41	42.2	27.6	20.4	9.0	116.7
1977/78	27.3	3.90	37.5	20.3	26.0	10.5	118.9
1978/79	28.3	4.25	34.9	18.1	26.5	14.2	122.4
1979/80	28.3	4.17	33.5	18.5	30.8	15.4	122.4
1980/81	28.3	4.40	31.1	15.6	34.9	20.3	119.9
1981/82	28.1	4.34	31.0	13.5	36.5	19.7	118.4
1982/83	28.1	4.68	26.3	10.3	36.3	20.7	116.6
1983/84 2/	27.6	4.47	25.6	9.8	36.6	19.6	117.6
1984/85 3/	27.7	5.38	22.2	7.1	43.1	24.5	119.8
WHEAT							
1976/77	12.1	3.42	9.7	4.4	13.9	5.1	40.5
1977/78	11.0	3.66	12.5	5.5	12.6	5.0	41.3
1978/79	12.0	4.20	10.6	4.6	15.3	8.8	42.7
1979/80	12.0	4.08	10.9	5.3	17.5	10.4	43.3
1980/81	12.6	4.38	10.3	4.5	20.7	14.7	43.9
1981/82	12.6	4.30	11.2	4.7	22.1	15.5	44.5
1982/83	13.0	4.60	9.5	3.8	21.2	15.5	44.5
1983/84 2/	13.2	4.50	9.7	3.6	22.4	16.0	49.5
1984/85 3/	13.6	5.52	8.0	2.6	26.0	18.5	51.8
COARSE GRAINS 4/							
1976/77	15.7	3.40	32.6	23.2	9.5	4.0	76.2
1977/78	16.4	4.06	25.0	14.8	13.3	5.5	77.6
1978/79	16.3	4.29	24.3	13.5	13.2	5.5	79.8
1979/80	16.3	4.24	22.6	13.3	13.3	5.0	79.1
1980/81	15.8	4.42	20.8	11.1	14.3	5.6	76.0
1981/82	15.5	4.38	19.8	8.8	14.4	4.1	73.9
1982/83	15.1	4.74	16.8	6.5	15.0	5.2	72.1
1983/84 2/	14.4	4.45	15.9	6.2	14.3	3.6	68.1
1984/85 3/	14.0	5.24	14.2	4.5	17.1	6.0	68.0

1/ EXCLUDES INTRA-EC TRADE. WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS ARE ON A JULY/JUNE BASIS THROUGH 1978/79.
FROM 1979/80 ON, COARSE GRAINS ARE ON AN OCTOBER/SEPTEMBER BASIS.
2/ PRELIMINARY.
3/ FORECAST.
4/ RYE, BARLEY, OATS, CORN, SORGHUM, AND MIXED GRAINS.

SOURCES: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

EASTERN EUROPE: GRAIN S & D
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
TRADE YEARS* 1977/78 - 1984/85
MILLION METRIC TONS/HECTARES

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	NET IMPORTS	UTILIZATION TOTAL 1/	STOCKS CHANGE 2/
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS								
1977/78	29.6	3.17	93.9	13.3	4.1	9.2	103.4	-0.0
1978/79	29.2	3.30	96.4	15.0	3.4	11.6	109.6	-0.4
1979/80	29.0	3.14	91.1	17.6	2.9	14.7	104.4	-0.0
1980/81	28.9	3.32	96.0	16.1	4.5	11.6	110.2	-0.4
1981/82	28.8	3.31	95.2	12.5	4.1	3.4	105.1	-0.6
1982/83	28.8	3.70	106.5	9.4	5.6	3.8	108.7	0.7
1983/84 3/	28.9	3.55	102.6	7.8	4.3	3.5	105.6	0.4
1984/85 4/	28.8	3.77	108.6	7.7	5.6	2.1	103.9	1.8
WHEAT								
1977/78	10.1	3.42	34.4	5.0	2.3	2.7	37.2	0.1
1978/79	10.2	3.51	35.9	4.4	2.2	2.2	39.1	-0.5
1979/80	9.3	2.98	27.6	9.1	1.1	5.0	32.1	0.0
1980/81	9.7	3.56	34.4	5.5	2.5	3.5	38.5	0.1
1981/82	9.1	3.38	30.6	6.3	1.9	4.4	35.5	-0.4
1982/83	9.4	3.69	34.7	4.6	2.4	2.2	37.0	-0.2
1983/84 3/	9.8	3.62	35.4	4.1	1.9	2.2	37.3	0.2
1984/85 4/	9.7	4.06	39.6	3.2	2.6	0.6	39.7	0.5
COARSE GRAINS 5/								
1977/78	19.5	2.05	59.3	8.3	1.8	6.6	66.2	-0.1
1978/79	10.9	3.19	60.5	10.0	1.2	9.4	70.6	0.1
1979/80	19.8	3.21	63.4	11.5	1.8	9.7	72.3	-0.1
1980/81	19.2	3.19	61.4	10.2	2.1	8.1	71.7	-0.5
1981/82	19.7	3.27	64.5	5.1	2.1	4.0	69.5	-0.2
1982/83	19.4	3.71	71.8	4.9	3.3	1.6	71.7	0.9
1983/84 3/	19.1	3.52	67.3	3.7	2.4	1.3	68.3	0.3
1984/85 4/	19.1	3.62	69.0	4.5	3.0	1.5	69.3	1.3

*: WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS ARE ON A JULY/JUNE TRADE YEAR THROUGH 1978/79. FROM 1979/80 ON, COARSE GRAINS ARE ON AN OCTOBER/SEPTEMBER TRADE YEAR.

1/ REPRESENTS APPARENT UTILIZATION, I.E. INCLUDES ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS FOR THOSE COUNTRIES FOR WHICH NO STOCKS DATA ARE AVAILABLE.

2/ INCLUDES YEAR-TO-YEAR FLUCTUATIONS ONLY FOR THOSE COUNTRIES OR COMMODITIES FOR WHICH STOCK DATA ARE AVAILABLE.

3/ PRELIMINARY.

4/ PROJECTION.

5/ RYE, BARLEY, OATS, CORN, ⁷ SORGHUM, AND MIXED GRAINS.

SOURCES: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

GRAIN AND FEED DIVISION

USSR AND CHINA: GRAIN S & D
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
JULY/JUNE YEARS 1977/78 - 1984/85
MILLION METRIC TONS/HECTARES

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	JUL/JUN IMPORTS	JUL/JUN EXPORTS	NET IMPORTS	UTILIZATION TOTAL 1/	STOCKS CHANGE 2/
USSR								
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS								
1977/78	122.7	1.51	184.7	18.4	2.0	16.4	215.1	-14.0
1978/79	120.9	1.87	226.2	15.1	2.5	12.5	219.7	19.0
1979/80	118.9	1.44	171.3	30.5	0.5	30.0	214.4	-13.0
1980/81	119.3	1.50	178.7	34.0	0.5	33.5	214.2	-2.0
1981/82	117.3	1.30	152.0	45.0	0.5	44.5	200.5	-4.0
1982/83	115.3	1.49	172.0	31.5	0.5	31.0	204.0	-1.0
1983/84 3/	112.1	1.63	183.0	32.0	0.5	31.5	209.5	5.0
1984/85 4/	109.1	1.46	159.0	49.0	1.0	48.0	209.0	-2.0
WHEAT								
1977/78	62.0	1.49	92.2	6.6	1.0	5.6	106.8	-9.0
1978/79	62.6	1.92	120.5	5.1	1.5	3.6	106.5	18.0
1979/80	57.7	1.56	90.2	12.1	0.5	11.6	114.8	-13.0
1980/81	61.5	1.60	98.2	16.0	0.5	15.5	114.7	-1.0
1981/82	59.2	1.35	80.0	19.5	0.5	19.0	102.0	-3.0
1982/83	57.3	1.50	86.0	20.2	0.5	19.7	105.7	0.0
1983/84 3/	50.0	1.56	78.0	20.5	0.5	20.0	95.0	3.0
1984/85 4/	51.5	1.46	75.0	26.0	1.0	25.0	100.0	0.0
COARSE GRAINS 5/								
1977/78	60.6	1.53	92.6	11.7	1.0	10.7	108.3	-5.0
1978/79	58.0	1.82	105.3	9.9	1.0	8.9	113.2	1.0
1979/80	61.2	1.33	81.1	18.4	0.0	18.4	99.5	0.0
1980/81	57.9	1.39	80.5	18.0	0.0	18.0	99.5	-1.0
1981/82	58.0	1.24	72.0	25.5	0.0	25.5	98.5	-1.0
1982/83	56.0	1.48	86.0	11.3	0.0	11.3	98.3	-1.0
1983/84 3/	62.1	1.69	105.0	11.5	0.0	11.5	114.5	2.0
1984/85 4/	57.6	1.46	84.0	23.0	0.0	23.0	109.0	-2.0

CHINA

WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS								
1977/78	62.0	1.80	111.8	8.7	0.1	8.5	120.3	0.0
1978/79	62.7	2.12	132.9	11.1	0.1	11.0	143.9	0.0
1979/80	63.1	2.31	145.8	10.9	0.1	10.8	156.5	0.0
1980/81	61.7	2.26	139.4	14.6	0.2	14.4	154.0	0.0
1981/82	59.4	2.36	140.4	14.5	0.2	14.3	154.8	0.0
1982/83	58.5	2.60	151.9	15.7	0.1	15.6	167.5	0.0
1983/84 3/	59.9	2.90	173.8	9.9	0.3	9.5	183.3	0.0
1984/85 4/	60.0	3.00	180.0	10.3	0.5	9.3	189.3	0.0
WHEAT								
1977/78	29.1	1.46	41.1	8.6	0.0	8.6	49.7	0.0
1978/79	29.2	1.84	53.8	8.0	0.0	8.0	61.9	0.0
1979/80	29.4	2.14	62.7	8.9	0.0	8.9	71.6	0.0
1980/81	29.2	1.89	55.2	13.8	0.0	13.8	69.0	0.0
1981/82	28.3	2.11	59.6	13.2	0.0	13.2	72.8	0.0
1982/83	27.9	2.45	68.4	13.0	0.0	13.0	81.4	0.0
1983/84 3/	29.0	2.80	81.4	9.6	0.0	9.6	91.0	0.0
1984/85 4/	29.3	2.90	85.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	95.0	0.0
COARSE GRAINS 5/								
1977/78	33.9	2.09	70.7	0.1	0.1	-0.1	70.6	0.0
1978/79	33.5	2.36	79.0	3.1	0.1	3.0	82.0	0.0
1979/80	33.7	2.46	83.1	2.0	0.1	1.9	85.0	0.0
1980/81	32.5	2.59	84.2	0.9	0.2	0.7	85.0	0.0
1981/82	31.1	2.60	80.8	1.3	0.2	1.1	81.9	0.0
1982/83	30.5	2.74	83.5	2.7	0.1	2.6	86.1	0.0
1983/84 3/	30.9	2.90	92.4	0.3	0.3	-0.1	92.4	0.0
1984/85 4/	30.6	3.10	95.0	0.3	0.9	-0.7	94.3	0.0

1/ FEED USE DATA ARE UNAVAILABLE FOR CHINA.

2/ FOR CHINA, UTILIZATION ESTIMATES REPRESENT "APPARENT" UTILIZATION, I.E. THEY INCLUDE ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS THOUGH NO STOCKS DATA ARE AVAILABLE.

3/ PRELIMINARY.

4/ PROJECTION.

5/ COARSE GRAINS INCLUDE BARLEY, RYE, OATS, CORN, SORGHUM, AND MILLET. EXCLUDED ARE MISCELLANEOUS GRAINS, PULSES AND RICE.

WHEAT: SUPPLY AND DISAPPEARANCE
U.S. AND MAJOR COMPETITORS
1972/73 - 1984/85
MILLION METRIC TONS/HECTARES

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	DOMESTIC USE	EXPORTS 1/ - JUL/JUN	MKT YEAR 2/ END STOCKS
CANADA (MARKETING YEAR AUG/JUL)						
1972/73	8.6	1.62	14.5	4.0	15.0	9.9
1973/74	9.6	1.69	16.2	4.6	11.7	10.1
1974/75	8.9	1.69	15.3	4.6	11.2	8.0
1975/76	7.5	1.60	12.1	4.6	12.1	8.2
1976/77	11.3	2.10	23.6	5.0	12.9	13.4
1977/78	10.1	1.96	19.9	5.1	15.9	12.1
1978/79	10.6	2.00	21.1	5.3	13.5	14.9
1979/80	10.5	1.64	17.2	5.5	15.0	10.7
1980/81	11.1	1.75	19.2	5.0	17.0	8.6
1981/82	12.4	2.00	24.8	5.2	17.6	9.5
1982/83	12.0	2.13	25.7	5.1	21.4	10.0
1983/84 3/	13.7	1.94	26.6	5.9	21.0	9.0
1984/85 4/	13.2	1.61	21.2	5.3	17.2	8.2
AUSTRALIA (MARKETING YEAR DEC/NOV)						
1972/73	7.5	0.67	6.6	3.3	5.6	0.6
1973/74	8.9	1.34	12.0	3.5	5.4	2.0
1974/75	8.3	1.37	11.4	3.1	8.3	1.7
1975/76	3.6	1.40	5.0	2.3	7.9	2.7
1976/77	9.0	1.32	11.8	2.3	8.5	2.1
1977/78	10.0	0.94	9.4	2.6	11.1	0.9
1978/79	10.2	1.77	18.1	2.5	8.7	4.6
1979/80	11.2	1.45	16.2	3.4	15.0	4.3
1980/81	11.3	0.96	10.9	3.5	10.6	2.0
1981/82	11.7	1.58	18.4	3.5	11.0	4.9
1982/83	11.8	0.77	8.9	4.1	5.1	2.4
1983/84 3/	12.9	1.70	21.9	3.3	11.6	7.5
1984/85 4/	12.2	1.43	17.5	3.0	15.0	7.0
ARGENTINA (MARKETING YEAR DEC/NOV)						
1972/73	5.0	1.39	6.9	4.2	2.4	0.3
1973/74	4.0	1.66	6.6	4.2	1.1	1.0
1974/75	4.2	1.41	6.0	4.5	2.2	0.7
1975/76	5.3	1.63	8.6	5.4	3.2	0.7
1976/77	6.4	1.71	11.0	4.2	5.6	1.6
1977/78	7.9	1.46	11.5	4.3	2.0	1.2
1978/79	4.7	1.73	8.1	4.1	3.3	1.1
1979/80	4.8	1.69	8.1	4.0	4.3	0.4
1980/81	5.0	1.55	7.8	3.9	3.9	0.4
1981/82	5.9	1.40	8.3	4.3	4.3	0.9
1982/83	7.3	1.98	14.5	4.4	7.5	1.0
1983/84 3/	6.4	1.74	12.0	4.5	7.0	0.7
1984/85 4/	5.8	1.98	11.5	4.3	6.6	0.7
TOTAL COMPETITORS						
1972/73	21.2	1.32	28.0	12.4	24.0	10.9
1973/74	22.5	1.54	34.7	12.4	18.3	13.1
1974/75	21.5	1.43	30.6	12.2	21.6	10.4
1975/76	23.3	1.61	37.6	12.3	23.2	11.6
1976/77	26.5	1.74	46.4	12.1	27.0	17.1
1977/78	24.0	1.46	34.9	12.0	25.5	14.1
1978/79	25.5	1.85	47.3	11.9	23.5	20.7
1979/80	26.4	1.57	41.5	12.5	34.7	15.4
1980/81	27.4	1.39	37.8	12.5	31.5	11.0
1981/82	30.2	1.64	49.5	11.9	32.9	15.4
1982/83	31.4	1.60	50.1	13.6	37.0	13.4
1983/84 3/	33.5	1.81	60.5	13.7	43.0	17.1
1984/85 4/	31.2	1.61	50.2	12.8	39.0	15.8
U.S. (MARKETING YEAR JUN/MAY)						
1972/73	19.1	2.20	42.1	22.3	31.4	16.2
1973/74	21.9	2.12	46.6	25.5	31.3	9.3
1974/75	24.5	1.33	48.5	16.3	28.3	11.8
1975/76	23.1	2.06	57.9	19.7	31.7	18.1
1976/77	25.7	2.04	58.5	20.5	28.1	30.3
1977/78	27.0	2.06	55.7	23.4	31.3	32.1
1978/79	22.5	2.11	48.3	22.3	32.3	25.1
1979/80	25.3	2.30	58.1	21.3	37.2	24.5
1980/81	25.5	2.25	64.8	21.3	41.9	26.9
1981/82	32.0	2.32	75.3	23.1	48.5	31.5
1982/83	31.3	2.34	75.3	24.7	39.9	41.2
1983/84 3/	24.8	2.08	55.9	30.3	38.9	38.0
1984/85 4/	27.2	2.57	70.0	29.0	41.5	37.6
TOTAL U.S. AND COMPETITORS						
1972/73	40.4	1.74	70.1	34.7	56.4	27.0
1973/74	44.4	1.83	81.3	32.9	49.6	22.3
1974/75	47.0	1.65	79.1	30.5	49.9	22.2
1975/76	51.4	1.86	95.5	32.1	54.9	29.8
1976/77	55.3	1.90	104.9	32.7	53.1	47.3
1977/78	51.0	1.79	90.6	35.4	61.1	46.1
1978/79	48.4	1.99	95.7	34.7	55.4	45.8
1979/80	51.7	1.93	99.6	34.2	71.9	40.0
1980/81	56.2	1.83	102.6	33.8	73.5	37.9
1981/82	62.9	1.99	123.3	35.0	81.7	47.0
1982/83	62.9	1.99	125.4	38.3	76.9	54.6
1983/84 3/	58.3	2.17	126.3	44.0	81.9	55.2
1984/85 4/	58.3	2.06	120.2	41.8	80.5	53.4

1/ INCLUDES THE WHEAT EQUIVALENT OF FLOUR.

2/ NET CHANGES IN FARM STOCKS FOR ARGENTINA AND AUSTRALIA ARE REFLECTED IN DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE.

3/ PRELIMINARY.

4/ PROJECTED.

SOURCES: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

GRAIN AND FEED DIVISION

SELECTED COARSE GRAINS
MAJOR FOREIGN EXPORTERS
PRODUCTION YEARS 1977 - 1984
THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS/HECTARES

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	DOMESTIC UTILIZATION	- - EXPORTS - - OCT/SEP	- - MKT YR	ENDING STOCKS
ARGENTINA CORN (MAR/FEB)							
(77) 1978/79	2660	3.03	9700	3533	6200	5916	434
(78) 1979/80	2699	3.10	9000	3296	3460	5965	173
(79) 1980/81	2490	2.57	6400	3046	9016	3417	108
(80) 1981/82	2394	3.80	12900	3700	4922	9098	210
(81) 1982/83	3170	3.00	9600	3500	6411	5765	545
(82) 1983/84	2970	3.03	9000	3300	5900	6056	189
(83) 1984/85 1/	3025	2.14	6500	3400	6500	6100	189
(84) 1985/86 2/	3150	2.17	10000	3500		6500	189
SOUTH AFRICA CORN (MAY/APR)							
(77) 1978/79	4459	2.27	10201	5710	2224	3012	2115
(78) 1979/80	4305	1.92	8271	6702	3303	2325	1359
(79) 1980/81	4322	2.50	10794	6757	3930	3444	1952
(80) 1981/82	4339	3.38	14645	7097	4700	4955	4545
(81) 1982/83	4677	1.77	8355	7653	2300	4034	1333
(82) 1983/84	4065	1.00	4075	7494	100	285	9
(83) 1984/85 1/	3952	1.12	4441	6450	200	0	0
(84) 1985/86 2/	3775	2.17	8200	4950		250	1000
THAILAND CORN (JUL/JUN)							
(77) 1977/78	1205	1.39	1677	477	1366	1217	31
(78) 1978/79	1386	2.01	2791	691	1927	2078	53
(79) 1979/80	1424	2.32	3300	1050	2067	2150	153
(80) 1980/81	1450	2.21	3200	1108	2113	2142	103
(81) 1981/82	1750	2.49	4350	1050	3260	3260	143
(82) 1982/83	1850	1.56	3450	1160	2136	2136	297
(83) 1983/84 1/	1900	2.11	4000	1250	3000	2914	133
(84) 1984/85 2/	2000	2.25	4500	1400	3100	3100	133
ARGENTINA GRAIN SORGHUM (MAR/FEB)							
(77) 1978/79	2254	3.17	7200	2417	3956	4632	252
(78) 1979/80	2117	3.07	6500	2356	1611	3755	141
(79) 1980/81	1274	2.31	2960	1595	4460	1494	22
(80) 1981/82	2100	3.35	7100	2050	5216	4940	132
(81) 1982/83	2510	3.19	8000	2500	4931	5544	86
(82) 1983/84	2519	3.18	7900	2700	4600	5197	191
(83) 1984/85 1/	2370	3.10	7350	2900	4500	4400	241
(84) 1985/86 2/	2200	3.10	7000	2750		4300	191
AUSTRALIA GRAIN SORGHUM (APR/MAR)							
(77) 1978/79	394	1.81	714	456	596	231	180
(78) 1979/80	469	2.40	1125	502	650	664	134
(79) 1980/81	515	1.79	922	397	510	506	183
(80) 1981/82	650	1.83	1204	408	1145	856	123
(81) 1982/83	649	2.03	1317	354	220	1031	55
(82) 1983/84	707	1.36	956	700	1380	262	23
(83) 1984/85 1/	734	2.46	1815	454	1300	1350	34
(84) 1985/86 2/	1000	1.85	1850	455		1300	129
AUSTRALIA BARLEY (DEC/NOV)							
(77) 1977/78	2803	0.85	2363	1515	1236	1117	199
(78) 1978/79	3735	1.44	4006	1500	2007	2112	533
(79) 1979/80	2482	1.49	3703	1557	2900	2924	55
(80) 1980/81	2451	1.09	2682	831	1540	1781	125
(81) 1981/82	7655	1.25	3450	1306	2075	2219	50
(82) 1982/83	2452	0.79	1939	1240	600	565	191
(83) 1983/84 1/	5163	1.56	4937	1567	3700	3365	196
(84) 1984/85 2/	3690	1.30	4800	1550	3300	3280	126
CANADA BARLEY (AUG/JUL)							
(77) 1977/78	4753	2.48	11799	6460	3557	3349	5208
(78) 1978/79	4259	2.44	10357	7146	3898	3554	4895
(79) 1979/80	3724	2.27	8460	7537	2463	3832	2006
(80) 1980/81	4634	2.43	11259	6800	4012	3236	3203
(81) 1981/82	5475	2.31	12724	7046	3543	5722	4161
(82) 1982/83	5144	2.71	13966	7273	6071	5648	5204
(83) 1983/84 1/	4353	2.37	10296	7496	4250	5535	1968
(84) 1984/85 2/	4547	2.25	10252	7052	3000	3000	2168

NOTE: YEARS IN PARENTHESES DENOTE PRODUCTION YEARS USED FOR AGGREGATING WORLD CROPS. SPLIT YEARS (E.G. 1982/83) ARE MARKETING YEARS.

1/ PRELIMINARY.
2/ PROJECTION.

SOURCES: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

GRAIN AND FEED DIVISION

U.S. WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
MILLION METRIC TONS/HECTARES
MARKETING YEARS 1960/61 - 1984/85

	BEGINNING STOCKS	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	DOMESTIC FOR FEED	DOMESTIC TOTAL USE
TOTAL WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS								
1960/61	105.6	73.3	2.4	176.6	0.6	29.0	110.1	137.7
1961/62	118.3	64.1	2.5	161.0	0.5	34.7	112.8	140.3
1962/63	104.3	59.7	2.7	159.3	0.3	32.9	109.6	137.9
1963/64	93.2	61.6	2.3	171.5	0.4	39.7	106.9	135.3
1964/65	90.1	60.2	2.6	157.5	0.4	39.3	104.4	133.6
1965/66	76.5	59.6	3.0	179.1	0.3	48.9	120.0	148.9
1966/67	58.2	60.2	3.0	180.7	0.3	41.1	118.2	148.6
1967/68	49.5	65.0	3.1	203.9	0.5	41.5	118.8	149.5
1968/69	62.7	62.0	3.2	197.6	0.5	31.1	126.9	157.8
1969/70	71.8	58.3	3.4	201.0	0.4	35.4	134.0	165.0
1970/71	72.5	58.4	3.1	182.9	0.4	38.9	132.1	162.8
1971/72	54.6	62.9	3.7	233.6	0.4	40.5	143.1	174.6
1972/73	73.4	57.5	3.9	224.1	0.5	69.1	147.8	180.9
1973/74	48.0	63.5	3.7	232.3	0.3	73.8	143.0	176.7
1974/75	31.1	67.1	3.0	199.4	0.6	63.6	106.5	140.1
1975/76	27.5	70.5	2.4	243.3	0.5	62.0	116.7	153.7
1976/77	35.5	73.0	3.3	252.8	0.4	76.5	113.3	151.9
1977/78	60.3	71.2	3.7	261.4	0.4	86.9	124.5	161.7
1978/79	73.3	66.0	4.1	270.3	0.3	92.7	140.5	180.0
1979/80	71.6	57.1	4.4	298.5	0.4	108.8	140.9	182.4
1980/81	77.2	70.1	3.8	263.1	0.3	110.7	124.6	168.4
1981/82	61.6	76.1	4.2	322.4	0.4	106.8	132.3	177.8
1982/83	95.4	74.8	4.4	326.0	0.6	95.1	144.9	192.6
1983/84	138.7	57.6	3.5	202.5	0.8	94.4	127.5	177.3
1984/85	69.7	69.9	4.3	302.6	0.7	102.0	134.1	186.5
1985/86	83.7							

WHEAT

1970/71	26.8	17.7	2.1	36.8	0.0	20.2	5.3	21.0
1971/72	22.4	14.3	2.3	44.1	0.0	16.3	7.1	23.4
1972/73	26.8	19.1	2.2	42.1	0.0	30.4	5.5	22.3
1973/74	16.2	21.9	2.1	46.6	0.1	33.1	3.5	20.5
1974/75	9.3	26.5	1.8	46.5	0.1	27.7	1.1	10.3
1975/76	11.8	23.1	2.1	57.9	0.1	31.9	1.0	19.7
1976/77	16.1	28.7	2.0	58.5	0.1	25.9	2.0	20.5
1977/78	30.3	27.0	2.1	55.7	0.1	30.6	5.3	23.4
1978/79	32.1	22.4	2.1	48.3	0.0	32.5	4.3	22.6
1979/80	25.1	25.3	2.3	58.1	0.1	37.4	2.3	21.3
1980/81	24.5	28.8	2.3	64.8	0.1	41.2	1.6	21.3
1981/82	22.9	32.6	2.3	75.5	0.1	48.2	3.6	23.1
1982/83	31.5	31.5	2.4	75.3	0.2	41.1	5.3	24.7
1983/84	41.2	24.2	2.7	65.9	0.1	36.9	10.2	30.3
1984/85	35.0	27.7	2.6	70.0	0.1	41.5	8.8	29.0
1985/86	37.6							

COARSE GRAINS

1970/71	46.1	40.7	3.6	146.1	0.4	18.6	126.9	141.2
1971/72	32.2	43.6	4.3	189.5	0.3	24.2	136.0	151.3
1972/73	46.6	38.4	4.7	182.0	0.4	38.7	142.3	158.6
1973/74	31.7	41.6	4.5	186.6	0.2	40.7	139.5	156.2
1974/75	21.6	40.7	3.7	150.9	0.5	35.9	105.4	121.8
1975/76	15.5	42.4	4.4	185.4	0.4	50.0	115.6	134.0
1976/77	17.3	43.3	4.5	194.4	0.3	50.6	113.3	131.4
1977/78	30.0	44.2	4.7	205.7	0.3	56.3	119.2	135.3
1978/79	41.5	43.2	5.1	222.1	0.3	60.2	136.2	157.2
1979/80	46.4	41.8	5.7	238.4	0.3	71.4	136.5	161.1
1980/81	52.7	41.3	4.8	193.3	0.3	69.5	123.0	147.1
1981/82	34.7	43.4	5.7	246.6	0.3	53.6	128.7	154.8
1982/83	63.2	43.2	5.5	250.7	0.4	54.0	139.6	167.9
1983/84	97.5	32.0	4.2	136.7	0.7	55.7	117.3	147.5
1984/85	31.6	42.7	5.4	232.7	0.6	61.3	125.3	157.5
1985/86	46.1							

NOTES: COARSE GRAINS INCLUDE CORN, SORGHUM, BARLEY, OATS AND RYE.

SOURCE: OFFICIAL USDA STATISTICS OR ESTIMATES.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

GRAIN AND FEED DIVISION

U.S. WHEAT, CORN, SORGHUM, BARLEY, OATS AND RYE
SUPPLY/DISTRIBUTION
MILLION BUSHELS/MILLION ACRES
MARKETING YEARS 1970/71 - 1984/85

	Beginning Stocks	Harvested Area	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Feed Usage	Total Domestic Use
Wheat								
1970/71	983	43.6	31.0	1,352	1	741	193	772
1971/72	823	47.6	34.0	1,619	1	610	262	859
1972/73	983	47.3	32.7	1,546	1	1,135	205	799
1973/74	597	54.1	31.6	1,711	3	1,217	139	754
1974/75	340	65.4	27.2	1,782	3	1,018	39	672
1975/76	435	69.5	30.6	2,127	2	1,173	37	725
1976/77	666	70.9	30.3	2,149	3	950	75	755
1977/78	1,113	66.7	30.7	2,046	2	1,124	192	859
1978/79	1,178	56.5	31.4	1,776	2	1,194	158	837
1979/80	924	62.5	34.2	2,134	2	1,375	86	783
1980/81	902	71.1	33.5	2,381	3	1,514	59	783
1981/82	989	80.6	34.5	2,785	3	1,771	133	847
1982/83	1,159	77.9	35.5	2,765	8	1,509	195	908
1983/84	1,515	61.4	39.4	2,420	4	1,429	376	1,112
1984/85	1,398	66.2	38.8	2,570	5	1,525	325	1,067
1985/86	1,381							
Corn								
1970/71	1,005	57.4	72.3	4,152	4	517	3,592	3,977
1971/72	667	64.1	88.1	5,646	2	796	4,001	4,391
1972/73	1,127	57.5	97.0	5,580	1	1,258	4,313	4,742
1973/74	708	62.1	91.3	5,671	1	1,243	4,205	4,653
1974/75	484	65.4	71.9	4,701	2	1,149	3,226	3,677
1975/76	361	67.6	86.4	5,841	2	1,711	3,603	4,093
1976/77	400	71.5	88.0	6,289	3	1,684	3,609	4,122
1977/78	886	70.6	92.1	6,505	3	1,948	3,744	4,334
1978/79	1,111	71.9	101.0	7,268	1	2,133	4,323	4,943
1979/80	1,304	72.4	109.5	7,928	1	2,433	4,508	5,183
1980/81	1,617	73.0	91.0	6,639	1	2,355	4,133	4,868
1981/82	1,034	74.6	108.9	8,119	1	1,967	4,201	5,013
1982/83	2,174	72.7	113.2	8,235	1	1,870	4,522	5,420
1983/84	3,120	51.4	81.0	4,166	2	1,866	3,726	4,700
1984/85	722	71.1	105.9	7,527	1	2,075	4,000	5,050
1985/86	1,125							
Sorghum								
1970/71	244	13.6	50.2	683	-	144	683	692
1971/72	90	16.1	53.9	868	-	123	684	694
1972/73	142	13.2	60.7	801	-	212	652	658
1973/74	73	15.7	58.8	923	-	234	694	701
1974/75	61	13.8	45.1	623	-	212	431	437
1975/76	35	15.4	49.0	754	-	229	502	509
1976/77	51	14.5	49.0	711	-	246	419	425
1977/78	91	13.8	56.6	781	-	213	456	468
1978/79	191	13.4	54.5	731	-	207	544	555
1979/80	160	12.9	62.6	807	-	325	483	496
1980/81	146	12.5	46.3	579	-	299	306	317
1981/82	109	13.7	64.0	876	-	249	429	440
1982/83	296	14.1	59.1	835	-	214	507	517
1983/84	400	9.8	48.7	479	-	246	373	383
1984/85	250	14.2	57.3	813	-	250	450	460
1985/86	353							
Barley								
1970/71	269	9.7	42.9	416	10	84	287	427
1971/72	184	10.1	45.7	462	12	41	266	409
1972/73	208	9.6	43.9	422	17	70	238	384
1973/74	192	10.3	40.5	417	9	93	232	379
1974/75	146	7.9	37.8	299	20	42	180	331
1975/76	92	8.6	44.1	379	16	24	186	335
1976/77	128	8.4	45.6	383	11	66	172	330
1977/78	126	9.7	44.0	428	9	57	177	333
1978/79	173	9.2	49.2	455	10	26	217	384
1979/80	228	7.5	50.9	383	12	55	204	376
1980/81	192	7.3	49.7	361	10	77	174	349
1981/82	137	9.0	52.4	474	10	100	198	372
1982/83	148	9.0	57.2	516	11	47	241	411
1983/84	217	9.7	52.3	508	7	92	279	451
1984/85	189	11.2	53.9	606	10	100	275	450
1985/86	255							
Oats								
1970/71	548	18.6	49.2	915	1	19	778	875
1971/72	570	15.7	55.9	878	3	21	739	833
1972/73	597	13.4	51.5	691	3	19	721	809
1973/74	463	13.8	47.8	659	-	57	674	759
1974/75	307	12.6	47.7	601	-	19	584	666
1975/76	224	13.0	49.0	639	1	14	560	645
1976/77	205	11.8	45.9	540	2	10	490	573
1977/78	164	13.5	55.6	753	2	12	509	594
1978/79	313	11.1	52.3	582	1	13	525	603
1979/80	280	9.7	54.4	527	1	4	492	568
1980/81	236	8.7	53.0	459	1	13	432	506
1981/82	177	9.4	54.2	510	2	7	454	530
1982/83	152	10.3	57.8	593	4	3	441	526
1983/84	220	9.1	52.6	477	30	2	466	544
1984/85	181	8.1	58.4	472	20	3	400	480
1985/86	190							
Rye								
1970/71	22	1.4	26.3	37	1	3	11	27
1971/72	29	1.8	27.3	49	-	2	16	30
1972/73	47	1.1	25.7	28	-	7	16	30
1973/74	39	1.0	24.6	25	-	28	8	22
1974/75	14	0.8	21.9	18	-	7	8	19
1975/76	7	0.7	22.9	16	1	1	7	18
1976/77	4	0.7	21.4	15	-	-	5	15
1977/78	4	0.7	24.4	17	-	-	7	17
1978/79	4	0.9	26.0	24	-	-	8	19
1979/80	9	0.9	25.7	22	-	2	7	17
1980/81	12	0.7	24.6	16	-	8	7	16
1981/82	4	0.7	26.6	18	-	2	8	18
1982/83	3	0.7	28.9	20	3	-	10	20
1983/84	6	0.9	30.3	27	2	1	15	25
1984/85	8	1.0	31.7	30	1	1	18	28
1985/86	10							

Notes: Commodity Years As Follows: June/May-Wheat, Barley, Oats and Rye; October/September-Corn and Sorghum.
Exports Include Major Products Bar-Corn and Sorghum.

"-" denotes zero.

Source: The Most Current Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates.

U.S. Rice
Supply/Distribution
1960/61 - 1984/85 (August-July)

	Area Harvested 1/ 1000 HA	Yield MT/HA	Rough Production 1000 MT	Beginning Stocks	Milled Production	Imports	Exports	Domestic Utilization
				(-----Thousand Metric Tons Milled Basis-----)				
1960/61	645	3.84	2,477	395	1,756	9	919	911
1961/62	643	3.82	2,459	330	1,763	13	936	997
1962/63	718	4.17	2,996	173	2,133	1	1,119	937
1963/64	717	4.45	3,188	251	2,295	1	1,385	917
1964/65	723	4.59	3,318	245	2,386	15	1,387	1,008
1965/66	725	4.77	3,460	251	2,497	22	1,418	1,081
1966/67	796	4.84	3,856	271	2,805	---	1,719	1,079
1967/68	797	5.09	4,054	278	2,950	---	1,816	1,190
1968/69	952	4.96	4,723	222	3,459	---	1,729	1,420
1969/70	861	4.84	4,169	532	3,003	7	1,781	1,220
1970/71	734	5.18	3,801	536	2,796	48	1,461	1,308
1971/72	736	5.28	3,890	611	2,838	36	1,804	1,309
1972/73	736	5.26	3,875	372	2,828	17	1,726	1,324
1973/74	878	4.79	4,208	167	3,034	7	1,604	1,349
1974/75	1,024	4.97	5,098	255	3,667	---	2,194	1,496
1975/76	1,140	5.23	5,824	232	4,099	---	1,732	1,394
1976/77	1,004	5.23	5,244	1,205	3,781	3	2,097	1,618
1977/78	910	4.94	4,500	1,274	3,120	3	2,270	1,248
1978/79	1,202	5.01	6,039	879	4,271	3	2,431	1,708
1979/80	1,161	5.16	5,986	1,014	4,324	3	2,706	1,794
1980/81	1,340	4.95	6,629	841	4,838	7	3,028	2,113
1981/82	1,535	5.40	8,289	545	5,974	13	2,683	2,247
1982/83	1,320	5.28	6,968	1,602	4,947	21	2,219	2,048
1983/84 (Prel.)	878	5.15	4,523	2,303	3,216	27	2,270	1,763
1984/85 (Proj.)	1,140	5.61	6,397	1,513	4,542	35	2,050	1,979
				2,061				

	Million Acres	CWT/Ac.	(-----Million Hundredweight Rough Basis-----)	
1975/76	2.8	45.58	128.4	7.1
1976/77	2.5	46.63	115.6	36.9
1977/78	2.2	44.12	99.2	40.5
1978/79	3.0	44.84	133.2	27.4
1979/80	2.9	45.99	131.9	31.6
1980/81	3.3	44.13	146.2	25.7
1981/82	3.8	48.19	182.7	16.5
1982/83	3.3	47.10	153.6	49.0
1983/84 (Prel.)	2.2	45.98	99.7	71.5
1984/85 (Proj.)	2.8	50.08	141.0	46.9
				64.0

1/ The statistical discrepancy in the Supply/Use Report is included in Domestic Utilization in the Milled Basis Section of the Table as well as in consumption reported on a hundred weight rough basis.

Source: "Agricultural Supply Demand Estimate" Report, USDA/WFB, December 11, 1984.

WORLD WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS
SUPPLY/DEMAND 1960/61 - 1994/95
MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS/HECTARES

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	WORLD TRADE 1/	UTILIZATION TOTAL 2/	ENDING STKS 3/	STOCKS AS % OF UTIL
WHEAT							
1960/61	202.2	1.13	228.4	41.9	234.8	81.5	34.8
1961/62	203.4	1.10	224.8	40.8	236.3	70.2	29.7
1962/63	205.9	1.20	247.1	44.3	242.1	74.0	29.8
1963/64	204.3	1.13	233.9	38.0	240.0	67.8	28.3
1964/65	215.9	1.25	270.4	52.0	262.0	76.2	29.1
1965/66	215.5	1.22	263.3	51.0	251.5	55.3	19.7
1966/67	213.7	1.44	308.5	56.0	279.9	82.1	29.4
1967/68	219.3	1.36	297.8	51.0	289.1	90.6	31.3
1968/69	223.9	1.43	320.9	45.0	305.5	115.0	37.6
1969/70	217.8	1.42	310.0	50.0	327.2	97.8	30.0
1970/71	207.0	1.52	313.4	55.0	327.3	74.3	22.0
1971/72	212.9	1.65	350.9	52.0	344.2	81.0	23.5
1972/73	211.2	1.63	343.3	67.0	361.8	82.6	17.3
1973/74	217.0	1.72	373.0	63.0	365.4	70.2	19.2
1974/75	223.1	1.64	366.2	64.3	366.7	63.7	17.4
1975/76	223.4	1.58	353.5	66.7	356.2	64.2	18.0
1976/77	233.2	1.81	421.4	83.3	355.9	99.8	28.2
1977/78	227.1	1.69	384.1	77.0	399.4	84.2	20.8
1978/79	221.9	1.55	343.8	73.0	430.2	100.9	23.9
1979/80	201.4	1.83	368.4	86.0	444.3	81.0	18.4
1980/81	235.5	1.87	440.7	94.1	445.3	78.5	17.7
1981/82	239.7	1.87	448.6	101.3	441.7	85.4	19.5
1982/83	235.9	2.00	471.8	95.5	467.1	90.9	21.1
1983/84 4/	229.0	2.14	490.1	103.2	464.9	101.1	21.1
1984/85 5/	231.6	2.19	507.3	104.2	503.4	104.5	21.0
COARSE GRAINS							
1960/61	324.4	1.38	447.4	24.0	427.2	109.7	25.1
1961/62	322.4	1.35	435.2	30.0	445.3	94.7	21.1
1962/63	320.9	1.43	459.3	31.0	461.5	92.7	20.1
1963/64	324.9	1.44	467.3	34.0	442.6	97.9	21.2
1964/65	321.8	1.47	473.1	33.0	480.0	91.0	18.9
1965/66	320.1	1.51	484.7	43.0	500.5	75.1	15.0
1966/67	321.9	1.62	521.2	40.0	520.2	76.1	14.6
1967/68	327.3	1.63	531.9	39.0	542.4	85.3	15.7
1968/69	326.3	1.69	550.4	37.0	548.7	90.0	16.4
1969/70	331.3	1.74	576.4	39.0	576.1	90.2	15.7
1970/71	333.3	1.73	578.0	46.0	593.0	73.2	12.3
1971/72	333.4	1.89	629.9	49.3	616.2	87.0	14.1
1972/73	338.2	1.64	554.9	34.2	624.9	69.9	11.2
1973/74	344.6	1.95	671.7	71.2	675.1	65.3	9.7
1974/75	341.0	1.85	631.0	65.2	634.2	51.1	9.6
1975/76	344.4	1.87	645.0	75.3	645.1	53.6	9.1
1976/77	341.3	2.06	703.5	83.9	684.1	78.2	11.5
1977/78	340.7	2.05	699.9	85.1	691.3	86.7	12.5
1978/79	357.3	2.23	795.6	92.9	745.9	92.2	12.4
1979/80	356.5	2.20	784.0	99.5	740.0	92.7	12.5
1980/81	356.4	2.17	772.0	108.7	741.6	83.3	11.4
1981/82	343.9	2.23	766.7	87.5	739.6	112.4	15.1
1982/83	333.2	2.34	779.5	91.2	752.7	138.3	18.2
1983/84 4/	330.3	2.09	689.5	90.8	759.7	88.1	9.0
1984/85 5/	337.6	2.36	788.0	99.6	770.1	86.1	11.2
WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS							
1960/61	526.6	1.30	636.3	65.9	672.0	191.5	28.5
1961/62	525.8	1.25	659.0	70.8	653.6	164.9	24.1
1962/63	527.4	1.35	711.4	75.4	709.6	166.6	23.5
1963/64	531.2	1.32	701.7	68.0	702.6	165.7	23.6
1964/65	537.7	1.38	743.3	87.0	742.0	167.2	22.5
1965/66	535.0	1.40	749.0	103.0	732.1	130.4	18.7
1966/67	535.5	1.53	827.9	96.0	800.1	156.3	19.8
1967/68	546.6	1.55	849.1	89.9	831.5	175.9	21.1
1968/69	550.7	1.61	884.3	82.0	855.2	205.0	23.9
1969/70	549.1	1.61	886.4	89.1	903.4	188.0	20.9
1970/71	539.2	1.65	889.7	101.0	930.3	147.5	15.9
1971/72	546.3	1.80	983.0	101.3	960.4	167.9	17.5
1972/73	537.4	1.77	951.5	126.2	926.8	132.4	13.4
1973/74	551.6	1.86	1044.7	134.1	1040.5	134.0	13.1
1974/75	551.1	1.77	991.2	129.5	1000.9	124.8	12.5
1975/76	570.2	1.75	1001.5	142.0	1001.3	122.3	12.3
1976/77	574.5	1.96	1124.9	147.2	1070.0	178.1	16.7
1977/78	567.9	1.91	1084.0	161.8	1090.7	170.9	15.6
1978/79	566.2	2.12	1198.4	164.9	1176.1	193.0	16.6
1979/80	564.9	2.05	1165.0	185.5	1184.2	173.8	14.7
1980/81	573.1	2.05	1174.7	203.9	1196.8	161.8	13.7
1981/82	563.2	2.09	1217.2	199.2	1181.3	197.7	16.7
1982/83	572.0	2.20	1257.2	199.6	1219.3	255.1	19.3
1983/84 4/	559.2	2.11	1173.4	193.9	1244.6	169.2	13.7
1984/85 5/	565.2	2.29	1295.0	206.1	1273.5	190.6	15.1

NOTE: "STOCKS AS PERCENT OF UTILIZATION" REPRESENT THE RATIO OF MARKETING YEAR ENDING STOCKS TO TOTAL UTILIZATION.

- 1/ TRADE DATA AS EXPRESSED IN THIS TABLE EXCLUDE INTRA-EC TRADE. WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS ARE ON A JULY/JUNE TRADE YEAR THROUGH 1975/76. FROM 1976/77 ON, THE TRADE YEAR FOR COARSE GRAINS IS OCTOBER/SEPTEMBER.
- 2/ FOR COUNTRIES FOR WHICH STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE (EXCLUDING THE USSR) UTILIZATION ESTIMATES REPRESENT "APPARENT" UTILIZATION, I.E. INCLUDE ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS.
- 3/ STOCKS DATA ARE BASED ON AN AGGREGATE OF DIFFERING LOCAL MARKETING YEARS AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS REPRESENTING WORLD STOCK LEVELS AT A FIXED POINT IN TIME. STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR ALL COUNTRIES AND EXCLUDE THOSE SUCH AS THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND PARTS OF EASTERN EUROPE. WORLD STOCK LEVELS HAVE BEEN ADJUSTED FOR ESTIMATED YEAR-TO-YEAR CHANGES IN USSR GRAIN STOCKS, BUT DO NOT PURPORT TO INCLUDE THE ABSOLUTE LEVEL OF USSR GRAIN STOCKS.
- 4/ PRELIMINARY.
- 5/ PROJECTION.

SOURCES: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, LSDA

GRAIN AND FEED DIVISION

WORLD RICE 1/
SUPPLY/DEMAND 1960/61 - 1984/85
MILLION METRIC TONS/HECTARES

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD 2/ T/HA	ROUGH PRODUCTION	MILLED	CAL YR EXPCRTS	UTILIZATION TOTAL 3/	ENDING STOCKS 4/ % OF UTIL	STOCKS AS % OF UTIL
1960/61	120.1	1.95	233.8	160.0	6.5	160.3	3.0	5.0
1961/62	115.7	1.86	215.7	147.3	6.3	147.7	7.0	4.3
1962/63	119.6	1.91	223.2	155.2	7.3	155.3	6.9	4.4
1963/64	121.5	2.05	248.4	169.1	7.7	167.2	8.7	5.2
1964/65	125.3	2.12	265.6	180.2	8.2	177.8	11.8	6.6
1965/66	124.0	2.05	254.2	173.3	7.9	173.1	12.0	6.9
1966/67	125.7	2.09	262.5	179.3	7.8	180.7	10.6	5.9
1967/68	127.0	2.19	277.8	169.4	7.2	186.6	13.4	7.2
1968/69	128.7	2.23	287.0	195.6	7.5	192.3	16.7	8.7
1969/70	131.4	2.25	295.9	201.6	8.2	199.7	18.6	9.3
1970/71	132.7	2.36	313.5	213.6	8.0	214.5	17.7	8.3
1971/72	134.8	2.35	317.5	216.4	8.7	218.8	15.3	7.0
1972/73	132.7	2.31	307.2	209.6	9.4	214.6	10.3	4.8
1973/74	136.5	2.45	334.6	223.0	7.7	225.9	12.5	5.5
1974/75	137.8	2.41	332.0	226.3	7.3	228.1	10.7	4.7
1975/76	142.7	2.51	358.4	243.8	8.4	235.2	19.3	8.2
1976/77	141.3	2.46	348.2	236.8	10.6	238.4	17.7	7.4
1977/78	143.3	2.58	369.9	251.4	9.6	246.4	22.3	9.2
1978/79	144.1	2.69	387.6	263.7	12.0	258.6	27.8	10.3
1979/80	141.4	2.68	372.2	257.9	12.7	262.4	23.3	8.9
1980/81	144.3	2.76	399.0	271.1	13.1	272.4	22.1	8.1
1981/82	145.1	2.84	412.7	280.6	11.6	281.6	21.2	7.5
1982/83	140.7	2.99	420.0	285.9	11.8	289.9	17.2	5.9
1983/84	144.4	3.13	451.3	307.1	12.5	307.1	17.2	5.6
1984/85	145.0	3.17	459.5	313.0	11.6	311.5	18.7	6.0

NOTE: STOCKS AS PERCENT OF UTILIZATION REPRESENT THE RATIO OF MARKETING YEAR ENDING STOCKS TO TOTAL UTILIZATION.

- 1/ PRODUCTION IS EXPRESSED ON BOTH ROUGH AND MILLED BASES; STOCKS, EXPORTS, AND UTILIZATION ARE EXPRESSED ON A MILLED BASIS.
- 2/ YIELDS ARE BASED ON ROUGH PRODUCTION.
- 3/ FOR COUNTRIES FOR WHICH STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE UTILIZATION ESTIMATES REPRESENT "APPARENT" UTILIZATION, I.E. THEY INCLUDE ANNUAL STOCK LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS.
- 4/ STOCKS DATA ARE BASED ON AN AGGREGATE OF DIFFERING MARKET YEARS AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS REPRESENTING WORLD STOCK LEVELS AT A FIXED POINT IN TIME. STOCKS DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR ALL COUNTRIES AND EXCLUDE THE USSR, CHINA, NORTH KOREA AND PARTS OF EASTERN EUROPE.
- 5/ PRELIMINARY.
- 6/ PROJECTION.

SOURCES: PREPARED OR ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OTHER FOREIGN SOURCE MATERIALS, REPORTS OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL ATTACHES AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS, RESULTS OF OFFICE RESEARCH, AND RELATED INFORMATION.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

GRAIN AND FEED DIVISION

WORLD TOTAL GRAINS
SUPPLY/DEMAND 1960/61 - 1984/85
MILLIONS OF METRIC TONS/HECTARES

	AREA HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	WORLD TRADE 1/	UTILIZATION TOTAL 2/	ENDING STKS 3/	STOCKS AS % OF UTIL.
1960/61	646.7	1.31	846.3	72.4	832.3	199.4	23.9
1961/62	641.6	1.26	806.3	83.2	833.3	171.9	20.6
1962/63	647.4	1.34	866.5	82.7	864.9	173.5	20.1
1963/64	652.6	1.33	870.7	97.7	869.9	174.5	20.1
1964/65	663.0	1.39	924.3	95.3	919.8	179.0	19.5
1965/66	659.6	1.40	921.3	110.9	955.2	142.4	14.9
1966/67	661.3	1.52	1007.2	103.7	980.7	158.9	17.2
1967/68	673.6	1.54	1036.5	97.1	1018.1	189.3	18.6
1968/69	679.4	1.59	1080.0	89.5	1047.5	221.7	21.2
1969/70	680.5	1.60	1027.9	97.3	1103.1	206.0	18.8
1970/71	671.9	1.64	1103.4	109.6	1144.7	165.2	14.4
1971/72	691.2	1.76	1197.2	110.0	1179.2	183.3	15.6
1972/73	670.1	1.73	1161.0	134.6	1201.4	142.8	11.9
1973/74	698.1	1.82	1272.7	141.8	1266.4	148.5	11.7
1974/75	695.9	1.74	1217.5	136.2	1229.0	135.5	11.0
1975/76	712.9	1.75	1245.3	150.4	1236.5	142.1	11.5
1976/77	715.8	1.90	1361.7	157.8	1306.4	195.8	15.0
1977/78	711.2	1.88	1335.4	171.4	1337.1	193.7	14.4
1978/79	710.2	2.06	1462.1	176.9	1434.7	220.9	15.5
1979/80	706.3	2.01	1422.9	193.2	1446.6	197.1	13.6
1980/81	717.4	2.02	1445.8	216.0	1459.2	193.9	12.7
1981/82	728.3	2.06	1497.9	210.8	1462.9	218.9	15.0
1982/83	712.7	2.17	1543.1	201.5	1509.7	252.3	16.8
1983/84 4/	703.7	2.11	1485.7	206.5	1551.7	186.4	12.1
1984/85 5/	710.2	2.26	1608.0	217.7	1595.0	209.3	13.3

NOTE: "STOCKS AS PERCENT OF UTILIZATION" REPRESENT THE RATIO OF MARKETING YEAR ENDING STOCKS TO TOTAL UTILIZATION.

1/ TRADE DATA AS EXPRESSED IN THIS TABLE EXCLUDE INTRA-EC TRADE. WHEAT AND COARSE GRAINS ARE ON A JULY/JUNE BASIS THROUGH 1975/76. FROM 1976/77 ON, THE TRADE YEAR FOR COARSE GRAINS IS OCTOBER/SEPTEMBER.

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COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

GRAIN AND FEED DIVISION

EXPORT PRICES FOR WHEAT AND CORN JANUARY 1980-DEC. 1984
(BASIS FOB, U.S. DOLLARS PER METRIC TON)

	WHEAT				CORN	
	U.S. GULF NO. 2 H.W.	ARGENTINA	CANADA VANCOUVER 1/ NO. 1 CWR 12.5	AUSTRALIA STD. WHITE	U.S. GULF NO. 3 Yellow	ARGENTINA
1980 (Jan/Dec)	175	203	209	176	130	160
1981 (Jan/Dec)	177	189.	212	175	134	137
1982 (Jan/Dec)	162	166	187	160	110	109
1983 (Jan/Dec)	158	138	185	161	137	133
1984						
Jan.	153	129	183	153	145	138
Feb.	150	125	181	148	137	129
Mar.	155	127	188	151	149	132
Apr.	159	138	190	154	151	140
May	154	N/A	191	153	148	140
June	150	144 2/	189	154	148	141
July	149	142 2/	186	148	144	139
Aug. 7	151	145 2/	188	147	140	138
14	153	145 2/	185	151	137	138
21	156	145 2/	185	154	136	137
28	158	144 2/	185	157	140	139
Sept 4	161	144 2/	183	156	139	137
11	158	144 2/	185	160	133	139
18	156	141 2/	184	158	131	142
25	156	142 2/	184	158	130	143
Oct. 2	155	144 2/	184	155	123	143
9	155	141 2/	182	157	123	120 3/
16	156	142 2/	185	158	124	120 3/
23	155	140 2/	183	155	122	121 3/
30	154	136 2/	184	155	120	116 3/
Nov. 6	153	135 2/	185	155	119	117 3/
13	153	132 2/	184	156	122	117 3/
20	154	131 2/	182	155	121	117 3/
17	155	129 2/	182	156	118	116 3/
Dec. 4	152	123 2/	180	156	120	115 3/
11	149	113 2/	179	154	118	93 3/

---Not Available
1/ In Store Export Elevator
2/ Jan-Feb-Mar 85
3/ Apr-May-June 85

SELECTED WORLD GRAIN PRICES, CIF ROTTERDAM 1/
Wheat Marketing Years 1970/71 - 1984/85
(In U.S. dollars per metric ton)

	Wheat				Corn		Sorghum	
	U.S. No. 2 Dark		U.S. No. 2		Canadian		U.S. No. 2	
	Northern Spring 14%		Hard Winter 13 1/2%		Western Red Spring 13 1/2%	Yellow Corn	Yellow Sorghum	
1970/71 (July-June)	73.70		71.20		74.15 2/	69.10	68.20	
1971/72 (July-June)	69.75		66.70		72.45	57.00	60.80	
1972/73 (July-June)	100.15		92.50		101.95	77.10	78.65	
1973/74 (July-June)	202.95		200.35		214.40	132.90	127.20	
1974/75 (July-June)	204.25		189.80		209.70	144.80	137.30	
1975/76 (July-June)	186.86		177.50		195.85	128.80	122.50	
1976/77 (June-May)	147.05		142.90		149.55	122.00	111.25	
1977/78 (June-May)	131.30		130.10		140.85	105.80	98.65	
1978/79 (June-May)	153.70		155.60		165.20	116.60	111.70	
1979/80 (June-May)	199.65		203.20		N/A	138.20	146.20	
1980/81 (June-May)	218.45		216.90		N/A	164.15	173.55	
1981/82 (June-May)	193.90		202.75		215.30	135.40	143.45	
1982/83 (June-May)	178.45		N/A		198.85	125.25	119.70	
1983/84 (June-May)	186.40		N/A		201.50	157.90	N/A	
1984/85								
June	180.90		N/A		199.90	159.75	N/A	
July	179.70		N/A		192.10	155.20	N/A	
Aug	173.10		N/A		184.25	149.25	N/A	
Sept 4	176.00		N/A		189.50	145.00	N/A	
11	170.50		N/A		186.50	151.00	N/A	
18	170.50		N/A		188.00	139.00	N/A	
25	169.00		N/A		186.00	139.00	N/A	
Oct 2	174.00		N/A		188.50	133.75	N/A	
9	175.00		N/A		189.50	134.75	N/A	
16	174.00		N/A		190.00	135.00	N/A	
23	173.00		N/A		189.50	133.00	N/A	
30	173.00		N/A		190.00	132.50	N/A	
Nov 6	174.00		N/A		190.00	133.50	N/A	
13	175.50		N/A		189.00	134.25	N/A	
20	175.00		N/A		191.50	133.50	N/A	
27	175.00		N/A		190.00	129.75	N/A	
Dec 4	175.00		N/A		191.00	132.50	N/A	
7	180.00		N/A		189.50	131.00	N/A	

1/ Asking prices for Rotterdam 30-day delivery, as shown by Hamburg Mercantile Exchange.
2/ Prior to September 1971 prices for No. 2 Manitoba Northern.

FOOTNOTES TO WORLD GRAIN SUMMARY AND TRADE TABLES

- 1) Includes wheat flour and products.
- 2) Argentina, Australia, Canada, South Africa and Thailand.
- 3) Adjusted for transshipment through Canadian ports: Excludes products other than flour.
- 4) Wheat, rye, corn, barley, oats, sorghum, millet and mixed grains.
- 5) Production data includes all harvest occurring within the July-June year indicated, except that small grain crops from the early harvesting Northern Hemisphere areas are "moved forward;" i.e., the May 1984 harvests in areas such as India, North Africa and southern United States are actually included in "1984/85" accounting period which begins July 1, 1984, for wheat or October 1, 1984, for coarse grains.
- 6) "Bunker weight" basis; not discounted for excess moisture and foreign material.
- 7) Utilization data are based on an aggregate of differing local marketing years. For countries for which stocks data are not available (excluding the USSR) utilization estimates represent "apparent" utilization; i.e., they are inclusive of annual stock level adjustments.
- 8) Stocks data are based on aggregate of differing local marketing years and should not be construed as representing world stock level at a fixed point in time. Stocks data are not available for all countries and exclude those such as the People's Republic of China, and parts of Eastern Europe: The world stock levels have been adjusted for estimated year-to-year changes in the USSR grain stocks, but do not purport to include the entire absolute level of USSR stocks.
- 9) Inclusive of Soviet stock changes; see footnote 8.

This circular was prepared by the Grain and Feed Division, Commodity Programs, FAS/USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250. Further information may be obtained by writing the Division or telephoning (202) 447-2009.

Note: The previous report in this series was World Grain Situation/Outlook: Foreign Agriculture Circular FG-14-84 November 1984. For further details on the world grain production and the USSR outlook, see "World Crop Production" Foreign Agriculture Circular WCP-12-84, December 10, 1984, and "Current USSR Grain Situation" Foreign Agriculture Circular SG-14-84, December 1984.

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